



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

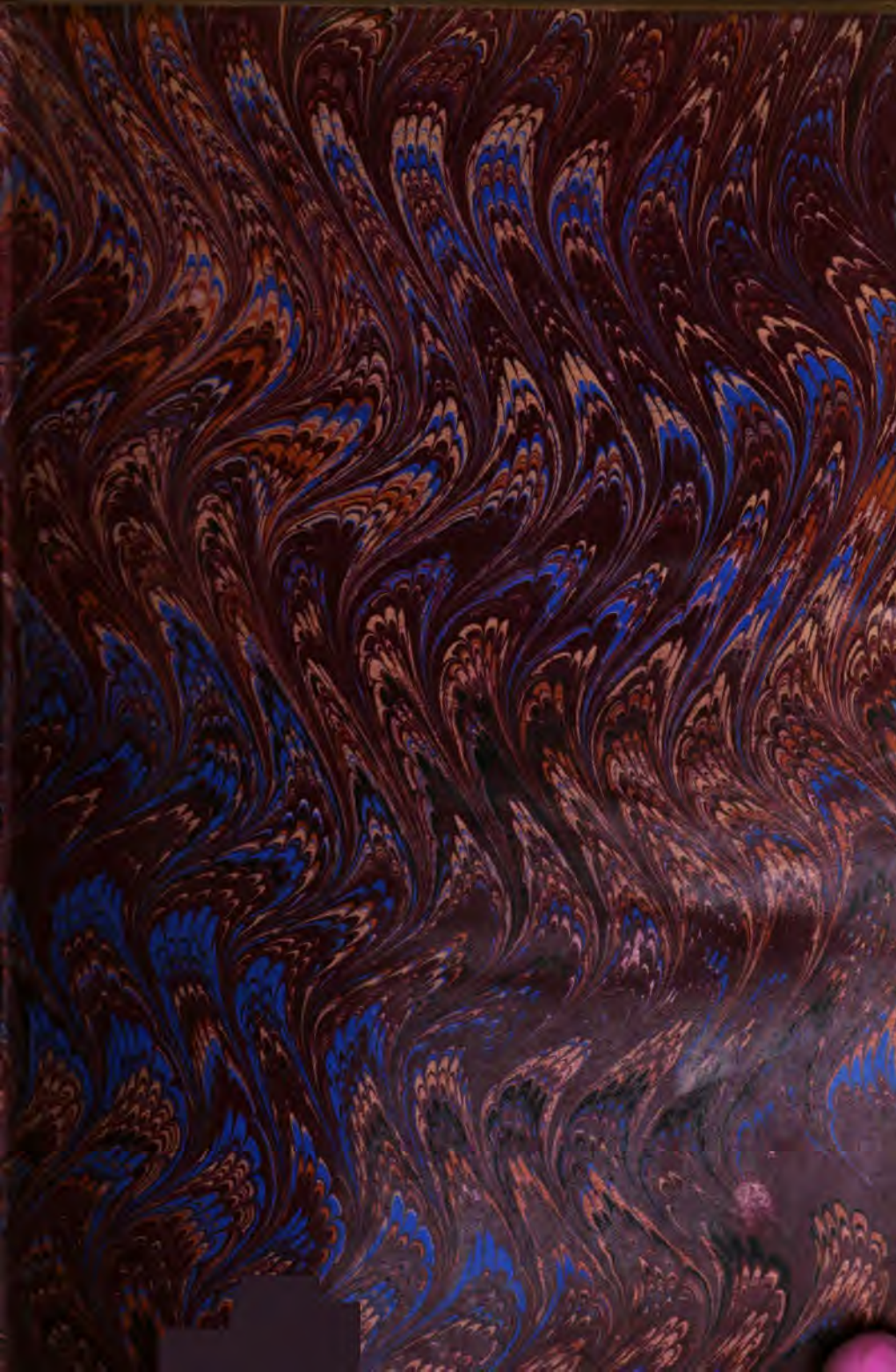
UC-NRLF

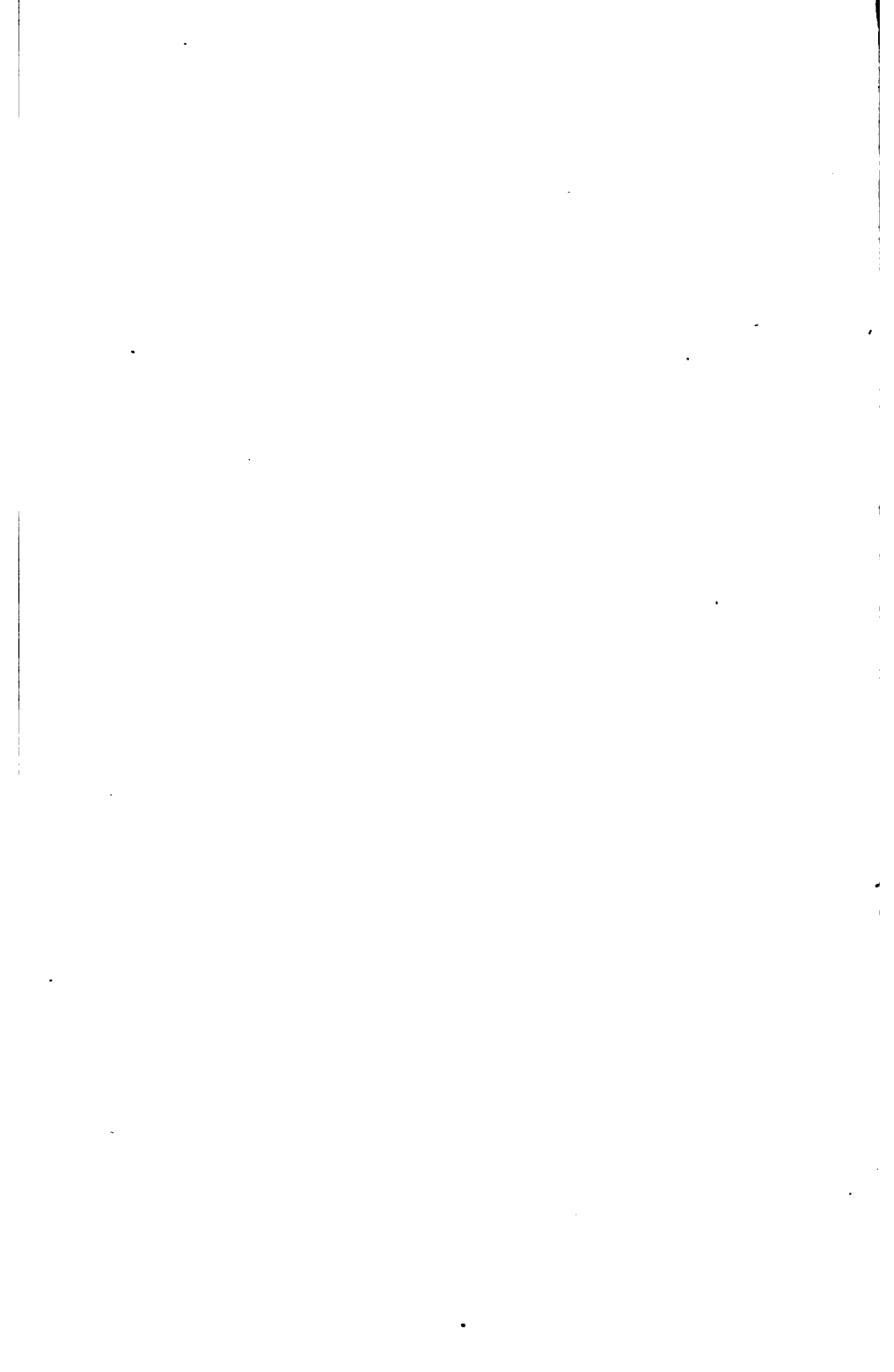


QB 230 334

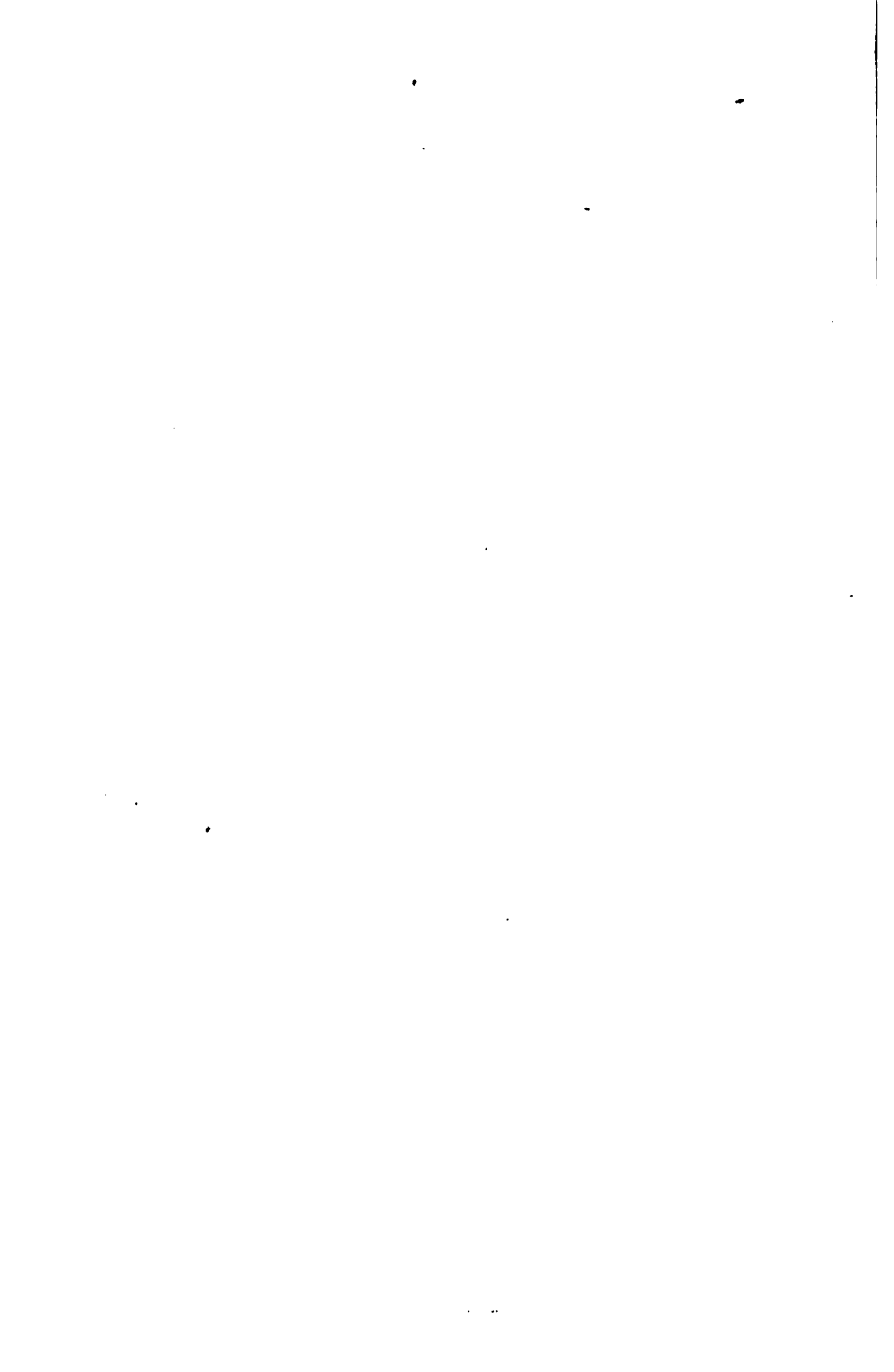


THE LIBRARY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA
DAVIS





David H.



Archæologia Cambrensis,

THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

Cambrian Archæological Association.



VOL. VIII. FOURTH SERIES.

LONDON:

J. PARKER, 377, STRAND.

1877.

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LONDON;

T. RICHARDS, 37, GREAT QUEEN STREET, W.C.

CONTENTS.

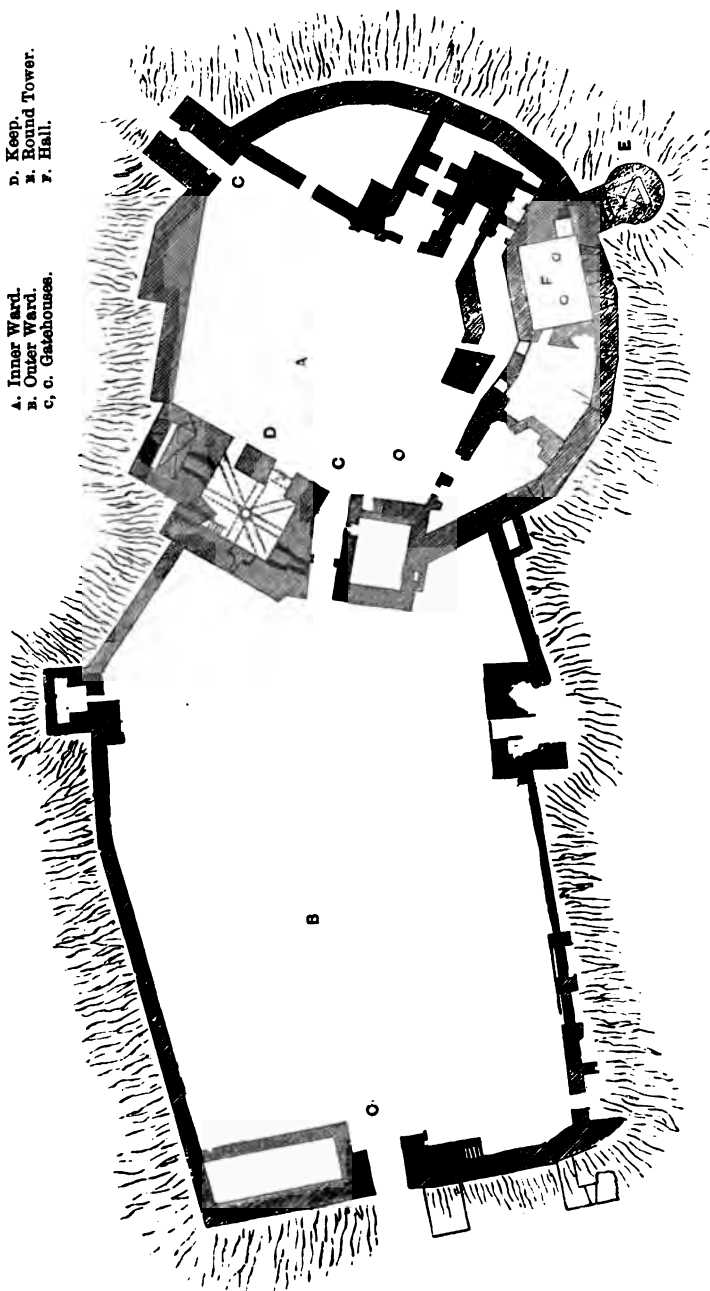
	PAGE
Coyty Castle and Lordship	G. T. C. 1
History of the Lordship of Maelor Gym- raeg or Bromfield (<i>continued</i>)	J. Y. W. Lloyd 22
Llangwm Ucha, Monmouthshire	D. R. T. 40
On the Tribe of Ednowain Bendew. No. II	H. F. J. Vaughan 51
Sculptured Stone near Bridgend	G. E. R. 62
Early Remains in Carmarthenshire	E. L. Barnwell 81
History of the Lordship of Maelor Gym- raeg (<i>continued</i>)	J. Y. W. Lloyd 97
The Castle of Ewias Harold	G. T. C. 116
Sir John Oldcastle (Lord Cobham)	John Davies 124
On some of our Early Inscribed Stones	J. Rhys 135
Welsh Versification	W. Watkins 145
The Date of Llanthony Abbey	E. L. Barnwell 150
Ludlow Castle	G. T. C. 165
History of the Lordship of Maelor Gym- raeg (<i>continued</i>)	J. Y. W. Lloyd 193
Bronze Implements and Copper Cake	W. Wynn Williams 206
Dog-Tongs	D. R. T. 212
Camrose Church	J. Romilly Allen 214
Braich y Ddinas	Hugh Prichard 220
The Manorial Particulars of the County of Glamorgan	G. T. C. 249

	PAGE
Maelor Saesneg M. H. Lee . . .	270
On the Importance of ascertaining the Signification in the Keltic Language of the Latinised Names of the Roman Stations and Towns situated in Great Britain R. E. Hooppell . . .	290
Coychurch, Co. Glamorgan	294
The Inscribed Roman Stone at St. Hilary, Cornwall C. Barham . . .	298
Pembrokeshire Houses E. L. Barnwell . . .	309
Report of Carnarvon Meeting	322
Index	340
Illustrations	342
 CORRESPONDENCE	 65, 154, 237, 317
MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES	75, 158, 312, 320
REVIEWS	78, 161, 243
OBITUARY	153, 158, 315



d. Keep.
 a. Round Tower.
 r. Hall.

A. Inner Ward.
 a. Outer Ward.
 c. Gatehouse.



SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 FEET

PLAN OF COITY CASTLE.

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XXIX.

JANUARY, 1877.

COYTY CASTLE AND LORDSHIP.

THE lordship of Coyty is regarded by the Welsh as an Honour of high antiquity, the estate and seat of a royal lineage, and the inheritance of one of the sons of Jestyn, the last native lord of Morganwg. It is divided into the lesser lordships of Coyty Anglia and Wallia, and it formed one of the "members" of the county under the Norman lords. Being a member, and not in the body of the shire, it is not included in the thirty-six and three-fifths knights' fees which paid military service to Cardiff Castle; but it was held under the lord of Glamorgan, who held of the Crown, and the castle, manor, and members of Coyty appear accordingly in inquisitions of the Earls of Gloucester and their successors in the reigns of Edward I, II, and III. In the 24th Henry VI, for some probably temporary reason, only the Castle and a fourth part of the manor are returned in the chief lord's schedule.

Coyty was granted by Fitzhamon to Sir Pagan or Payne de Turberville, a knight, who probably held Bere-Turberville and other lands in Dorset, and the manor and Castle of Crickhowel in Monmouthshire. Unlike most of the sites of the Norman castles in Glamorgan, Coyty was evidently an earlier residence and a place of strength, and in its circular and raised area, and its circumscribing moat, much resembles the earthworks so common in England and upon the Welsh marches, and

usually attributed to the English of the eighth and ninth centuries. Of this position Sir Pagan judiciously availed himself when he received from Fitzhamon Coyty as his share of the spoil. Probably Sir Pagan found some sort of strong house existing, which he and his immediate successors found it convenient to occupy; for though the extant masonry cannot be attributed to his age, it is of a date too near to it to have allowed of the decay of a substantial Norman structure. Sir Pagan is reputed to have married Sybil, heiress of the old Welsh lords of Coyty, and thus to have added a title respected by the natives to that acquired by his sword. Certain it is that the Turbervilles much inclined to the Welsh side in the frequent disputes between them and the over-lords.

Sir Pagan died, and was followed by his son, Sir Simon, who died childless; and he by his brother, Sir Gilbert, who was father of a second Sir Pagan, who was father of a second Sir Gilbert, who married Maud, daughter of Morgan Gam, lord of Avan, a descendant, and probably the representative, of Jestyn. Gilbert, who was in possession in 1207, may well have been the real constructor of the Castle. This view is supported by the evidence of the actual building, the oldest parts of which may be Early English, but certainly are not Norman.

The Castle is composed of a circular enclosure or inner ward, about 48 yards in diameter; to the north-western side of which is appended a rectangular court 68 yards long by 43 yards broad, forming the outer ward, and probably an addition. The whole Castle is surrounded by a ditch which varies in breadth from 90 to 100 feet, and in depth from 20 feet to 60 feet. It is far deeper and broader where it protects the circular than where it is continued round the outer ward. It shallows towards the north-west, and at that end is scarcely perceptible. It is probable that the original circular Castle was surrounded completely by the ditch, and that this was in part filled up when the outer

ward was added. This could be ascertained by probing the ground.

The circular or inner ward is much higher, either naturally or artificially, than the exterior ground. It is enclosed within a strong and lofty curtain-wall, 8 feet thick, upon which are two gatehouses and a drum-tower, and against it the hall, chapel, and other domestic buildings. The interior is an open, irregular, but on the whole four-sided court, about 60 yards in the side.

The *principal gatehouse* is to the east, and opens upon the churchyard which forms the counterscarp of the ditch. It is quadrangular, 20 feet broad by 24 feet deep, of which 16 feet project beyond the curtain. A passage cut through a low bank of earth thrown up outside the ditch led from the churchyard towards the portal. A causeway now occupies the place of the drawbridge, the chains for lifting which passed through two holes seen in the spandrels of the gateway. The entrance is 6 feet broad, beneath a pointed arch set in a square-headed recess, intended to house the bridge when lifted. The first defence was a portcullis, the groove of which is large, and intended for a wooden grate, and behind it was a door. The passage was covered in by a plain vault. On the right is a well-stair ascending to the roof; on the left, a sort of lodge, the two windows of which look into the court. The inner archway has fallen, as has the vault.

The gatehouse had two upper floors, each 20 feet by 10 feet. The first, the portcullis chamber, has a window at each end, and two in each side. In the south wall is a fireplace. From this chamber a mural stair leads to the rampart of the south curtain. That of the north curtain is reached from the well-staircase. The second floor of the gatehouse has a window in each face. The floor of this room and the roof were of timber, and are gone. The gatehouse is probably of the reign of Richard II. The windows are Tudor insertions.

The *northern gatehouse*, that between the outer and inner wards, is destroyed; but the foundations show a

passage 9 feet broad by 33 feet deep, which seems to have traversed a mass of buildings 84 feet broad by 30 to 40 feet deep. Of this, the part to the west of the portal was a nearly rectangular building, 30 feet by 22 feet, having an entrance from the passage, and in its south wall a mural staircase. East of the portal is a much larger building still in part standing, and which seems to have been the keep.

The *keep* is nearly rectangular, 37 ft. by 40 ft., having at its eastern end a projection into the ditch, 18 ft. by 24 ft. This projection contained in its basement a plain vault, 15 ft. by 9 ft., with two loops; and a culvert, probably a garderobe, has its vent below a recess in the north wall. This was probably a prison. The basement of the keep is occupied by a chamber, 28 ft. by 22 ft., at the ground level, and vaulted in eight cells, the ribs forming which spring to and from a central eight-sided pier. The arches are pointed. There are two loops in this chamber, and three doors,—one from the court, set in a square-headed recess; a second into the vaulted accessory chamber; and a third to a postern opening into the ditch, and by a mural stair to the chamber above.

The first floor also is composed of two chambers, both vaulted, and the ribs of the large chamber spring from an octagonal pier resting upon that below. There was a second, and a third story roofed with timber. The fireplaces were in the north wall, and the windows in the north and east walls, and of moderate size and Tudor pattern. This tower seems of early Decorated date. A part of it has recently fallen.

The *round tower* is altogether a very curious and a very unusual structure. It is placed on the south-west front of the inner ward. It is 18 ft. diameter, but projects into the ditch 22 ft., being connected with the curtain by a neck of wall 14 ft. broad. It is lofty, having a basement and three upper floors. The basement is a huge, vaulted receptacle for sewage, with an outlet to the south. The two upper floors are alike in dimen-

sions and use, being 9 ft. by 7 ft., and lighted by narrow loops, three on each floor. They are vaulted, and contain garderobes, with shafts into the vault below. The third story had a flat wooden roof, now gone. A well-stair led to the battlements. Laterally, the upper part of this tower is widened by a pair of cheeks resting on a row of corbels, so as to give greater space within. On the east side of this tower, at its base and junction with the curtain, is a postern of 3 ft. opening, from which a vaulted staircase ascended to the domestic buildings. This door is protected by a mass of masonry filling up the hollow angles above it, and machicolated at its summit. This part of the Castle seems of the age of Henry III.

The whole southern side of the court, from gatehouse to gatehouse, is occupied by the remains of the domestic buildings. The hall seems to have had a vaulted basement, 26 ft. by 19 ft. in plan, with plain ribs springing from two piers, and to have been on the first floor, with windows in the curtain. A long chamber east of the hall, with a long east window, seems to represent the chapel, also on the first floor. In this quarter some excavations made by the late Lord Dunraven have shown the stairs leading to the postern, and some vaulted cellars, and probably the kitchen. All these buildings are of an early Decorated character, and have been much altered in the Tudor period.

The curtain-wall, from the keep to the great gatehouse, is about 20 ft. high, and is of the age of the gatehouse, and later than the wall elsewhere. Near the gatehouse it is 20 ft. thick. Part of its parapet (6 ft.) and rear wall (5 ft. high) remain. The former is bracketed out on corbels, most of which are the newels of an older well-stair. This part of the curtain is reached from the gatehouse, and has no communication with the keep. Of the same date with this curtain is the wall on the other side of the gatehouse, southwards for about 16 yards, when there is a junction with the older wall. This part of the curtain is polygonal out-

side, and curved within, and externally about 40 ft. high. Beyond, or northward of the round tower, the height of the curtain is 60 ft., and it is pierced with windows belonging to the hall and other apartments. There remains also, on the wall, a lofty chimney. Towards the junction of this curtain with the wall of the outer ward it is connected with a sort of gallery, looped towards the field, and intended for the defence of the hollow angle where the three walls meet. The dividing wall between the inner and outer ward is nearly destroyed, and does not seem to have been strong.

The well is in the open court, 4 ft. diameter, circular, and rudely walled.

The outer ward does not present any very noteworthy features. Its south wall is low, and pierced with windows, as of lodgings. The north wall is strongly buttressed outside. There was an outer gateway in the western wall, now broken down. It seems to have been a mere opening in the wall, without a gatehouse, but flanked by a pair of buttresses. The walls of this ward are about 20 ft. high. The northern front of the outer ward being naturally weak has been protected by a double ditch, the contents of which are thrown outwards, and form banks. The ditches are dry. In a field to the north-east are some banks and ditches which may have been thrown up when the Castle was attacked.

The Castle has little to boast of either in material or workmanship. It is mainly built of lias-rubble, but the round tower is of sandstone. The mortar generally is of inferior quality, and there is but little ashlar. The roofs were covered with slabs of fissile sand or tile-stone. The southern curtain is probably the oldest part of the Castle. It is composed of large boulder or popple-stones, of course with very open joints. In it are two small trefoil-headed windows of Early English or Early Decorated date, and which appear to be original. They open from the vaulted chamber beneath the hall. The angles of the curtain are quoined with Sutton stone. The Castle, built probably in the Early English

and Decorated periods, seems to have been thoroughly restored and repaired late in the Perpendicular period. It is fast going to decay, and large portions of it have fallen since 1832. It is the property of the Earl of Dunraven; but the ditch belongs to Mr. Nicholl of Merthyr Mawr, and was planted by his grandfather, the eminent judge.

DESCENT.

Sir *Pagan* de Turberville was probably the son of a knight of that name who won the manor of Crickhowel under Bernard Newmarch. He followed Fitzhamon into Glamorgan, and added Coyty to his paternal inheritance. He is reputed to have married Sybil, daughter and heiress of Morgan ap Jestyn, whose name is preserved in the meadow of Siblewick, given by her to Neath Abbey. In 1126 he witnessed a convention between Bishop Urban and Robert the Consul of Gloucester; and in 1130, the foundation-charter of Neath Abbey; and about the same time, a gift of lands to Margam by Hugh, son of Robert de Llancarvan. In 1199 Paganus de Trublevill paid ten marks and a horse that on the King's return to England might be heard his dispute with Walter de Sully concerning Coyty and Old Castle. Pagan probably died 1200-1, and was followed by his eldest son,

Sir *Simon*, who died *s. p.*, either before or immediately after his father, and was followed by the next brother,

Sir *Gilbert*, who paid four marks for a hearing upon the Sully plea, the matter in dispute being here called a knight's fee in Coyty. He also paid fifty marks and a horse to have the lands of which his father Pagan died seized in demesne in fee. Falkes, the sheriff, was to take security and give seizin, A.D. 1207. (*Rot. de Obl.*, p. 373.) He married Agnes, and had Sir *Pagan*, who was father of Gilbert and Emerod, who had Crickhowel, and is probably the Pagan de Turberville of the annexed charter by Walter Waleran.

Sir *Pagan* married Maud, daughter of Morgan Gam ap Morgan ap Cradoc ap Jestyn. She had Llandimor and Great and Little Rhosilly in Gower. They had

Sir *Gilbert*, who, by inquisition 23 Edward III, as Gilbert, son of Gilbert de Turberville, was seized of two parts of Koytiff manor, lands and tenements in Newland, two parts of the manor of Newcastle, the manors of Llanharry and Koychurch, with rents. (*I. p. m.*, ii, 155.) 20 Edward II he was at the siege of Calais, where he bore chequy *or* and *gules*, a fess *ermine*, and answered for one knight, eight squires, and eight horse-archers. (*Dunc., Heref.*, i, 85; *More's Oxon.*, 1740.) He had Richard and Wilcock, who married Maud, daughter and heiress of Hopkin ap Howell Ychan of Tythegston, father of Hamo, ancestor of the Turbervilles of that place, and of the subordinate lines of Llantwit, Sutton, Eweny, Greenway, and Penllyne.

Richard de Turberville was father of *Payn*, a grant by whom is annexed. He married Wenllian, daughter of Sir Richard Talbot of Richard's Castle, and had

1. *Gilbert*, who succeeded, and was father of Sir *Gilbert* de Turberville of Coyty, who died *s. p.*

2. *Richard* de Turberville, who succeeded to his nephew, and died *s. p.*, the eleventh and last lord of Coyty. He settled the estates upon the male heirs of the body of the four sisters in succession and reversion. They were

1. Katherine, married Sir Roger Berkerolles of East Orchard, and had Sir *Lawrence* Berkerolles, who died *s. p.*, seized of Coyty; and Wenllian, who married Sir Edward Stradling.

2. Margaret, married Sir Richard Stackpole of Stackpole. They seem to have had (a) Elizabeth, married Richard Griffin, of whom nothing is known; and (b) a daughter and heiress, who married Sir Henry Vernon, and had Sir George Vernon of Haddon.

3. Agnes, married Sir John de la Bere of Weobley in Gower, and of Nolton, son of Sir Richard de la Bere by Margaret Gamage. They had (a) Elizabeth, married

Sir John St. John of Fonmon, and had Sir John St. John, living 1421; and (b) Susan, married Sir Eli Basset of Beaupré.

4. Sarah, married William Gamage of Rogiat, and had Gilbert Gamage.

The estates, under the settlement, came to Berkerolles, on whose death they came to Gamage, who became of Coyty.

Sir *William* Gamage, son of Gilbert, son of William Gamage and Sarah Turberville, inherited on the death of Sir Lawrence Berkerolles. At his death (7 Henry V) he was seized of two parts of the manor of Lammaghes, of Coyty Castle, and of two parts of that manor and lordship, "Glamorgan Dom.", Llanhary manor and advowson, Newland manor, Lawrence's Land in Coyty, Jordan's Place or Fairfield, in Coyty, Newcastle hundred and manor. (*I. p. m.*, iv, 43.) In his time the Castle was besieged by Owen Glyndwr; and in 1404 (6 Henry IV) the Commons prayed the King "molt cordialment et entierment" to take order for the rescue of the "Sire de Coitiff, who is, and long has been, besieged in his Castle of Coitiff by the Welsh rebels." (Rolls, iii, 547). The following order, though made in 1414-15, probably relates to the supplies given in consequence of this vote. "Pro Stauro" is for provisioning. "Coitiff—De Willielmo Rye, nuper serviente Pistrinæ Hospicii Domini Henrici IV. occasionato ad respondendum et satisfaciendum Regi de £26:13:4 de pretio frumenti per ipsum provisi pro stauro Castri de Cortiff in Wallia. Paschæ Recorda 2 H. V, Rot. 4." (Memd. attached to Jones' *Originalia*.)

His son *Thomas* was father of *John*, father of *Morgan*, and, by a concubine, of William, whence the Gamages of Llanbedr Fynydd. Morgan had Sir *Thomas*, who had *Robert*, who defended a suit for Coyty against St. John of Bletsoe and Basset of Beaupré, coheirs of Agnes Turberville. His son *John* was the seventh and last Gamage of Coyty. John's daughter *Barbara*, rather a celebrated heiress, was aged twenty-two years in 1584. She was

married Wednesday, 23 Sept. 1584, in the house of Sir Edward Stradling, at St. Donat's, in presence of Henry Earl of Pembroke and others. She was buried at Penshurst on 26 May, 1621, having married Sir Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, M.P. Glam., 1585. Coyty descended with the title to Joscelyn the seventh Earl, who left (1742) a natural daughter, Ann Sydney, who married Henry Streatfield of Chiddingston, and contested the inheritance against Lady Sherard and Mrs. Perry, the daughters of Thomas Sydney, elder brother of Joscelyn, but who died before him. Their elder brother John, the sixth Earl, married (1717), at Llansamlet, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Lewis Thomas of Gwernllwywith in Llansanlet, where she was buried in 1747. This marriage, omitted in the Peerages, is recorded in the Parish Register. Mrs. Streatfield claimed under her father's will, he being tenant in fee, and obtained the Glamorgan estates and £5,000. Mrs. Perry had Penshurst. The estates were sold. The final settlement of the dispute was by compromise, confirmed by an Act of Parliament in 1747.

MANOR OF COYTY ANGLIA.

Abstract of the presentment of a General Court of Survey, held at Bridgend, within the lordship, 22nd March, 1631. Thomas Hangton, Gent., John Gumbleton and Robert Thomas, clerks, surveyors, for Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, then sole lord.

Jurors' names not given, Thos. Gamage, Foreman. *Boundaries* on the east, Coyty Wallia and St. Mary Hill, otherwise Gelligarn lordships, Howel-Willim Lane, and on it Pont Willim Bridge, dividing this from Coyty Wallia; the Ewenny dividing it from St. Mary Hill, and being its south limit as far as John Carne, Esq's. Oxmere lands in Ewenny; Coston and Penlline lordships, the property of John Thomas and Christopher Turberville, Esqs., and George Kemeys, Gent.; the late lands in Corntown, late of Sir Edward Lewis, and

the lordship of Ewenny on the south. Excepting, on this side the Ewenny, one meadow at Court-Gwilim, Thomas Rees Watkin, and a part of a tenement, Gwainy-Twr-Candy, next Court Gwilim Moor, both in St. Mary Hill; also part of two tenements, Tyr-y-Pandybach, and Yr Hama, Richard Lewis, and lands of Evan Gronow and Morgan Thomas, both in Coston; excepting also beyond the Ewenny, but in Coyty Anglia, three-quarter acre lord's demesne lands, in the hands of John David Robin, three-quarter acre customary lands, late James Turberville, now widow Catherine Thomas, five-quarters meadow, Gwain Philpot, now customary lands of Edward David William, and one plot of Kimney Bach Common, and part of Watertown Common, also Treos Moor, which said part called Watertown Moor was always reputed part of C. Anglia, though claimed for Coston.

Boundary from the Oxmoor, south, an old dyke between this and Ewenny, and dividing them as far as Widow Nest Edmunds' land in this manor near Ewenny Bridge, its southern limit, where the river divides it from Ewenny. The manor borders on Vervillvach lands, John Carne, Esq. in Ewenny, and includes Vervil-vawr, Sir John Stradling. The Ogwr, and Merthyr Mawr lordships, Sir John Stradling, here bound the Manor, as does on the west, Newcastle lordship. North, the bounds are the Vownwy brook near Pedvai in Newcastle, the late house of Thomas ap Thomas, the Garn lands in the same, and the ford Rhyd-Alson-Cook by Coyty Wallia and Minffrid brook.

Near, on Watertown Moor, was a great stone, removed by the Coston and Penlline tenants twenty-four years ago, and which was the old boundary between C. Anglia and Coston. Also, Coston lordship extends into C. Anglia, and these fee-tail lands are the heritage of Evan Gronow and Morgan Thomas, who nevertheless pay rent to Coyty, why is unknown. Also, part of Coyty Wallia lies in C. Anglia. Richard John has one and a quarter acres customary land belonging to C. Wallia, but at

Court Gwilim, and pays dues to C. Wallia. Also, C. Anglia extends into C. Wallia, and fifteen acres of the lord's demesne lands called Gwain-y-Pain and Tir-y-Seth, occupied severally by widows Alson Evan and Jennet Arnold, pay rents and a reserve due yearly to the lord of C. Anglia. Also, within Coyty Wallia, Elizabeth David, widow, holds Tir-y-Drynis one acre, and Evan Bevan Jenkin at Blaen-y-Wayr one acre, both freeholds in C. Anglia, besides rents paid to its lord. Also, C. Wallia includes Hirwaun meadows, partly unenclosed, which belonging to C. Anglia, but are intermixed with C. Wallia, though commonly marked by a turf or other fence in Oldway, extending as far as Buarth Manor and Meniffryd. Also, Mr. Gilbert, tenant of Sir John Stredling, holds a plot of C. Anglia, situate in Sir John's manor of Merthyr Mawr at the "Island", paying three-pence free rent at Michaelmas to the lord of C. Anglia. Also, John Carne, Esq., held Vervill-vach of the king "in capite", once part of C. Anglia, but granted in mortmain to the Prior of Ewenny, when it came to and was granted away by the king with the abbey lands, so that it is now reputed part of Ewenny.

Commons and Wastes.—Cefn-Hirgoed, the lord's land, with royalties, but no power to enclose or let. The tenants have herbage and pasture. Anciently the lord included part in his park and enclosed a warren, but these were recovered and laid open by the tenants. Upon all the commons and highways the tenants, free and customary, have free common unlimited, and may take fern and furze for their horses, and stone for lime or repairs, or manure in the manor, but not for sale without licence. Also, there is a plot of the lord's waste near Brys-Pwll-y-maen iron work, part of it in the hands of John Matthew, who paid yearly six shillings and eightpence, two hares, and one day's work. Also, near the river, near Rhyd-Alson-Cook, is a plot, part of Cefn-Hirgoed. Also, Thomas Gamage, foreman of the jury, enclosed part of a pit, Y-Pill-esteg, in the lord's waste, in Heol-y-Waterton road, and holds it at the

lord's pleasure at twopence per annum rent. Other lord's commons, similarly free, are Coychurch and Waterton Moors, Bryn-Glâs, a spot of moor in Herson, and other spots in the highways. Also, John Thomas Sant had held one pit in Heol-y-Waterton, by the Vorrôn, of the lord's waste, by lease from the lord, at sixpence per annum and one hen; and widow Catherine Edmund now holds the same at will. The lord has waifs, strays, felons' goods, etc. The lord has the sole fishing every day in the Ogmôre, from Rhyd-Alson-Cook ford to the great Wear by Pandy-Newydd, the lord's sole fishing Wear; and every second day from the Wear down to Hapsi-Tilo, opposite or a little below Merthyr Mawr Church. This fishery Sir John Stradling held, paying per annum £2 : 13 : 4, but whether by grant, lease, or pleasure, unknown. The lord has right of fowling.

Tenures.—Fee simple, customary, lease and grant. The freeholders, or tenants in fee simple, attend court twice yearly, and pay chief rents at Michaelmas.

Singular Tenures.—John Carne, Esq., holds Watertown farm, 147 acres, and pays suit of court and a quarter of a pound of pepper, which the lord was to fetch away on a wain drawn by eight white oxen, about Midsummer. Sir John Stradling held the Fair Field, 100 acres, paying suit of court and a red rose at Midsummer.

Free Tenants' Heriots and Dues.—A relief at the death. One exception to this : Watkin Powell, Gent., who held a part of the lands of John la Eyre, being forty acres; the western half of Wirlesh, some rough open ground by Daniel's Town, for which he pays twenty-two pence yearly rent at Michaelmas, and tenpence as a relief.

Customary lands descend to the youngest lawful son, and failing sons to the youngest daughter, or youngest heir or next of blood, to the ninth degree of kin, male before female, unless otherwise limited or conveyed by surrender. If no heir the inheritance escheats to the

lord. Customary, called also copyhold lands, may be entailed by surrender, such entail barring the widow's estate. No courtesy of England to the widower of an heiress unless by surrender to him. Heirs, being infants, accounted to be in possession, and the next of kin and farthest from inheritance is to occupy the premises for the benefit of the infant till it come to discretion. The lord has no power to grant tuition or wardship of the infant or its customary lands.

Any customary tenant may, in the manor court, make feoffees of trust to uses upon customary lands, and may alienate at the ancient rent and services. The wife of any customary tenant has her widow's estate on all customary lands of which her husband died seized, or of any estate of inheritance in fee simple, so long as she remains a widow.

A leet or law day is kept for the manor ; also a court is held every three weeks, unless deferred for the benefit of the tenants. This court has power to determine real actions relating to title to any customary lands in the manor, and any personal action for a matter not exceeding at its commencement £1:19:11. Also, every amercement is to be affeered by the most sufficient and honest suitors of the court, sworn for the purpose by the stewards. No amercement for trespass is to exceed the damage sustained. No customary tenant to be amerced on an inquisition or quest of office, but at suit of parties only.

Customary tenants owe suit of court every three weeks, and chief rents at May and Michaelmas. The chief rent paid for each tenement is 10s. 8½d. : 1s. 10d. in May, and 8s. 10½d. at Michaelmas. Payment "pro rata" for half tenements. All customary tenants vote at Michaelmas before the grand jury of the court leet for a bailiff to collect the lord's dues, and the jury select three names, from which the steward chooses one, as bailiff, and swears him in for a year. If he absconds or dies after having collected, the responsibility to the lord is upon the tenants. In the same way one or

more ale-tasters are appointed to see that good drink at good measure is sold in the manor.

The bailiff may excuse any three customary tenants from attendance at any court. The bailiff has twenty-shillings from the lord for collecting, and the profits on trying and sealing hoops, measures and meteyards at fairs and markets.

The manor contains two grist water-mills, Waterton and Wadd mill, to which the tenants owe service ; each to the mill in his own precinct. All are subject to the duty of carrying mill stones when needed.

A heriot is payable upon the death of a customary tenant, on the alienation of his estate. If there be more than one tenement, a heriot for the first, and sixpence for every other. There are some local differences of custom in these respects. The heriot is usually the best beast, and in default of it five shillings. A tenement seems, generally, to have contained thirteen acres of land, arable, meadow, pasture, and wood. A heriot of the best, called a turf heriot, is paid at the death of every resiant.

Each customary tenant is to haul large timber for Coyty Castle at one penny per day for his meat, and find one day's work in reaping the lord's corn, at one penny, a piece of larder, and a bottle of good ale.

The lord owns and levies royalties upon several quarries of limestone, freestone, and potters' clay. One iron-work in 1631 paid six shillings and eightpence, two hens, and two days' work annually ; and one pit paid twopence, and another sixpence and a hen.

There was a weekly Saturday market in Bridgend, and fairs on Ascension day and St. Leonard's day (6th November).

In 1631 the chief rents on freeholds, including 8*d.* for

Nolton Almshouse, and 4*d.* for the Church House at

Coychurch, were

The customary rents were in May	£3 13 6	£9 10 8½
„ „ at Michaelmas	20 5 6½	
	<hr/>	23 19 0¼
		<hr/>
		£33 9 9

Coyty Wallia.—The tenants were classed under the four localities of Pencoed, Trebelleg, Rhwng-y-Ddwynant, Hendŷr, and St. Brides. The commons are Cefn Hirgoed, Bryn-y-Garn, Hirwaun, Mynydd-y-Garn, Bryn, Coyant, Rhiw Wastedwen, and Cefn-tir-y-Coyty, in which the free and customary tenants and resiants have common as in Coyty Anglia. The tenures are Socage, customary or copyhold, and by lease or at will on the lord's demesne lands. Free lands descend to the eldest son; customary lands, being estate of inheritance, are equally divided between the sons, and failing sons to daughters, and failing these to the right heirs for ever.

A claim to a customary estate is commenced by placing, before the court, sixpence on the record, and praying for six customary tenants to try the claim. The lord has the lands until trial. After the claim, issue is to be joined at the next court, and trial had at the third.

Infants may inherit at birth: the next of kin of the whole blood, not being heir, holds the property for the child, and is guardian of it till it reaches years of discretion. A woman holds jointure lands for life only, though surrendered to her in court by rod. A male child may at fourteen years surrender and pass his estate, and a female at thirteen years. The steward has fourpence on giving judgment on a "restraint" or non-suit. Actions on title, if entered in the court, to be tried there, and no demurrer allowed.

No heriot paid on alienation of a part of a fee. Customary tenants not punishable for waste, nor does his land escheat, so long as there are heirs of blood.

If a woman has no jointure she has one-third of any customary lands her husband may have held during coverture, in dower, for life. No courtesy of England. Tenants may demise customary land for any term of years at pleasure.

Free or customary tenants, dying in, and seized of, lands in the manor, are subject to heriots; if their

value be above ten shillings and under twenty shillings, of ten shillings only. If the tenant of the manor die, the lord has the best beast, if worth twenty shillings or upwards to forty shillings, and if any beast be there. If the real rental of the lands be forty shillings the heriot shall be forty shillings. If an estate of inheritance, one best beast. If also of land held of the lord, two best beasts, one for the free and one for the customary lands. The heriots to be of ten shillings, twenty shillings, or forty shillings, as the case may be, one sum for the free and one for the customary lands.

This presentment or inquisition is one of many such documents in use under the Tudor sovereigns, which throw much light upon the local government of rural England, and the relations between the over and mesne lords of manors and their tenants. They exhibit the details of the feudal system as it then existed, and are the more valuable because much of what they describe is now swept away.

Like most ancient customs, manorial laws and regulations were introduced to meet a particular state of society, and are not ill-fitted to its wants. By means of the courts leet and baron, justice was brought within the reach of all; crimes against the person were dealt with, and the transfer of real property was rendered simple, expeditious and cheap, being under copy of courtroll with the delivery of seizin by the steward or seneschal. Guards were introduced against expensive litigation on trifling matters, and in some cases the seneschal or steward, the president of the court, and the bailiff, its executive officer, were chosen jointly by the tenants and the lord. The principle of self government was admitted.

The jury system was also in general use. A dozen or more men of property and intelligence, residing in the manor, were chosen both to sit in court and, as here, to inquire into and report upon the boundaries and customs of the manor. In this way encroachments were checked by either lord or tenant, and the right of each

laid down. Among the tenures are found Gavelkind and Borough-English, and one very singular condition, that of paying a quarter of a pound of pepper, which the lord was to fetch away upon a wain drawn by eight white oxen. Tenure by a red rose at Midsummer was not uncommon. The provision that lodged the wardship of an infant in the hands of his next of kin, not the heir of the estates, seems sound.

The whole system, when laid down and perfected, was probably suited to the wants of the people. When society became complex and its conditions wholly altered, the old customs became vexatious, and have wisely been removed.

Carta Walteri Waleran Pagano de Turbervilla terrarum in Mersfelda.
(Francis MSS.)

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego WALTERUS WALERAN dedi et concessi PAGANO de TURBERVILLA totam terram quam teneo de feodo Comitum GLOVERNIE in MERSFELDA in bosco in plano et in omnibus pertinentiis ad eandem villam sicut illam unquam melius et liberius in dominio tenui sibi et heredibus suis Tenendum de me et de heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate Reddendo inde mihi et heredibus meis annuatim unum sprevarium sorum in Nativitate Sancti JOHANNIS Baptiste Jamdictus autem PAGANUS debet acquietare predictam terram de MERSFELDA de omnibus servitiis regalibus et de omnibus servitiis que pertinent ad Comitem GLOVERNIE de eadem terra In recognitione etiam hujus donationis dedit mihi prefatus PAGANUS sexaginta marcas argenti et ISABELLE uxori mee ij bisantos Et ut donatio ista firma sit et rata illam sigilli mei impressione signavi Hiis testibus CECILIA matre WALTERI WALERAN Et SIBILLA filia sua WILLIELMO de LOND' [?] RICARDO fratre suo THOMA de LOND' et WALTERO fratre suo Et JOHANNE de KARDENVILLA WILLIELMO SLEMAN ADE WALETTIS GILBERTO de TURBERVILLA WALERANO filio HERBERTI WALERAN REGINALDO de BETTESTORNE Hugone de LUVERE RADULFO FULCHER.....DO de KARDENVILLA Et SIMONE clerico Et multis aliis.

The seal of green wax is attached by a twisted cord of red and yellow silk. Device, a male figure on horseback, reins in his right hand, on the left a hawk. Legend, + SIGILLUM WAL...W...E ..AN. Endorsed in a

later hand, "La chartr' Walt' Waler' du maner' de Meresfeld".

Walter Waleran died 2 John, 1200. For his coheirs see Hoare's *Wilts*; Cawden, p. 73; Alderbury, pp. 18, 21. William de Nevil had from the king the wardship of Isabella, daughter of Walter Walerand, and custody of his lands; and Waleran, filius Roberti, Vicecomes, had from the king certain lands in co. Hereford, 5 John 1203 and 1204 [*Rot. Chart*, pp. 112. 116^b].

A.D. 1199. Devon. Wallia. Glamorgan.—Paganus de Trublevill dat domino Regi x marcas et j dextrarium ut loquela quod est inter ipsum et Walterum de Sulli de terra de Coitif et de Veteri Villa sit in respectu.....usque coram domino Rege cum venisset in Anglia. [*Rot. de Obl.* p. 27.]

"Veteri Villa" is no doubt Old Castle in Bridgend.

1200-1. ...CION. Paganus de Trublevill dat iiij marcas pro j die salvanda ei posita apud Westmonasterium quia non fuit...domini Regis versus Waltero de Suillie de feodo j militis in Cortif.¹

1207. Glamorgan—Gillebertus de Turbervill dat quinquaginta marcas et unum equum pro habenda tota terra unde Paganus pater suus fuit saisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo die qua obiit Et mandatum est Falkes' servienti domini Regis quod accepta ab eo securitate de illis L marcis et equo tunc ei de predicta terra cum pertinenciis in balliva sua seisinam faciat. [*Rot. de Fin.*, p. 372.]

Carta Willielmi Gamage [*Francis MSS.*]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willielmus Gamage dominus de Coyty salutem in domino sempiternam Noveritis me concessisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietumclamasse Johanni de Stradeling alias Johanni de Anne heredibus suis et assignatis totum jus meum et clameum quod habui habeo seu aliquo modo in posterum habere potero in omnibus illis terris et tenementis pratis pasturis boscis et vastis cum omnibus suis ubique pertinenciis que quondam predictus Johannes habuit ex dono et feoffamento domini Laurencii Bercroules domini de Coity et que sibi descendebant post decessum magistri Laurencii Turberville prout jacent particulatim per metas et bundas antiquas infra

¹ Coity (Ibid., p. 138).

dominium de Coity et prout patet per quandam cartam feodi simplicis inde sibi confectam Ita quod nec ego predictus Willielmus nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius nomine nostro aliquod jus vel clameum in omnibus predictis terris et tenementis pratis pasturis boscis et vastis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis de cetero exigere seu vindicare poterimus in futurum sed ab omni actione juris simus exclusi imperpetuum per presentes Et ego vero predictus Willielmus Gamage et heredes mei omnia predicta terras et tenementa prata pasturas boscos et vasta cum omnibus suis ubique pertinenciis predicto Johanni de Stradeling alias Johanni de Anne heredibus suis et assignatis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti quieteclamancie mee sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Gilberto Denys milite Roberto Walsch Johanne ap Jevan ap Hoel Johanne Eyre juniore Johanne Boneville et multis aliis Datum apud Coity die martis vicesimo die mensis Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici quarti post conquestum terciodecimo (20 Oct., 13 H. IV, 1410).



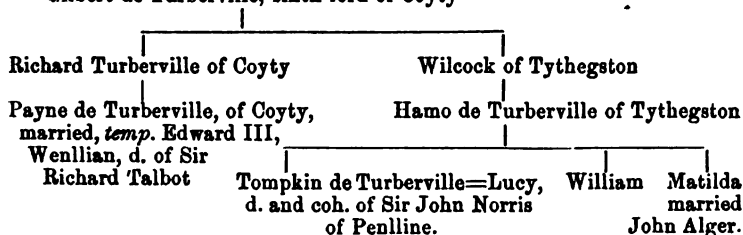
Carta Pagani de Turbida Villa. [Fonmon MSS.]

[Scia]nt presentes et futuri quod ego Paganus de Turberville dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni Alger et Matilde filiaë Hamonis de Turberville consanguineaë

meæ sex acras terræ meæ arabilis vel pasturæ quas prius de me tenuit Thomas Joye ad voluntatem meam cum quadam mora pascuali adjacente qua prius de me tenuit Willielmus Purbigge, Smith, ad voluntatem meam quæ quidem sex acræ jacent a parte Boreali pontis de Euweny in latitudine inter viam quæ tendit a dicto ponte versus Henrieston et par.....m cursum aquæ quæ currit a parte Australi inter eandem terram et pasturam Prioris de Euweny quæ vocatur Milleham in longitudine veroas sex acras se extendit versus Orientem ad predictam moram et ad pratum quod de me tenet Sely le Bakere de Novo Castro Predicta autem mora in latitudine jacet inter dictam viam quæ ducit versus Henrieston et pratum prædicti Sely in longitudine vero versus Orientem ...ap... se extendit ad pratum quod fuit Henrici de Turberville et versus occidentem V... ap se extendit ad prædictam terram Habend et tenend prædictas sex acras terræ et moram prædictam et cum aliis suis pertinenciis quibuscunque de me et de heredibus meis vel assignatis meis prædictis Johanni et Matildæ et heredibus et assignatis eorum libere et quiete b... et in pace integre et jure hereditario in perpetuum Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vel assignatis meis duos solidos argenti pro omnibusservitiis consuetudinibus exactionibus secularibus et demandis salvis mihi et heredibus meis et assignatis meis duabus sectis curia' faciendis per annum ad curiam meam de Coytif per rationabilem summonitionem una secta ad primam curiam quam teneri? ...git post festum bi [beati?] Michaelis et alia ad curiam primo tenendam post lahokedaye Ego vero predictus Paganus et heredes mei vel assignati mei predictas sex acras terræ cum mora predicta predictis Johanni et Matildi et eorum heredibus et assignatis eorum ibimus abimus et defendemus in perpetuum In cujus rei testimonium hanc cartam meam sigilli mei impressione roboravi Hiis testibus Philippo Purbygge Alano ...hodenech Johanne Denys Gulielmo filio Hamon de Turberville et Roberto de Cantelow tunc Senescallo meo et multis aliis.

Seal in green wax, suspended. It is a hexagon with

¹ Gilbert de Turberville, sixth lord of Coyty



a central plain shield. Around is a legend, not legible. This charter establishes the existence of Hamon, ancestor of so many branches of the family, and is probable evidence for the marriage of his daughter Matilda with John Alger. The place of Henry de Turberville in the pedigree is unknown. William was a younger son of Hamon; Cantelow, or Cantelupe, one of a branch of the Baronial family, who gave name to Cantelupeston or Cantleston in Merthyr Mawr.

1876.

G. T. C.

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG
OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL
OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,

IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from Vol. VII, p. 275.)



TREF EYARTH IN THE CWMWD OF DOGFEILYN
AND CANTREF OF DYFFRYN CLWYD.

Cae Cyriog MS. ; Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii.

MADOC LLOYD, the eldest son and heir of Iorwerth Foel, Lord of Chirk, Nanheudwy and Maelor Saesneg,¹ had the township of Bryncunallt yn Y Waun, which now forms a part of the lordship of Chirk or Chirkland, for his share of his father's territories. He added a border

¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January, 1874, p. 38, and October, 1875, p. 331.

gules to his paternal coat, and married, first, Margaret, daughter (by Susanna his wife, daughter and coheiress of Llewelyn ab Madog ab Einion of Iâl, ab Rhirid ab Madog ab Meredydd, ab Uchdryd, Lord of Cyfeiliog, son of Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl) of Llewelyn, third son of Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor in Nanheudwy, by whom he had issue two sons, Gruffydd and Llewelyn, of whom presently, and one daughter, Gwladys, who married Rhys ab Rotpert of Cinmael,¹ in the Comot of Is Dulas and Cantref of Rhôs, ab Gruffydd ab Sir Howel, knight, ab Gruffydd of Henglawdd, eldest son of Ednyfed Fychan, Lord of Bryn Ffanigl, in the parish of Bettws Wyrion Wgan in Is Dulas, General and Prime Minister to Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales. Arms—1, *sable*, a chevron inter three molets *argent*, for Rhys ab Rotpert ; 2, *gules*, a chevron inter three molets *or*, for Rotpert ab Gruffydd of Cinmael ; 3, *gules*, a chevron *ermine*, inter three Englishmen's heads, coupled in profile, ppr. ; and 4, *gules*, a Saracen's head erased, gardant bearded ppr., wreathed about the head *argent* and *azure*, for Marchudd of Bryn Ffanigl, lord of Uwch Dulas in the Cantref of Rhos.² Madog Lloyd married, secondly, Dyddgu, daughter of Llewelyn ab Goronwy Fychan ab Goronwy ab Ednyfed Fychan, by whom he had two daughters,

¹ Gruffydd Lloyd of Cinmael, the eldest son of Ieuan ab Rhys ab Gruffydd Llwyd ab Robert ab Rhys ab Rotpert ab Gruffydd of Cinmael, had an only daughter and heiress, Alice, who was the second wife of Richard ab Ieuan ab David ab Ithel Fychan of Llan Eurgain, descended from Ednowain Bendew. By her husband, Richard ab Ieuan, Alice had issue a daughter, Catherine, heiress of Cinmael, who married Pyers Holland of Fairdref in the parish of Abergelen, high sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1578, ab John ab David ab Gruffydd Holland. Richard ab Ieuan's first wife was Jane, daughter and coheiress of William Glegg of Gayton in Com. Cestriae, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Mary, who married John Brereton of Borasham, Esq.

² The cantref of Rhos contains the commots of Uwch Dulas, Is Dulas, and Creuddyn. The parishes of Llanddulas and Llanellian are in Uwch Dulas. The parishes of Abergelen, Cegidog, and Bettws Wyrion Wgan, are in Is Dulas.

Angharad who married Cynwrig ab Rotpert ab Iorwerth ab Rhirid ab Madog ab Ednowain Bendew of Llys Coed y Mynydd, in the parish of Bodvari in Tegeingl, *argent*, a chevron inter three boars' heads, coupéd *sable* tusked *or*, and langued *gules*; and Susan who married Ieuan ab Llewelyn ab David ab David ab Gruffydd ab Owain Brogyntyn.

Llewelyn of Bradenheath, the second son of Madog Lloyd of Bryn Cunallt, married Mary, daughter and coheirress of William Yonge of Croxton, in the parish of Hanmer in Maelor Saesneg, by whom he had issue three sons, Rhys, ancestor of the Lloyds of Leaton Knolls;¹ John of Yr Hendref, ancestor of the Maurices of Clocaenog in the commot of Coleigion and cantref of Dyffryn Clwyd; and Iorwerth, ancestor of John Jones of Parc Eyton,² whose only daughter and heiress, Martha, married Edward Maurice of Cae Mor ab Maurice living 1709; ab Edward of Cae Mor ab Maurice of Havod Gynfor, in the parish of Llansantffraid Glyn Ceiriog, ab John ab Howel ab Adda Gwyn ab Ieuf ab David of Glyn Fechan and Cae Mor, ab Adda ab Howel of Llys Trevor, second son of Ieuf ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor.

Gruffydd ab Madoc Lloyd of Bryncunallt married Maude, daughter and coheirress of William Yonge of Croxton, in the parish of Hanmer, by whom he had, besides other issue, a son and heir.

Rhys ab Gruffydd of Bryn Cunallt. He married twice. By his second wife, Gwerfyl Llwyd, daughter of Iorwerth ab Owain Foel, he had a son named Mare-

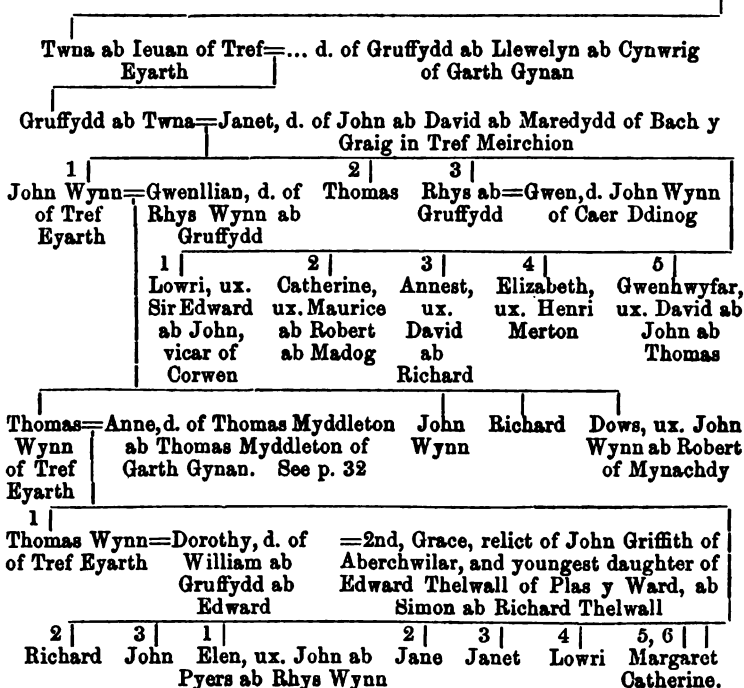
¹ John Arthur Lloyd of Leaton Knolls, ab Francis Lloyd ab Edward Lloyd ab Edward Lloyd ab Edward Lloyd of Leaton Knolls, ab Francis Lloyd of Crosmere, ab Randle Lloyd of Crosmere, co. Salop, living 1604, second son of Robert ab John ab Richard of Bangor, ab Rhys ab David ab Rhys ab Llewelyn ab Madog Lloyd of Bryn Cunallt.

² John Jones of Parc Eyton, ab John ab David ab Edward of Cil Cychwyn in Glyn Traian in Nanheudwy, ab Ieuan of Llwyn Mawr, ab David ab Mareddydd ab Iorwerth ab Llewelyn ab Madog Lloyd of Bryn Cunallt. The above named John Jones married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wynn of Garth in Cegidfa.

dydd, who married Angharad, daughter of Mareddydd ab Robert of Cristionydd ; by his first wife Gwenllian, daughter of Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Cynwrig of Rhiwfabon, he had issue five sons : 1, Gruffydd of Bryn Cunallt, who married.....daughter of Howel ab Llewelyn ab Adda of Llys Trevor, ab Howel ab Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr, by whom he had issue two sons, Madog of Bryn Cunallt, who married Margaret, daughter of Einion ab Gruffydd ab Rhys, third son of Gruffydd ab Madog of Llan Uwch Llyn Tegid, ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, by whom he had two sons, John Lloyd of Bryn Cunallt, and Llewelyn, whose line ended in coheiresses. John Lloyd, the eldest son, married Catherine, daughter and coheiress of John Wynn of Llanddin in Nanheudwy, second son of John ab Iorwerth or Edward Hen of Plas Newydd, in the parish of Chirk, by whom he had one son, Thomas of Bryn Cunallt, a doctor of physic, who married Margaret, daughter of Roger ab Hugh ab David ab Jeuan, by whom he had, besides two daughters, Jane and Maud, two sons, John and William. The eldest son John had Bryn Cunallt, and had issue a son and heir, John Wynn of Bryn Cunallt, who married Catherine, daughter of Richard ab Rhydderch ab David of Myfyrian, by whom he had two daughters coheirs, one of whom married Wynn of Tower, and the other married Richard Lloyd of Whittington, and died *s. p.* These two ladies and their husbands sold Bryn Cunallt to Sir Edward Trevor. 2, Iorwerth, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Grosvenour, Esq., by whom he had a son and heir, John, who married Ermine, daughter of Sir Rowland Grosvenour, knight, and Christian his wife, daughter of ... Stanley, by whom he had a son, Richard of Morton in Rhiwfabon, who married Margaret, daughter of Rhys ab Howel ab Rhys ab Llewelyn ab David ab Ieuan Wyddel, by whom he was father of Mareddydd of Rhiwfabon, who married Margaret, daughter of Maurice ab Ieuan ab Mareddydd ab Madog Dew of Garesllyn, by whom he had issue,

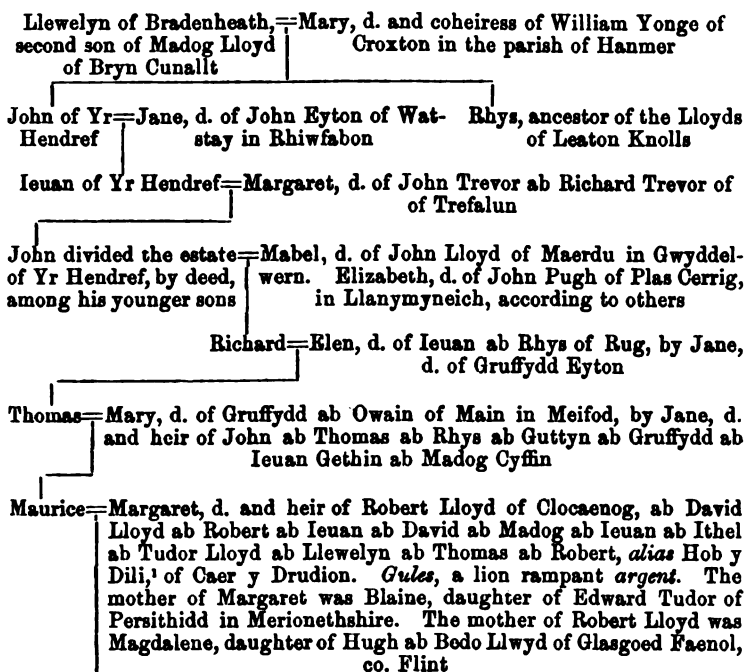
David, Lewys, Ieuan, Alice, Margaret, and Agnes. 3, Ieuan, of whom presently. 4, David of Morton, in Rhiwfabon, who married Mallt, daughter of Ieuan ab Howel of Picill ab David ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sanddef Hardd, lord of Burton and Llai, by whom he had a son, Morgan of Morton, in Rhiwfabon, living in 1467, whose son and heir, Thomas, settled in the parish of Gresford ; and 5, Madog.

Ieuan, third son of Rhys ab Gruffydd ab Madog Lloyd of Bryn Cunallt=





CLOCAENOG IN THE COMMOT OF COLEIGION.



¹ Robert, *alias* Hob y Dili, of Caer y Drudion, was the son of Tudor ab Einion ab Cynwrig ab Llywarch ab Heilin Gloff ab Tegid Farfog ab Tangno, *alias* Cadwgan ab Ystrwyth ab Marchwystl ab Marchweithan of Llys Llywarch, Lord of Is Aled, and chief of one of the noble tribes. Marchweithian bore *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*. His lands were: "Carwed Fynydd, Din Cadfael, Prees,

John Maurice=Joyce, d. of Thomas Hughes of Gwrdd, by Maude, d. and of Clocaenog heir of John Griffith of Hendref Forudd, son of John ab Robert ab Howel ab Iorwerth ab Twna ab Ieuan of Llanbedr, ab David Fychan, parson of Llangwm, ab David ab Iorwerth ab Cowryd ab Cadvan.

In the township of Maes Tyddin, in the parish of Clocaenog, is a large tumulus, on the summit of which was an upright stone with this inscription, AMILIN TOVISATOC, *Camden's Britannia*. This stone has since been removed to Pool Park.¹ On a bank about three quarters of a mile from the village, there is a place called Llys y Vrynin, and there are some ruins of old buildings there. Add. MS. 9864.

DERWEN ANIAL IN THE CWMWD OF COLEIGION AND
CANTREF OF DYFFRYN. CLWYD.

The parish of Derwen Anial contains the two townships of Dyfanedd and Ysceifiog. In the parish church is a handsome screen and rood loft of the fifteenth century. In the churchyard is a cross nine and a half feet high, with canopied niches, filled with various figures, carved in *alto relievo*. The pedestal on which it stands is a cube, the sides of which are two feet six inches, to which there is an ascent of (now) two steps, making the height of the whole thirteen feet six inches, the work belongs apparently to the thirteenth century.

"At Cefn Fynydd in this parish there appears to have been a *capella* with right of sanctuary. A witness living in 1863 remembered the ruins of the church having been pointed out to him by his father, the walls

Berain, Llyweni, Gwytherin, and many other townships in Is Aled." —*Cambrian Register*. He was the ancestor of the Wynns of Y Foelas, of Plas Newydd in Yspretty Ienan, and of Hafod y Maidd in Cerrig y Drudion; the Pryses of Gilar, Tydden, Rhiwlas, Faenol, Fedw Deg, and Cyniogau; Vaughans of Pant Glas; Parrys of Tywysog; Davies of Llaethwryd in Cerrig y Drudion; Lloyds of Cwm; Williams of Llanstyndwy; Foulkes of Llys Llywarch; and Tudor ab Robert Fychan of Berain in Llan Nefydd, the father of the celebrated Catherine of Berain, the heiress of that place.

¹ For a more recent account of this stone, see *Arch. Camb.*, 1855, p. 115, and 1874, pp. 17, 233.—EDITOR.

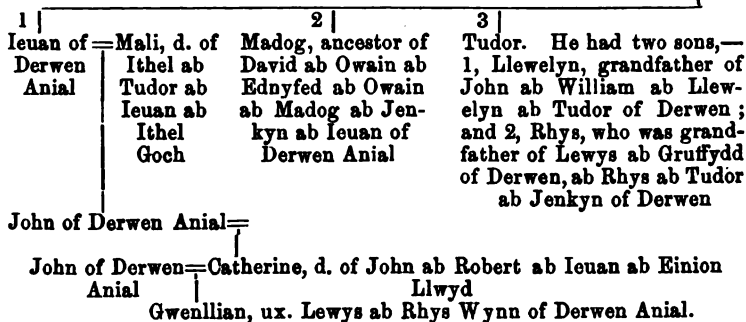
at that time being two or three feet above the ground. A spot near the present plantation of Cefn Mawr had at the same time been pointed out as a sanctuary for criminals charged with lesser offences, who were free from arrest so long as they remained within its limits.¹

This parish abounds with springs of excellent water, one of which called Ffynnon Sarah is in great repute for its efficacy in the cure of cancers. Those dreadful diseases, stone and gravel, are totally unknown to those inhabitants who are natives, and some who have removed hither from other situations have been completely cured.²



Harl. MSS. 1969-2299.

Jenkyn ab Ieuan of Derwen Anial, ab Madog ab Llolo of Plas y Llolo in Derwen, ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Llewelyn of Aelhaiarn and Derwen Anial, ab Ithel ab Heilin ab Eunydd. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1876, pp. 180-1



¹ *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, by the Rev. D.R. Thomas, M.A. Cf. *Arch. Camb.*, 1864, p. 331. ² *Carlisle's Topographical Dict.*

LLANELIDAN IN THE CWMWD OF DOGFEILIN AND
CANTREF OF DYFFRYN CLWYD.

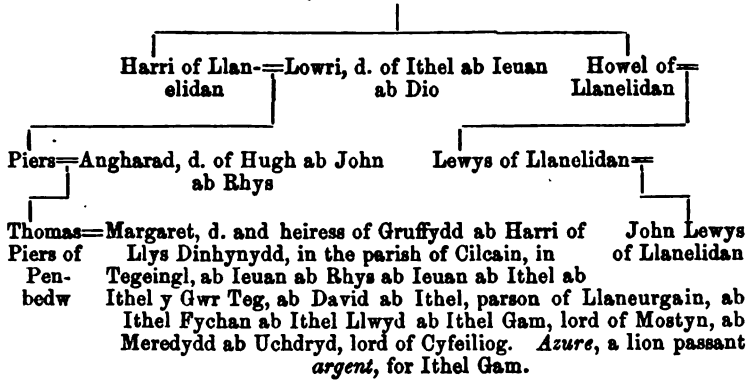
The parish of Llanelidan contains the townships of Llanelidan, Nantclwyd, Bryncyme, Trewyr, Bodlowydd, and Garth Neuadd. Piers Roberts in his *Diary* (Tyn y Rhyl MS.) has a note that "On the road from Ruthin to Corwen are Erw'r Benglog and Rhyd y Crogwr, in the township of Llanelidan. A bishop of Bangor gave the township to one Iorwerth ab Cadwgan free, but the tenants to be vassals; and they disobeying, he beheaded one on the plough-bear in Erw'r Benglog, and hanged another in Rhyd y Crogwr, whilst a third fled for sanctuary". A deed in the Rhûg MS. at Peniarth records the purchase of Banhadlawn Undiawn by the monks of Ystrad-Marchell from the sons of Iorwerth ab Cadwgan and his coheredes in Llanelidan. The parish of Llanelidan contains 5109 acres.

There is a circular hill in this parish called Caer Ddineu, about half a mile perhaps in circumference, which lies in the townships of Trewyr and Bodlowydd, but there are no remains of earth-works to be seen there at the present time. Some few years ago there was a large number of Roman coins and some few rings found accidentally in a dingle near this place. In the parish of Llanfair Dyffryn Choyd, on the summit of a rock called Craig yr Adwy, a great part of which is in this parish, there are the remains of some ancient entrenchments extending in the form of a crescent, and terminating at each extremity in an abrupt precipice; the area of this camp is about seven acres.

PENBEDW AND LLANELIDAN.

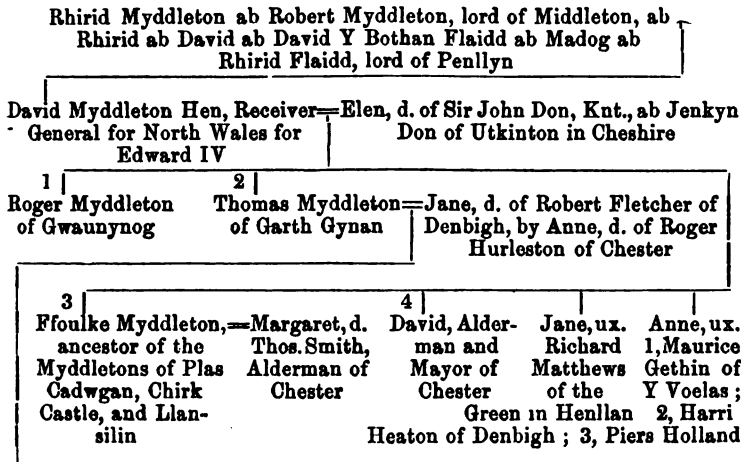
Belyn, fourth son of Madog—Alson, d. and heiress of Llewelyn ab
ab Llolo of Plas y Llolo Rhirid Ddu ab Gwyn ab Howel

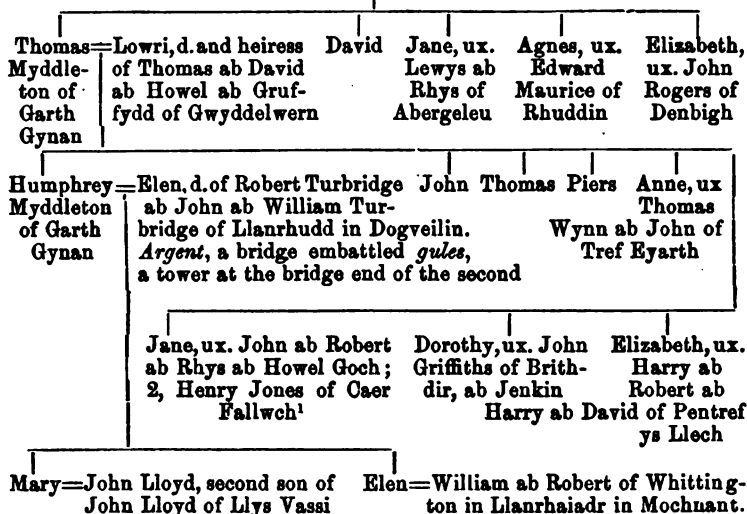
1	2	3	4	5
Llewelyn= of Llan- elidan	Ieuan of Llanelidan, ancestor of Thomas ab Robert ab Gruf- fydd ab Ieuan ab Belyn of Llanelidan	David Madog	Iorwerth, ancestor of Sir David Jones, priest in Mold, ab John ab Rhys Wynn ab David ab Iorwerth ab Belyn. Sir David married Margaret, d. of Gruffydd ab John ab Gruffydd of Aber Chwiler	



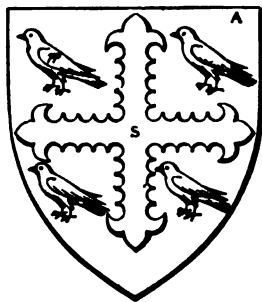
GARTH GYNAN.

(*Cae Cyriog MS.*; *Harl. MS.* 1969.)





According to Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, the children of Humphrey Myddleton and Elen, his wife, were:—
1, Thomas; 2, John; 3, William; 4, Edward; and two daughters: 1, Anne; and 2, ...

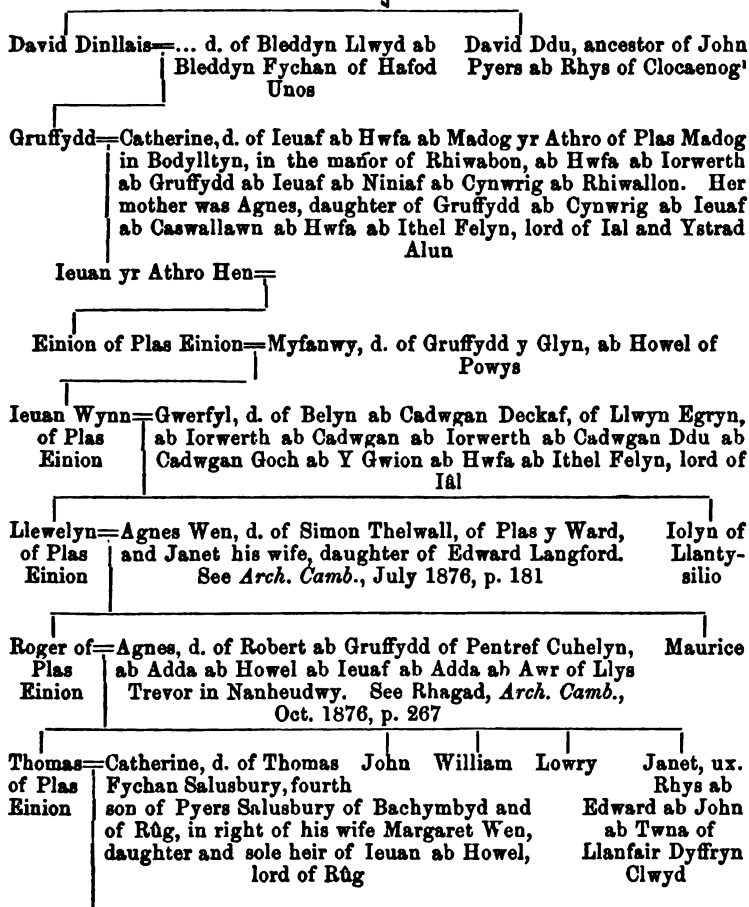


PLAS EINION IN THE PARISH OF LLANFAIR DYFFRYN
CLWYD.

Harl. MS. 9865.

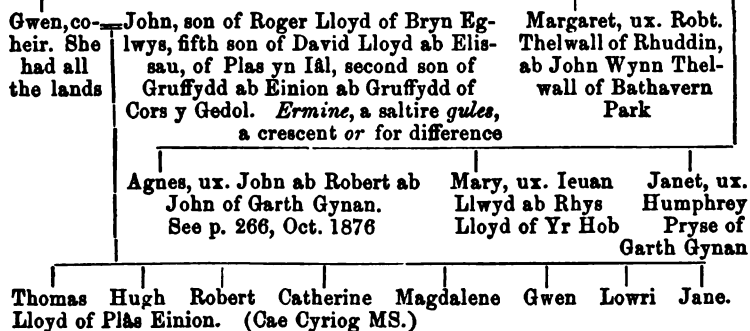
David ab Madog ab Rhirid ab Howel ab Llywarch ab Rhirid ab=
Owain ab Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl

¹ Caer Fallwch lies at the foot of a hill called Moel y Gaer in Llaneurgain, on the summit of which is a camp called Caer Allwch.

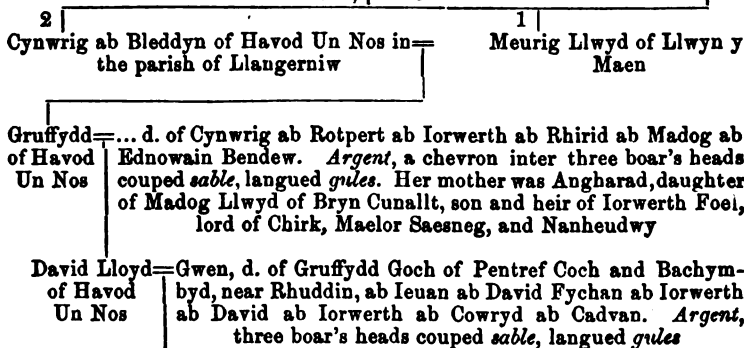


About the year 1410, the valiant Hywel Gwynedd of Llys Edwin, who sided with Owain Glyndwr against Henry IV, was surprised by his enemies from the town of Flint, and beheaded within this enclosure. John ab Richard ab John ab Richard ab Thomas of Caer Fallwch, son of Edward ab Ithel ab Goronwy Foel ab Goronwy Fychan ab Goronwy ab Pyll ab Cynan ab Llywarch Holbwrch, lord of Rhos and Rhufoniog. *Vert*, a stag trippant *argent*, attired and unguled *or*.

¹ John ab Pyers ab Rhys Wynn ab William ab Thomas ab Gruffydd ab John ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab David Ddu. Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 344.

BACH EURIG.¹*Harl. MS. 2288.*

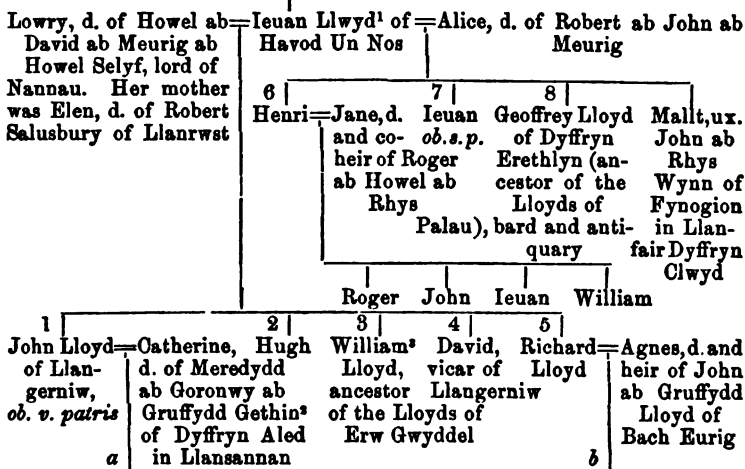
Bleddyn Llwyd Hen ab Bleddyn Fychan ab Bleddyn ab Y Gwion ab Radvach ab Asar ab Gwrgi ab Hedd Moelwynog, one of the Fifteen Noble Tribes of Gwynedd. See Llwyn y Maen, *Arch. Camb.*, April 1876, p. 113



¹ Bacheirig adjoins Bathafarn, near Ruthin, and is in the parish of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd.

Mareddydd=Morfydd, d. of Howel ab Rhys Gethin of Hendref Rhys Gethin, of Hayod near Bettws y Coed, ab Gruffydd Fychan ab Gruffydd Goch ab Un Nos David Goch ab David, lord of Denbigh. See Eleirion

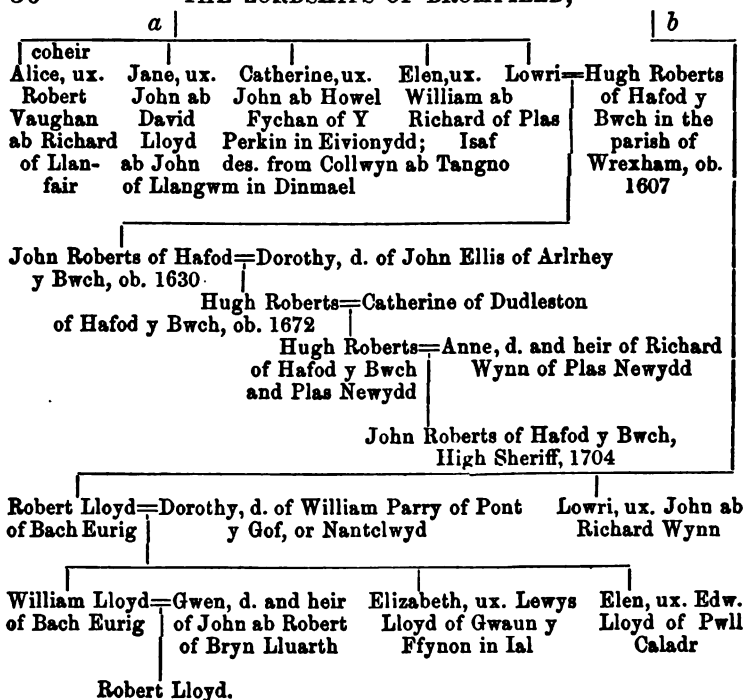
David of=Hallt, d. and coheir of Gruffydd ab Madog ab Llewelyn Fychan Havod of Llwyn Dyrys in Llleyn, ab Gruffydd ab Sir Ieuan ab Sir Gruffydd Llwyd, Knt., of Tref Garnedd and Tref Nant Bychan in Mon. *Gules*, a chief *ermine* and chevron *or*. See *Arch. Camb.* July 1876, p. 178, note



¹ Ieuan Llwyd, by his first wife Lowri, had, besides the five sons enumerated above, six daughters: 1, Mallt ux. Robert ab Richard ab Mareddydd; 2, Annesta, ux. Robert ab Mareddydd; 3, Elizabeth ux. John Wynn Salusbury of Ruthin, ab Parson Ffoulke Salusbury, third son of Piers Salusbury of Rug and Bachymbyd; 4, Gwenhwyfar, ux. John Panton, *ob. s. p.*; and 6, Catherine, ux. Humphrey ab Thomas.

² Gruffydd Gethin ab David Llwyd ab Ednyfed ab Tudor ab Dwywg ab Gwilym ab Rhys ab Edryd ab Enathan ab Siaffeth ab Carwed ab Marchudd, lord of Uwch Dulas, Abergelen and Bryn Ffanigl, chief of one of the noble tribes. *Gules*, a Saracen's head, erased, proper, environed about the temples with a wreath *argent* and *gules*. He was the ancestor of the Wynns of Dyffryn Aled. The last heir male of this family was Piers Wynn, whose daughter and heiress Diana built the present mansion, and was the mother of P. Wynn Yorke of Dyffryn Aled, Esq.

³ William Lloyd of Erw Gwyddel, married Catherine, daughter and heir of David Lloyd ab Maurice ab Ieuan ab David Lloyd, by whom he had a son, Thomas Lloyd of Erw Gwyddel, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Vaughan of Pant Glâs, and had issue a son and heir, Thomas Lloyd of Erw Gwyddel, who married Jane,



PWLL HALAWG.

Richard Parry, high sheriff for co. Flint in 1633-4, the eldest son of Richard Parry, bishop of St. Asaph, died without issue 6th July, 1649. William Parry, the second son of the bishop, was parson of Dolgellau, and had three sons: 1, John Parry of Pwll Halawg; 2, William Parry, who married Jane, daughter of Richard Wynn, and had issue, John, Richard, and Lucy; and 3, Richard Parry, who married Jane, daughter and heir of John Kyffin.

daughter of Richard Parry of Tref Tywysog in the parish of Henllan. Besides the families already mentioned, Hedd Moelwynog was the ancestor of the Lloyds of Llansannan, Penporchell and Cilcain; and the Wynns of Bryn Cynwrig. Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Wynn ab John Wynn of Bryn Cynwrig married John Thelwall, eldest son and heir of John Wynn Thelwall of Bathafern Park, in Llanrhudd, Esq.

John Parry of Pwll Halawg, the eldest son of William Parry, was high sheriff for co. Flint in 1654, and father of Richard Parry of Pwll Halawg, whose eldest son, John Parry, was born August 9th, 1677. Add. MS. 9864.

DREF NEWYDD.

Add. MS. 9864.

John Lloyd of Dref Newydd, second son of Edward Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen. See *Arch. Camb.*, April 1876, p. 116

Eleanor, d. of John Pryse, parson of Whittington, Llandderfel, and vicar of Oswestry, son of John ab Thomas ab Rhys of Oswestry, ab Maurice Gethin ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffyn

Edward Lloyd of Dref Newydd = Catherine, d. and coheir of John Trevor Fychan of Oswestry, and Margaret his wife, relict of Thomas Kynaston of Forhen, and daughter and heir of Richard Stanney

1	2		
John Lloyd ob. s. p.	Marmaduke Lloyd of Dref Newydd	= Penelope, d. and heir (by Rebecca his wife, daughter of Richard Langford of Trefalun, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1640) of Charles Goodman of Glanhespin, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1666. See <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , July 1876, p. 177, note.	George Four Lloyd daughters

Edward

Charles

John

Catherine.



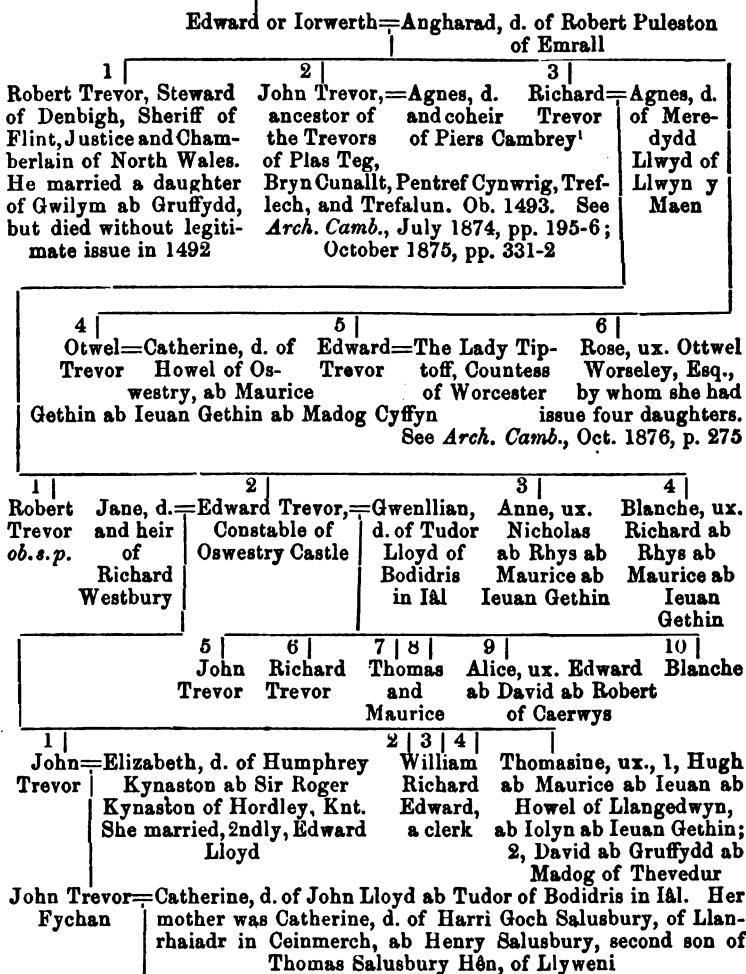
TREVOR OF CROES OSWALLT.

Harl. MS. 4181.

David, third son of Ednyfed Gam of Llys Pengwern in Nanheudwy. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Jan. 1874, p. 40

Gwenllian, d. and coheir of Adda Goch ab Ieuan ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor, first wife. Party per bend sinister, ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or in a border gobonated argent and gules, pelletée, countercharged

THE LORDSHIPS OF BROMFIELD,



¹ Piers Cambrey, son of Perkin Camber of Trallwng, ab Sir Roger Camber, Knt., married the daughter and heiress of Cumus, and heiress of Llys Main in Llaneurgain. Besides Agnes, this Piers Cambrey had two other daughters. One married Mr. Blunt, and was mother to Sir Edward and Sir Richard Blunt, Knights; Peter and Thomas Blunt, Esquires. She married, secondly, Mr. Welsh. The third daughter married Mr. Hopton, and had issue, Edward, Henry, and several others. Agnes died in 1484.

1	2	3			
John Trevor Fychan of Croes Oswallt	Margaret, d. and heir of Richard Stanney, and widow of Thomas Kynaston of Vorhen	Tudor Trevor of Croes Oswallt	Francis Trevor ux. John Wynn ¹ ab Hugh of Llan- gedwyn, ab Hugh ab Maurice ² ab Ieuan ab Howel ab Iolyn of Llangedwyn, fourth son of Ieuan Gethin	Catherine, ux. Hugh ab David ab Wil- liam ab Rawling of Weston	Anne, Margaret ab
Catherine, coheir, ux. Edward Lloyd of Drefnewydd. See p. 37			Dorothy, coheir, ux. William ab Richard Conway of Croes Oswallt.		

J. Y. W. LLOYD, M.A.

¹ John Wynn of Llangedwyn, by his wife, Catherine Trevor, had a son and heir, William Wynn of Llangedwyn, who married Mary, daughter of Robert Wynn of Maes Mochnant (descended from Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales), by whom he had issue four children,—1, John Wynn of Llangedwyn, who married Mary, daughter of Edward Meurig, Esq., and died *s. p.* ; 2, Richard Wynn ; 3, Robert Wynn, who died *s. p.* ; and a daughter Anne, who married John ab Maurice ab Howel of Bryn. Maes Mochnant is in the parish of Llanrhaiadr in Mochnant, and formerly belonged to William the second son of David Lloyd of Glan Llyn Tegid. See *Mont. Coll.*, Oct. 1876, p. 225.

² Maurice ab Ieuan, of Llangedwyn, married Thomasine, daughter of Ieuan Llwyd of Abertanad, by whom he had, besides a daughter Alice, two sons,—1, Hugh ab Maurice of Llangedwyn, who married Thomasine, daughter of Edward Trefor, Constable of Oswestry Castle ; and 2, Robert of Llangedwyn, who married Marsli, daughter of Owain ab Ieuan ab Mareddydd, by whom he had a son, Maurice of Llangedwyn, whose only daughter and heiress, Catherine, married Owain Vaughan of Llwydiarth.

(To be continued.)

CORRIGENDA.

Oct. 1876, note, p. 266, *for* Tudor ab Madog ab Iarddur *read* Tudor ab Iarddur.

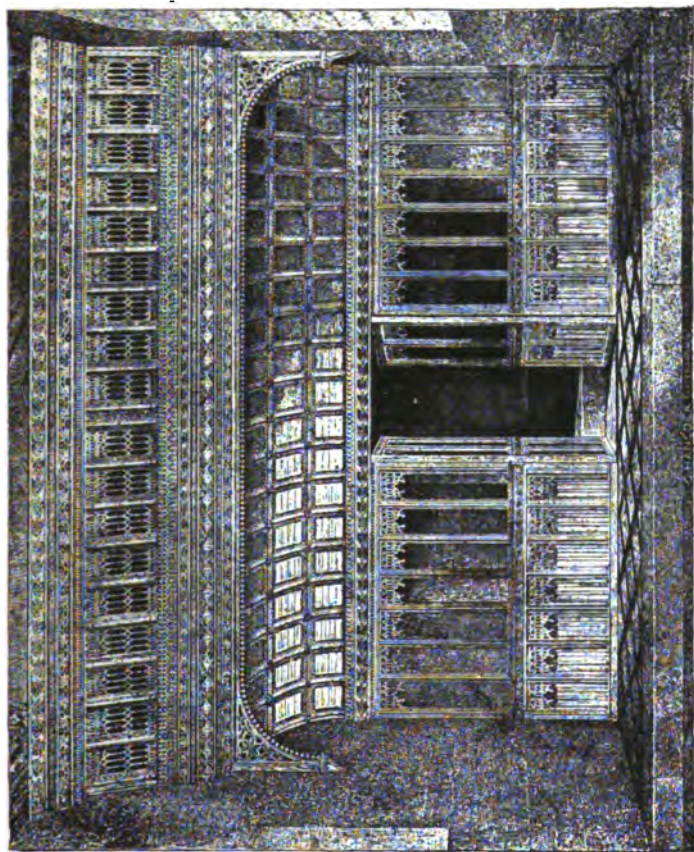
„ „ p. 267, *for* Robert, third son of Gruffydd, *read* Robert of Pentref Cynddelw, third son of Gruffydd.

„ „ p. 275, *for* Coligion *read* Coleigion.

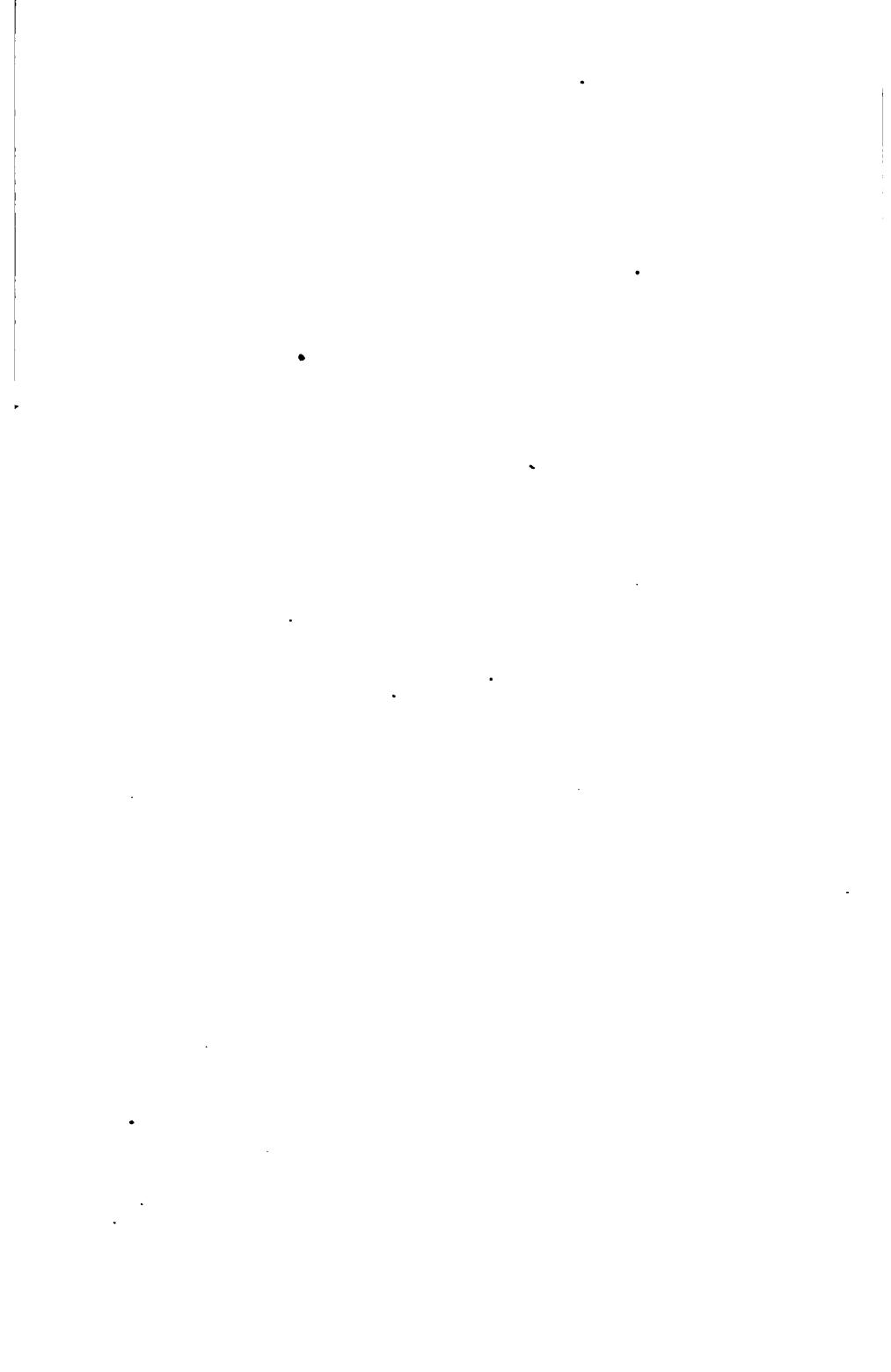
LLANGWM UCHA, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ABOUT three miles from Usk, in the direction of Chepstow, stands the interesting little church of "Llangwm Ucha", or "Upper Llangwm", so named in contradistinction to its sister church of "Llangwm Isa", which lies a little lower down in the same secluded dell, the very name of which is unknown to the present inhabitants, but which I think we shall be right in identifying as "Cwm Gwarthaf".

A tradition, however, which has survived to the present time, and is imbedded in Sir S. R. Meyrick's *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, states that this is not the original site, but that it has superseded an earlier one about a mile distant, and near the extensive camp of Gaer Vawr. That spot is still known as "The Churchyard", and the hedgerows about it are thick set with yew trees. The camp covers an area of nearly seventeen acres, and intersects the lines of communication between the Roman stations of Isca Silurum (Caerwent), Caerleon, Burrium (Usk), Blæstum (Monmouth), and Gobannium (Abergavenny). A Roman general stationed here is said to have founded the church about the year A.D. 180 ; but, as in so many other cases, it was removed by supernatural agency to its present position. That a church should have been so founded is not at all unlikely ; indeed it is *per se* most probable : for we know that the spread of Christianity in this land followed as a rule the course of the Roman legions ; and this particular case, moreover, was in the immediate neighbourhood of Caerleon, so early famous for its flourishing church, its converts, and its martyrs. After the withdrawal of the Romans and the desertion of the Gaer Vawr, the church would still continue for a while the centre point of the surrounding Christian population ; but when local provision began to be made



THE ROOD-LOFT AND SCREEN IN LIANGWM UCHA CHURCH.



for religious privileges, and Christian chieftains secured church services for their families and retainers, other and more convenient centres would take its place, and the old church become known as the cemetery only, or "The Churchyard." One such provision on this very spot we have in the grant, made about the end of the seventh century, by Cynfelyn to the church of Llandaff, and preserved among the early archives of the see. This grant with its translation has been printed in the *Liber Landavensis*, pp. 165, 420 ; and we here give a transcript of it. It is for many reasons both interesting and valuable. In its general bearing it shows how the early endowments of the church were conferred ; and in its local character it has preserved in the description of the boundary line many a name that has been forgotten on the spot, but must have been in use when the document was drawn up.

LANN CUMM.

"Insinuandum est quod Cinuelin resolvit immolavitque Lann cwm cum suo agro, id est, tribus modiis¹ terræ, Deo, et Sancto Dubricio, et Teliauo, et Grecieli Episcopo, et omnibus successoribus ejus in ecclesia Landaviæ in perpetuo, pro anima sua, cum sua tota libertate, et tota communione, in campo et in silvis, in aqua et in pascuis, sine ullo censu homini terreno nisi ecclesiæ Landaviæ, et pastoribus ejus. De Clericis, testes sunt Grecielis Episcopus, Conguas, Nud, Balcas, Riud, Seitir, Idnerth,² Clutis, Guorou ; de laicis Cinuelin, Gloui, Judnou, Gurci, Gefiti. Qui custodierit, custodiat illum Deus ; qui autem ab ecclesia Landaviæ separaverit, anathema sit. Finis illius est, O aper nant bis imich, maliduc bis diuinid ar i hit bet inblain bet ir ford, or ford dirard ar hit irard versus occasum, bet cecin iralt or dirguai ret bet rit yr onnenn ar nant broueni, ar i hit bet nant foss pluum ar hit diuinid istrathafren, or blain bet i cecin, ar hit yr cecin bet i ford dirard, ar hit irard bet licat ir finnaun, ar hit dirguai ret bet ibic maliduc bic dirguai ret o aper bis, ubi incipit."

LANN CUMM.

Information is hereby given that Cynfelyn granted and sacrificed for his soul, to God and to St. Dubricius, and St. Teilo and

¹ About twenty-seven acres.

² Idnert. O.

Bishop Grecielis, and all his successors in the church of Llandaff for ever, Llannewmm with its territory ; that is, three modii of land with all its liberty, and all commonage in field and in woods, in water and in pastures, without any payment to mortal man besides to the church of Llandaff and its pastors. Of the clergy, the witnesses are, Grecielis Bishop, Cynwas, Nudd, Balcas, Riwd, Seitir, Idnerth, Clydis, Gworeu ; of the laity, Cynfelyn, Glywi, Iddneu, Gwrgi, Gefiti. Whoever will keep it, may God keep him ; and whoever will separate it from the church of Landaff, may he be accursed. Its boundary is,—from the influx of the brook Bisimich, along the Bis upwards to its source, to the road ; from the road to Yr Ardd, along yr Ardd towards the west to the ridge of the cliff ; from the declivity as far as Rhyd yr Onnen in Nant Broueni, along it to Nant ffos pluwm, along it upwards to Ystrat-hafren, from its source to the summit ; along the summit to the road to Yr Ardd, along Yr Ardd to the well of the fountain ; along it downwards to the Bic, following Bic downwards to the influx of the Bic where it began.

In a "Supplementary Note", p. 12, Mr. Wakeman of the Graig, a great authority on all Monmouthshire antiquities, states that "this parish (of Llangwm) is divided into two hamlets, called Llangwm Isaf and Llangwm Uchaf, but formerly Llangwm and Gwarthaf Cwm. There were two churches, one in each hamlet ; one of these is in ruins. The boundary of this part is very confused. I think it includes Llangwm only." Mr. Price, the vicar of Llangwm Uchaf, on the other hand, has no doubt that both parishes are included, and he would identify the brook "Bisimich" with the stream which rises at the top of Llangwm Ucha, and the "Bic" with that which joins it at the bottom of Llangwm Isa.

Either way, what took place here in the one case, we may assume to have taken place also, *mutatis mutandis*, in the other ; and we have Llangwm, both Uchaf and Isaf, associated from earliest times with the cathedral of Llandaff, and their great tithes appropriated to the two prebends therein of Llangwm and Warthacwm. The division and its origin illustrate very aptly that characteristic of the British church with which Giraldus Cambrensis found so much fault in his day. The

churches, he says, "have almost as many parsons and parties as there are principal men in the parish; the sons after the decease of their fathers succeed to the ecclesiastical benefices, not by election, but by hereditary right . . . and if a prelate should by chance presume to appoint or institute any other person, the people would certainly revenge the injury upon the institutor and the instituted." To see how common these divisions, portions, and comportsions were, it is only necessary to refer to the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas, in which we have many details that are obscured in the present system of describing endowments, but are of importance for a right estimate of their nature and origin. Indeed, in the mother parish, in which these lines are written, there were four such comportsions, and they still exist.

This feature, however, was by no means limited to the British church, although it did stand out prominently in the eyes of Giraldus; for we find that a somewhat similar custom prevailed in the Greek Church in Russia, as well as in the cognate cases of Armorica and Ireland. In describing the condition of the early Irish monasteries, a recent able writer states that "they seem to have embraced and absorbed almost all that existed then of an ecclesiastical organisation; that something of a class connection, under the rule of hereditary families, is discernible in the different foundations, and that the innate propensity of the Irish Celts to tribal feuds seems to have made these bodies, in a very literal sense indeed, active members of the church militant."¹

Happily, Mr. Wakeman's remark about one of the two churches of Llangwm being "in ruins" no longer holds good, for not only was Llangwm Isa renovated in 1850, after having been in ruins for nearly one hundred years; but Llangwm Ucha also, through the zeal of its present vicar, has been very carefully and well restored. Of this work, and the renovation of the

¹ *Iona*. By the Duke of Argyle.

beautiful screen, we will let Mr. Seddon, the architect, speak. Meanwhile, there is a statement which Mr. Wakeman has added to his "Supplementary Notes", to the effect that "there are other grants of lands here",—which seems to be open to question; that is, if he alludes, as appears to be the case, to another grant in the same volume (*Liber Landavensis*, p. 607), of the "Vill of Conuc" to the see of Llandaff. This grant has been supposed to relate to the ruined chapelry of Llangynog¹ in the adjoining parish of Llanfihangel Tor-y-Mynydd; the great tithes of which also belong to the cathedral church of the diocese. But there are two difficulties in the way: the first topographical, inasmuch as the description given appears to require a more immediate connection with the sea, and points rather to a Glamorganshire district near the banks of the Ewenny. And this is further confirmed by the names of such witnesses as the abbots of Llancarvan, Docunni, and Llanilltyd. The other difficulty is genealogical, or rather chronological. For if the pedigree given in the *Lives of the Cambro-British Saints*, p. 607, be correct, then Cynfelyn the grandson must have made his grant to Bishop Gracielis before the grandfather bestowed Llangynog, an order which, though not impossible, at least militates against the identity of the two places. However, we give a copy of the grant, and our readers may judge for themselves.

VILLA CONUC.

"Sciendum est quod Conuilius filius Gurcenni, verbo Morcanti et filii ejus Ithail, dedit villam, in qua sepulchrum est Gurai, id est, villam Conuc, Deo et Sanctis Dubricio, Teliauo, et Oudoceo, cum sua tota libertate, et tota communione, in campo et in aquis, in silva et in pascuis, et Berthguino Episcopo, et episcopis

¹ It stands, roofless and ivy-mantled, about a mile and a half from Llangwm Church, and is equi-distant from the Gaer Vawr. The nave, about 30 feet by 12 feet, is divided from the chancel (9 feet long) by a rude round arch 7 feet high. The last burial in it occurred about fifty years ago. It was that of a descendant of the Nicholases of Trellech.

omnibus Landaviæ in perpetuo ; et cum data eleemosyna præcepit Conuil filio suo Conuc, et filiis suis a generatione in generationem, ut semper servirent altari Landaviæ de prædicto agro. Finis illius, A vertice montis Gurai usque amnem Euenhi; latitudo autem a fossa magna usque ad¹ fossam contra mare. De clericis, testes sunt Berthguinus Episcopus ; Sulgen, Abbas Carbani vallis ; Saturn, Abbas Docgunni ; Gurhau, Abbas Ilduti. De laicis, Morcant Rex et filius ejus Ithail, Conuil, Vinet, Conduut, Cuncuman, Mabsu, Gurhitir, Samuel, Judic, Guednerth filius Morcanti. Quicumque custodierit, custodiat illum Deus ; qui autem ab ecclesia Landaviæ separaverit, anathema sit. Amen."

VILLAGE OF CONUC.

Be it known that Cynwyl, son of Gwrgenu, with the approbation of Morgan and his son Ithael, gave to God and to St. Dubricius, St. Teilo, and St. Oudoceus, and to Bishop Berthgwyn, and all the bishops of Llandaff for ever, the village in which is the sepulchre of Gwrai, that is the village of Conuc, with all its liberty, and all commonage in field and in waters, in wood and in pastures. And with giving the alms, Cynwyl ordered his son Conuc and his sons that they should always serve the church of Llandaff, with respect to the aforesaid land, from generation to generation. Its boundary is from the top of the mountain Gwrai as far as the river Euenhi ; and its breadth, from the great foss as far as the foss opposite the sea. Of the clergy, the witnesses are,—Berthgwyn, Bishop ; Sulien, Abbot of Carvan Valley ; Sadwrn, Abbot of Docunni ; Gwrhafal, Abbot of Illtyd. Of the laity,—King Morgan and his son Ithael, Cynwyl, Vinet, Cyn-ddwyd, Cyngwman, Mabsu, Gwrhytir, Samuel, Iddig, Gwaednerth, son of Morgan. Whoever will keep it, may God keep him ; and whoever will separate it from the church of Llandaff, may he be accursed. Amen.

The parish church of Llangwm Ucha, dedicated to St. Jerome, consists of a simple chancel and nave with a south porch and a tower on the north side, a somewhat unusual position, but forming a pretty and appropriate grouping for the site. It has recently been restored ; the chancel under the direction of Mr. Christian, at the costs of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as the present holders of the great tithes ; and the nave, by subscription, under the care of Mr. J. P.

¹ *Ad* deest. O.

Seddon, who has also the special charge of the beautiful rood-loft and screen, and to whom I am indebted for an account of it.

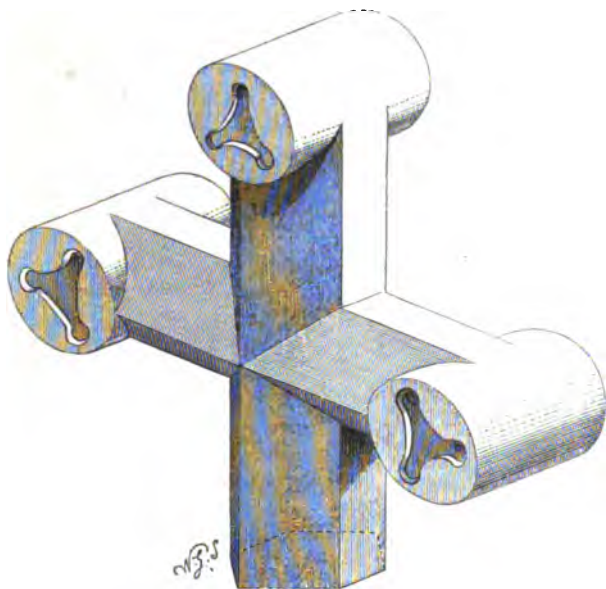
"The restoration comprised the rebuilding of the nave and porch, the thorough reparation of the tower, and re-hanging of the bells, the re-roofing and re-furnishing of the chancel, the re-flooring with encaustic tiles, and the re-seating of the whole of the interior."¹

During the progress of the work there was found in the walling the curious Saxon pillar with interlaced ornamentation, of which an illustration is given from the pencil of Mr. Worthington Smith. This pillar probably formed the pedestal of a stoup or a piscina in an earlier edifice than the one now existing. Along with it was also discovered a fragment, described as either a portion of window tracery or a tomb decoration, which has been carried away by some not over scrupulous visitor.

Mr. Seddon, in his description, states that "before the late restoration the church had remarkably few windows; the two-light lancet and the easternmost of the single lancets only on the north side, and on the south the single lancet and the four-light one eastward of the porch only; and that this last was an insertion of the fifteenth century. In the west end above the doorway was, as now, the peculiar two-light early window, with rudiments of tracery in the circle of the head. The openings of the chancel and tower remain as of old, and are particularly small and modest in their proportions.

"Some fragments of painted glass, showing the rose and the pomegranate, remain in the tracery of the four-light window, and pieces of coloured glass belonging to the west window and others have been found. The walls also showed fragments of coloured decoration in various places. In particular, the figure of Our Lord in the act of blessing stood over the chancel and facing the nave. The outlines of this showed great merit,

¹ Archdeacon of Monmouth's Charge.



LLANOWM CHURCH CROSS.



SAXON PILLAR, LLANOWM CHURCH.

but it unfortunately crumbled away on exposure. These arrangements should be considered in judging of the effect of the interior, in which a blaze of light was admitted by the four-light window, directly thrown upon the magnificent rood screen, while a dim religious light above was admitted to other parts, and without doubt the result was most artistic.

"As regards the floor-levels, the present ones are as nearly as possible those of, at any rate, the early church, as evidenced by the finished surface of a sort of concrete about three inches below the present nave flooring, and by fragments of plastering left on the walls. This level had, however, been raised about eighteen inches, possibly to avoid damp, or in consequence of burials; some two hundred skulls having had to be removed; so that the platform in front of the screen pre-existed, but the destruction of the lower part of the screen rendered it impossible to ascertain what had been its exact treatment in connection with the platform.

"The peculiar feature of the church is its unusually magnificent rood-loft and screen¹ executed in oak, upon which fragments of rich colouring and gilding are still to be found. This has been a source of interest beyond its locality for a considerable time. About fifty or sixty years ago, Dr. Cook, Rector of Totworth in Gloucestershire, and an eminent antiquarian of those days, while staying at Troy House, came to Llangwm, and being struck with the screen offered to buy it and to give a peal of bells to the church in its stead. The offer being refused by the churchwardens, Dr. Cook sent to have models taken from it, and erected a partial copy of it as an ornament in his own church. Casts of the same ornaments were profusely used in the decorations of chimney-pieces in Troy House, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort. When the present vicar succeeded to the living he found the church in such a

¹ For the use of the accompanying illustration I am indebted to Mr. Price, the vicar.

state of decay that the nave had to be partly rebuilt. In doing this the greatest care possible was taken of the screen, which was sustained in its position during the works. The lower part was in a very dilapidated state, and this has been restored and refixed, every part of the old work capable of being re-used having been worked in again, and precedents were found for all its parts, except the plinth at the bottom, which had been totally destroyed.

“The intermediate coved portion between the lower screen and the main beam of the rood loft is gone, but housings of its moulded ribs still give the exact section of its mouldings. The rood beams have more or less of almost all their rich carving remaining, and drawings have been preserved of the fragments of the beautiful brackets which connected the lower ones with the walls.

“Unfortunately all traces of the panelling which once doubtless filled the spaces between the upright posts, which connect the upper and lower beams of the rood-loft, are gone. An examination of the screens of Patricio and other churches, however, makes it clear that they were perforated traceries, and that small buttresses once enriched the upright posts or mullions between them. Wider mullions occupy the centre and extreme ends between these beams, the decorations of which it is difficult to discover. The filling in of the back of the rood-loft under the chancel arch with a few cusped narrow openings in its boarding fortunately remains, so that on the whole little needs to be conjectured as to the details of this unique and splendid work, the interest of which is greatly enhanced by the remote position of the church in which it is found, and the difficulties which must have attended its execution and erection.”

Assuming, as is most reasonable, that the four-light window was inserted, and filled with its stained glass, when the rood-loft was erected, “the rose and pomegranate” give a clue to its actual date. “The pome-

granate was the badge of the house of Arragon, therefore", writes Mr. W. W. E. Wynne of Peniarth, "the screen *must* have been erected between the 14 Nov. 1501, the date of the marriage of Arthur Prince of Wales with Katharine of Arragon, and the end of 1528, in which year Henry VIII began to question the legality of his own marriage with Katharine. But I am inclined to think that it may be attributed to between 3 June 1509, the date of that marriage, and the year 1528." No indication of a rood or crucifix has been found in the woodwork of the loft, and its absence may be readily accounted for by the wall-painting that stood above it. Other wall-paintings were brought to light along the north wall of the nave, but they also crumbled away on exposure.

Reference has been made to the church of St. Patricio, or as it is sometimes written "Patrishow". In the Volume for 1856, p. 286 seq., will be found an account, with illustrations, of its curious inscribed font of the thirteenth century, from the pen of Professor Westwood; and in the Volume for 1874 a minute description of the church itself by Mr. M. H. Bloxam, who remarks that "This little church with its *recluserium*, *domus inclusi*, or anchorite's cell (for such he takes the appendage at the west end to be), exhibits no less than three stone altars, two of them being the only instances he had met with (except those in front of the rood-loft in the church of St. Jacques, Antwerp, which are of wood and comparatively modern) of the rood-loft altars." A well known architect, Mr. Sedding, has suggested that there were here also, as at St. Patricio, two altars under the rood-loft. This would account most naturally for the raised platform on which it stands; and it is confirmed by the fact that the ceiling above the loft, as far as the second window in the nave, was elaborately panelled. It may be added that there was formerly in the sister church of Llangwm Isa a rood-loft almost as perfect and beautiful, approached by a stair in the wall; but it has long since disappeared, and is now only remem-

bered by old parishioners. We cannot therefore be too thankful that it has been the better fortune of Llangwm Ucha to have fallen on better times and into more tender and loving hands; and we cordially commend the work of its complete restoration¹ to the lovers of the beautiful in Christian art, as being itself "beautiful in its details, its execution, its conception . . . which nothing but a love of beauty in the minds of our countrymen could lead them to execute."²

The only monument possessing any interest is a tablet over the chancel door, in memory of a brother-in-law or perhaps a son-in-law of the celebrated Puritan, Walter Cradock, who was born at Y Pwll in the township of Trevilla, a small manor house in the parish. The Cradocks came into possession through the marriage of a cadet of the Pembrokeshire family of that name with a Miss Winter, the heiress; and from them it has descended by the marriage of later heiresses, through the Gwins and Watkins, to the present possessor, Mr. Cradock Gwin Watkins. The inscription runs: "*Hic juxta jacet Ricardus Creed, qui Admirallo Blake Comitique de Sandwich Fuit a Secretis. Uxorem Loisiam Walteri Cradock filiam natu maximam duxit. Repentina mors e vivis septuagenarium sustulit nono calendar' Augusti, A.D. 1690.*" The earliest register dates from 1663, and contains no entry under the surname of Cradock; but a Cradock Gwyn is named under 1679. There are several baptisms of sons of Richard Creed 1664-1669, and he occurs in 1670 as one of the Overseers and Churchwardens. Could he have been the same with the Major of that name in Cromwell's army?

Among the vicars of the parish occur: 1560, "Philip ap Jenkin, Clerke, Vicare of Llangonne . . . is there Resydent and kepeth Hospytalytye." (Bishop Kitchin's

¹ For this purpose we understand that in addition to a deficit of £60 for the repair of the lower screen and coved portion, recently completed (January 1877), another £120 are required for the repair of the rood-loft,—now in hand.

² The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

return to Archbishop Parker); 1679, Philip Thomas, vicar; Thomas James, buried the 2nd day of August, 1718; 1718, Thomas Jones, vicar, *ibidem*, October 16; 1730, Jenkin Jones, vicar of Llangwm Ucha and Isa, Penhow and Llanpadock, and Llangeview, died June 14th, and was buried, June 16th, at Llangubby, in the year 1765; 1765, Rice Davies, vicar, October 21, 1765, was buried 1789; 1790, Edward Thomas; 1832, John Fleming; 1856, William Price, the present vicar.

D. R. T.

ON THE TRIBE OF EDNOWAIN BENDEW.

NO. II.

IORWERTH (ab Madoc ab Ednowen) married Arddyn, the daughter of Llewelyn ab Owain ab Edwyn of Tegaingl. The unfortunate person named Owain obtained the undesirable cognomen of "Vradwr" (or the traitor), having joined Hugh Earl of Chester against his son-in-law, Gruffydd ab Cynan, the last-called King of Wales. He is said to have died at the commencement of the twelfth century, from a disease of the lungs, and his arms are stated to be, *argent*, between four Cornish choughs a cross fleury engrailed *sable*. Edwyn of Tegaingl was founder of one of the noble tribes of North Wales. He married Gwerydd, the daughter of Cynfyn ab Gwerystan ab Gwaithvoed, who was Prince of Powys in right of his wife Angharad, the heiress of Meredydd ab Owain by Angharad, heiress of Merfyn ab Rhodri Mawr, and Queen of Powys. Having been slain near Rhuabon by Rhudosa ab Rhys ab Owain, *circa* 1075, he was buried at Northop in Flintshire. The father of Edwyn was Grono, or Goronwy, son of Owain ab Howell Dda by his second wife, Angharad, heiress of Merfyn ab Rhodri Mawr, and Queen of Powys, and thus brother of the Meredydd mentioned above. Goronwy married Edelfleda, the widow of Edmund Ironsides of England, and daughter of Edwin

Earl of Mercia. The *Saxon Chronicle* says, under the date 1039, "the Welsh kill Edwin, brother of Leofric the Earl, and Thurkill, and Elfget, and very many good men with them."

Iorwerth was succeeded by his son, Ririd ab Iorwerth, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir Robert Pulford. The family of Pulford was seated for several generations at Pulford in the county of Chester; and from the time of King John to that of Edward I, the several heads of the family all had the name of Robert. There appear to have been four of them. The last married a daughter of the truly noble house of Corbet, and another branch is represented by the house of Grosvenor, Dukes of Westminster. By Agnes, his wife, Ririd ab Iorwerth was father of an elder son Iorwerth, of whom presently; and a second son, Einion ab Ririd, who married Jane, daughter of Lles or Llewellyn ab Iorwerth of Maesbrock, and had issue, Madoc, who married Gwen, daughter of Adda ab Ninic (?) ab Kynric ab Pasgen, and was father of Meredith, who married Angharad, daughter of Evan Gethin ab Madoc Kyffin, by whom he had issue three sons,—1, Ieva, who by Morfydd, heiress of Griffith ab Adda ab Griffith of Dolgoch, had a daughter and heiress, Tangwystl, wife of Griffith Lloyd ab Llewelyn ab Ynyr; 2, Llewelyn, whose son Llewelyn married Margaret, daughter of Evan ab Adda Ddu, and had issue Llewelyn, who married Llewelyn ab Gruffydd Lloyd; 3, Rys, who, marrying Jane, daughter of Gruffudd ab Eva ab Adda Ddu, had issue, Ithel Vychan ab Rhys ab Madoc ab Blethin ab Bletrws (so says the MS., with a query), who married Alis, daughter of Gruffudd ab Rees of Llandewe, and had issue Tudyr ab Ithel, who married Jonet, daughter of Llewelyn ab Blethin of Pantyloyd, and had a son, Griffith, who, by Nest, daughter and heiress of Tudyr ab Grono ab Blethin, descended from Llowarch Holbwrch, was father of Davydd, husband of Margaret, heiress of Davydd ab Llewellyn ab Tudyr ab Davydd Vychan, and father of Rees of Wickwer, who married

Nest, daughter of Evan ab Rees ab Grono ab Cynric ab Blethin, and had two sons, of whom,—1. Davydd Lloyd the elder married Alis, daughter of Gruffudd ab Evan ab Llewelyn Vychan, and had issue,—1stly, John Lloyd, Registrar, who, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lloyd of Llangwyfan, was father of a son, John Lloyd Baghed, Doctor of Physic, and Anne, heiress, who married John Prys of Rhiwlas, ab Coddan, Esq.; 2ndly, William Lloyd, parson of Llanrhaiadr, Llanvechain, and Llanwain; 3rdly, Edward Lloyd, Proctor in Llandewe.

2. Evan Lloyd, the second son of Rees of Wickwer, married Margaret, daughter of John, and had issue,—1. John Lloyd, Recorder, who, by Alis, heiress of Richard ab John Wyn ab Evan ab Rhys o Wyn Cynrick had issue,—1st, Edward Lloyd, who married Catherine, daughter of Cendric Wyn of Hafod; 2nd, John, who married a daughter of Thomas Eues of Dinbach; 3rd, Ffowke, who married a daughter of Lloyd Marchant; 4th, Robert, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Davydd Glyn, clerk; 5th, Elen, wife of Thomas ab John Griffith of Hafod; 6th, Margaret, wife of John William ab Griffith; 7th, Catherine, wife of Thomas Burchmesham ab John of Llansanan (?).

2. Davydd Lloyd of Dinbach, who, by Alis ab Davydd (a word illegible) ab Robert had issue,—1, John Lloyd, vicar of Groesfford; 2, Sir Hugh, curate of Rhyddland; 3, Elen, wife of Robert ab Robert of Coder; 4, Elizabeth, wife of Ffowke ab Thomas of Wickwaer; 5, Ann, wife of John ab William.

Iorwerth, the eldest son of Ririd ab Iorwerth, married Nest, heiress of Iorwerth ab Grono ab Einion ab Seissyllt. According to the pedigree of Colonel Jones this lady's grandfather, Grono, married Middyfis, daughter of Owain Cyfeilioc, lord of Powys (*or*, a lion rampant *gules*); and his father, Einion, married Nest, daughter of Cynvelin ab Bosfyn ab Rhiwallon ab Madoc ab Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, lord of Nannau (*or*, a lion rampant *azure*). Seissyllt, who was descended from Gwyddno Garanhir, and bore *argent*, a lion passant guardant

sable between three fleurs-de-lys *gules*, married Nesta, daughter of Goronwy ab Einion of Tegaingl. Iorwerth ab Ririd had issue by this marriage, besides a daughter Gwenllian, the wife of Gruffudd Lloyd ab Meredydd ab Ynyr, a son and heir, Rotpert; but before speaking of him, notice must be taken of a younger brother of Iorwerth ab Ririd, viz., Robert Goch ab Ririd, who married Llever, daughter of Davydd Vychan ab Davydd ab Cynric ab Iorwerth ab Gwgan, and had issue,—1st, Bleddyn; 2nd, Iorwerth Sais; and 3rd, a daughter Angharad, the wife of Eden ab Einion ab Ithel ab Adda ab Aldryd. The eldest son, Blethin, married Angharad ne neull, daughter of Blethin ab Ithel Lloyd, by whom he had a son, Rotpert, who married Margaret ne Algwn, daughter of Evan ab Gruffudd ab Howell ab Meredydd, and had a son Cynric, who, by Mali, daughter of Blethin ab Gwyllim ab Gruffydd ab Hilin ab Tudyr had issue,—1, Rhys; 2, Deicus, father of Cwnws, father of Ithel, whose daughter Jonet married Davydd Lloyd ab Rhys ab Evan Vychan. The elder son, Rhys ab Cynric, married 1stly, Catherine, daughter of Davydd ab Ithel Vychan, by whom he had issue,—1, Davydd of the Cwm; 2, Thomas; 3, Margaret, wife of, 1stly, John Hookes ab Thomas Hookes, and 2ndly, Rhys ab Llewellyn ab Howell; 4, Gwenllian, wife of Ienkyn ab Iorwerth ab Einion o dowyn. The second son, Thomas, had issue,—1, William Thomas, and 2, Hugh Thomas, of whom the former was father of Hugh, Griffith, John, and Robert; and of these, Hugh had issue,—Griffith Hughes, John Hughes, and Robert Hughes. The latter of the two sons of Thomas, viz., Hugh Thomas, had issue,—1, John; 2, Lewis; of whom, John was father of Hugh Jones, who, by a daughter of Robert Piers of (Ewri?), was father of Merch. Lewis, the second son, was father of William, father of Hugh Williams of Ysceiviog. In the MS. there is an asterisk placed beneath the name of Thomas, second son of Rhys ab Cynric, and at the corresponding reference is as follows: Piers Griffith had issue,—1, Mallt, wife

of John Tudyr Prydydd ; 2, Margaret Piers, wife of William Griffith of Wyddgrig ; 3, Elizabeth, wife of Davydd ab Evan ab Robert ab Evan ab Ithel ; 4, Jonet, wife of Davids ab Griffith ; 5, Grace, wife of William ab Thomas of Bodfary.

Davydd of the Cwm, eldest son of Rhys ab Cynric, married Margaret, daughter of Robert de la Wood of Goedon by Elizabeth, daughter of Piers Stanley, and had issue,—1, Jonet, wife of Gordderch Robert ab Meredydd ; 2, Margaret, wife of John Trevor ; 3, Roger, who, by Catherine, daughter of Ythel ab Gruffudd ab Gwyn, was father of Griffith of the Cwm, who married Elen, daughter of Thomas ab Wyn ab John ab Rotri, and had issue a daughter, Rose, who was wife of Roger Brereton of Haughton, ab Roger ab Sir Roger, and they had issue two daughters,—1, Nest, sole heiress, second wife of Llewellyn Vychan ; and 2, Jonet, wife of Davydd ab Goronwy. Rys ab Cynric married, 2ndly, Mabli, daughter of Davydd ab Rhys ab Evan ab Llewellyn Ddu, and had issue by her a daughter, Anne, wife of Evan ab Llewellyn, and a son Gruffudd, who married Catherine, daughter of John Salisbury of Vychymbyd, and had issue,—1, Gregory ; 2, Jonet, wife of Gregory ab Jenkin ; 3, Gwen. Of whom, the son Gregory married Catherine, heiress of Piers Conway, Archdeacon of Llanelwe, and parson of Llaneurgain, by whom he had issue,—1, Piers Gerony, of whom presently ; 2, Harry, who, by Jonet, daughter and heiress of Thomas ab William ab Ithel of Dyserth, had issue Harry, who married Jonet, daughter of Ffowke Middleton ; 3, Griffith Lloyd, who, by Jane, daughter of Robert Gethin ab Morris, had a son Thomas ; 4, Margaret, wife of Robert Wyn ab John ab Rhys ; 5, Anne, wife of Rhys Wyn ab Howel of Vodeugan. The eldest son, Piers Gerony, married Margaret, daughter of John ab Rhys ab Howel ab Eden ab Cwnws ddu, and by her had—1, John, who by his wife Elizabeth left an heiress, Catherine, wife of John Prys of Llewesawg ; 2, Ann, wife of Richard Piers ab Harry of

Llan Asaph ; 3, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hughes of Whitford ; 4, Gray, wife of Thomas Cynric ; 5, Jane, wife of Robert ab Rainallt ; and 6, Lowrie, wife of William Speiser.

But to return. Rotpert, eldest son and heir of Iorwerth ab Ririd ab Iorworth, married Adles, daughter of Ythel Vychan ab Ythel Lloyd ab Ythel Gam ab Meredydd ab Uchtred ab Edwyn of Tegaingl ; her mother being Adles, sole heiress of Richard (who married Agnes, daughter of Gwyn ab Eignion ab Colwyn), son of Cadwaladr, lord of Ceredigion, and died 1172, younger son of Gruffudd ab Cynan, last King of Wales. By this match Rotpert had issue,—1st, Ithel, Archdeacon of Tegaingl, *s. p.* ; 2nd, Cynric, of whom presently ; 3, Llewellyn ab Robert ab Blethin ab Robert Goch, whose daughter Margaret married Evan Gwillim ab Madoc Kyffin. Is not this a mistake ? It ought to have been put under the former descent ; but I follow the MS. 4. Margaret, wife of Madoc ab Grono Vychan ab Grono ab Ednyvet Vychan. 5. Llewenn, wife, 1stly, of Howell Guinnen ; 2ndly, of Rotpert ab Gruffudd. 6. Tanglwystl, wife of Cynric ab Evan ab Gruffudd ab Madoc Ddu, descended from Edwyn. 7. Angharad, wife of Cynric ab Blethin Lloyd. 8. Marred, wife of Evan Gethin ab Madoc Kyffin. 9. Iorwerth, father of Dafydd, father of Ienkin, father, by a daughter of Grono ab Gwyn ab Grono Sais of Ythell, who, by Jonet, heiress of Evan Ddu ab Cynric ab Griffith, had issue, Catherine, wife of Benet ab Davydd ab Llewellyn Vychan ab Llewellyn Goch. The son and heir, Cynric ab Rotpert, married twice ; by his second wife, Angharad, daughter of Gruffudd Vychan ab Gruffudd ab Davydd Goch, he had a daughter Gwerll, wife, 1stly, of Tamos ab Madoc o' Eyton ; 2ndly, of Iorwerth ab Einion ab Gruffudd ab Llewinn, 1137. His first wife was Angharad, daughter of Madoc Lloyd of Bryncunallt, ab Iorwerth Voel ab Iorwerth Vychan, descended from Tudor Trevor (for the ancestry of this line, see *Archæologia Cambrensis* for January 1874, p. 38 ; also *History of Llan-*

gurig, by E. Hamer and H. W. Lloyd, Esqrs., p. 241); and her mother was Margaret, daughter of Llewellyn (by Susannah, daughter and coheir of Llewellyn Madoc ab Einion ab Ririd of Ial, descended from Uchtdred ab Edwyn of Tegaingl), who was son of Ieuaf (ab Adda ab Awr ab Ieuaf ab Cuhelyn of Trevor) by Margaret or Tanglwystl, daughter of Madoc ab Cynwrig Vychan, whose mother was Margaret, daughter of Howell, lord of Burton and Llai, son of Moreiddig, lord of Burton, by Tanglwystl, daughter of Cadwgan ab Cadwaladr, second son of Gruffudd ab Cynan, King of Wales. Moreiddig was the son of Sanddef Hardd, whose wife was Angharad, the only daughter and heiress of Gruffudd ab Cadwgan of Nannau, by Angharad, the only daughter and heiress of Davydd ab Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, and his wife Emma Plantagenet, sister of Henry II of England. By his first wife, Angharad, Cynric ab Rotpert was father of—1, Ithel Vychan, of whom presently; 2, Davydd, who married Nest, sole heiress of Meuric Lloyd of Nane; 3, Rhys o' Yow y mynydd, who married Gwerll, daughter of Eden ab Gruffudd o' Sontli, and had issue, Llenew, wife of Howell ab Meredydd. The eldest son,

Ithel Vychan, married Angharad, heiress of Robin ab Dafydd ab Howell ab Dafydd ab Gruffudd, ab Caradoc, descended from Owain Gwynedd (1 and 4, *vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*; 2 and 3, *gules*, three lions passant guardant *argent*). By this match Ithel Vychan was father of—1, Cynric; and 2, Davydd, of whom hereafter. Ithel Vychan was of Northop and Holt by right of his wife. The eldest son,

Cynric ab Ithel Vychan, married Tanglwystl, heiress of Gruffudd Lloyd ab Davydd ab Meredydd ab Gruffudd ab Llewellyn ab Meilir ab Conan (other authorities say he married a daughter of Gruffudd ab Davydd ab Meredydd ab Rhys), and was by her father of—1, John; 2, Rhys (*N.B.*, after this name in the MS. are inserted Hugh, Robert, Thomas, Sir Edd., Roger, Rich., Pyers, probably other sons of Cynric); 3, Harry. Of the eldest

presently. The second, Rhys, was father of Hugh, who by Jonet, heiress of Robin ab John ab Ienkin, was father of—1, Elen, wife of Morgan ab Thomas ; 2, Anne, wife of John ab Harry ab Griffith Howel ab Ydai ; and 3, Edward, who was father of—1, Piers, whose son, Edward Piers of Plasyn (Llanhasse?), married a daughter of Harry Chambers, and had issue an heiress, who married Hughes ; 2, Thomas, who had a son, William Hughes ; and 3, William, who also left issue. The third son of Cynric, viz., Harry, married, 1stly, Alis, daughter of Simon Thelwall ab Davydd, and had issue, Elis, who married Margaret, daughter of John aer Conwy ab John Hên. By this match he had, 1stly, a son Hugh, who by Llowry, daughter of William Meredydd ab Davydd ab Einion Vychan, was father of a daughter and heiress, Alis, wife of John Middleton Vychan ; and secondly, four daughters,—Jonet, wife of Richard, person, Gwyn ; Alis, wife of Madoc ab Hugh o Demeirchion ; Elizabeth ; and Catherine, wife of Elis John Davydd ab Griffith o' Ysceiviog.

The page of the MS. ends here, and the following page commences, as below, by John, who seems to be intended to be indicated as the son of Elis ab Harry. John married Catherine, heiress of Ithel ab Ienkin ab Davydd ab Howell ab Einion ab Edwyn, and had issue,—1, Sir John vic Caerwys ; 2, Elis ; 3, Griffith, father of Robert, father of John Wyn Caerwys, father of John Wyn Griffiths ; 4, Howel, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Griffith ab John Griffith o Pant y Llongdu, by whom he was father of John of Gladlow in Ysceiviog, who married Jane, heiress of Rhys Wyn ab Howel of Bwlch coed y Mynydd, and by her was father of Rych Wyn, who by Mary, daughter of John (Hayt) ab John ab William, had a son, John Wyn of Gledlow, who married Barbara, daughter of Robert Lloyd, parson, of Halkin ; 5, Maryd, wife of Thomas ab Elis ab Davydd ab John o (ffanallt ?) ; 6, Alis, wife of John ab Benet ab Griffith o Ysceiviog ; 7, Tibot, wife of Ievan Lloyd (o Maerdu ?) ab Rich ab Elisau ab Grif-

fith ; 8, Mallt, wife of ... Baker of Croes Oswallt ; 9, Jonet, wife of Robert ab Gruffudd Lloyd o Ragad ; 10, Gwen, wife of, 1stly, Howell Davydd ab Rhys ab Griffith ab Howell o Wen Ossyllt ; 2ndly, of John Davydd Griffith o Garneddwen. Harry ab Cynric married, 2ndly, Margaret, daughter of Gruffudd ab Rhys ab Davydd ab Howell, by whom he had issue a son and three daughters,—1, Mary, wife of Thomas ab Edd ab Ithel ; 2, Jonet, wife of Meredydd ab Tydyr ab Evan Lloyd ; 3, Gwerwyl, wife of Elis ab Rhys o Chwitfford. The son Thomas married twice,—1stly, Elen, daughter of Howel Vychan ab Howel o Lwydiarth ; 2ndly, Mallt, daughter of Iwna ab Ithel ab Madoc ab Einion. By the first wife he had issue a daughter, Catherine, wife of Robert Wynn ab Thomas Griffith, and had two sons,—1, Harry Parry, Esq., of Basingwerck, who married, 1stly, Margaret, daughter of Ienkin Hanmer, and 2ndly, Catherine, daughter of William Moyston ; 2, Benet o Berth y Maen, father, by Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh ab Thomas Mwynd o Pant yn Esceiviog, of a son Hugh, husband of Margaret, daughter of Harry Pennant of Vagillt, and by her father of Thomas Parry, who married a daughter of John Pennant o Dwnning.

John, the eldest son of Cynric ab Ithel Vychan, married Margaret, daughter of yr Hen John aer Conway. There is probably a mistake here, for other pedigrees give his wife as Sionet, daughter of John Conway of Bodrhyddan, who was son of this John Conway by Janet, daughter of Thomas Salsberie Hên, and sister of the wife of Elis ab Harry ab Cynric. John Conway, father (or more probably grandfather) of the wife of John ab Cynric, married Jonet, daughter of Edmund Stanley, son of Sir William ; her mother being Angharad, daughter of Howel ab Tydyr ab Ithel Vychan of Mestyn. The father of John was Jenkin Conway, who married Margaret, daughter of Meredydd ab Howell ab Davydd ab Gruffudd, descended from Owain Gwynedd. Jenkin was son of John Conway by Annes, heiress of Sir Harry Torbois, son of Richard Conway by

Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Redclyffe, son of Sir Hyw by Ankret, sole heiress of Sir Henry Crevecoeur, lord of Prestatyn, son of Sir John by Avicia, daughter of Sir James Butler of Wormwood, said to be descended from a sister of Thomas à Becket, son of Sir Raffe Conway, or Conias, by Joyce, daughter of Sir Peter Crofft, son of Sir Richard by Sybil, daughter of Roger Mortimer of Wigmore, son of another Sir Richard by Ffelis, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Caus, son of Sir William Conias or Conway, Constable of England, by Isabel, daughter of Baldwyn, Earl of Blois. By this lady John ab Cynric was father of seven sons and a daughter, Margaret, wife of John Lloyd ab William ab Rhys o Nant. The sons were,—1, John; 2, Thomas; 3, Robert; 4, Piers; 5, Richard, of whom hereafter; 6, Roger, who married Catherine, daughter of Thomas ab Llewellyn Vychan ab Evan ab Davydd ab Cynric, and had issue a son Edward, who married Catherine, heiress of Davydd ab Harry ab Llewellyn ab Evan ab Adda; and ten daughters. 7. Harry, who had issue, Gruffudd ab Harry and Richard ab Harry; the former of whom married Mallt, daughter of Howell ab Rhys ab Dio of Halkin, and was father of a daughter Margaret, wife of John Wyn ab Rhys of Vaesygroes; and a son Richard, who by Jane, daughter of Thomas ab John Griffith of Bagillt, was father of John of Brynfford, who married Elizabeth, heiress of Richard ab Edward ab Davydd ab Evan of Caervallwch. The fifth son, Richard ab John or Jones, was the eldest who left any issue. He married Margaret, daughter of Llewelyn Vychan ab Evan ab Davydd ab Cynric.

With this name the MS. finishes with respect to this the senior male line; but before returning to the second son of Ithel Vychan, it may be interesting to give, from the Visitations of Shropshire and other papers in the British Museum, Bodleian, etc., the continuation of this line.

Richard Jones or ab John, by his wife Margaret Vaughan, daughter of Llewelyn Vaughan of Mold (see

under Robert Goch ab Ririd), had issue a son, William Jones, who succeeded his uncle John Jones, who was of Chilton, near Shrewsbury, 1492, and thus removed from North Wales into England; they left issue a son, William Jones of Chilton, who married Alice, daughter of Richard Brereton of Cheshire. This lady was a descendant of Sir William Brereton of Brereton, co. Cheshire, who married, 1stly, Ellen, daughter and heiress of Philip Egerton of Egerton; and 2ndly, Margery, daughter of Henry Done of Utkinton. This Sir William Brereton was son of William Brereton by Margery, daughter of Richard de Bosley, son of Sir William (1321), by Roesia, daughter of Ralph de Vernon, son of Sir William by a daughter of Richard de Sandbach, son of Sir Ralph Brereton by Ada, daughter and coheiress of David Earl of Huntingdon, whose mother was Maud, daughter of Hugh Earl of Chester. This David Earl of Huntingdon was son of Henry Prince of Scotland, 1152 (by Adame, daughter of William Earl of Warren and Surrey), who was the son of David King of Scotland (by Maud, daughter of Woldeofus Earl of Northumberland), son of Malcolm III, King of Scotland, 1093, by Margaret, sister and heiress of Edgar Atheling. This Margaret was granddaughter of Edmund Ironsides, and daughter of Edmund the Outlaw, 1057, by Agatha, daughter of the Emperor Henry III, and thus represented the Saxon kings of England.

The old home of the Breretons still remains at Brereton in Cheshire, though now used only as a farmhouse.

William Jones of Chilton had issue by Alice Brereton his wife, a son and heir, Richard Jones of Chilton, gent., 1488, who is called "agricola" in his son's admission as a burgess of Shrewsbury.

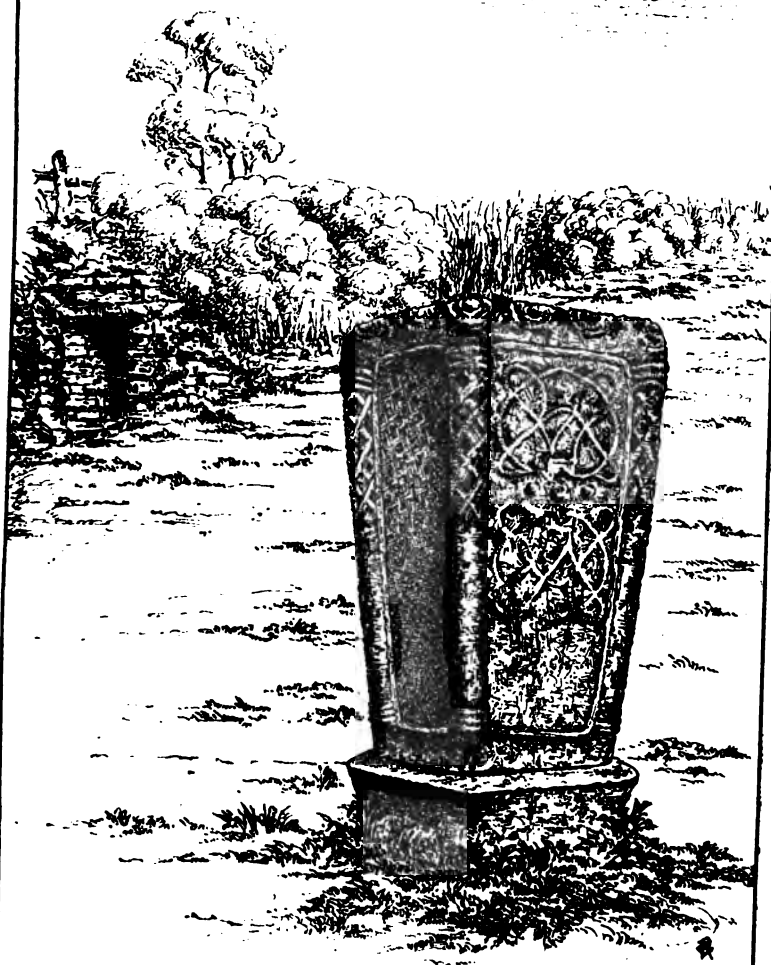
H. F. J. VAUGHAN.

April 8th, 1876.

SCULPTURED STONE NEAR BRIDGEND.

THE stone above referred to will be found in a field called "Cae Fynnon", part of the farm of Pen-yr-Allt, about a mile and a half from Bridgend, on the road to St. Bride's Minor; and within a few yards is the spring, or "Holy Well", with which, no doubt, it was first associated, and from which the field takes its name. The accompanying sketch gives a representation of both objects and their relative position.

It is an oblong block, evidently forming at one time the shaft or base of a cross, and is now firmly fixed in the ground with its upper or smaller end downwards, and is 3 feet 9 inches high by 2 ft. and 1 ft. 7 ins. wide at the larger end. The angles are somewhat rounded, ornamented with an interlacing design, and finished at the top and bottom with four rings; but from wear and weathering much of this ornamentation is now scarcely discernible. Each side of the stone bears a sunk panel. Three of them are partly filled with interlacing designs of varying character. The upper part of these panels is left vacant, as if intended for an inscription, which for some cause was never cut. The fourth panel is left rough and unornamented, as if intended to stand with this face against a wall or other surface. The firmness with which the stone is fixed in the ground, the prominence and slope of the collar, and the great size and depth of the mortice in its base, point to the conclusion that this was a cross of two or more stages. The whole or part of the upper stage is now buried beneath the surface; but this surmise I had no opportunity of verifying, as the farmer upon whose land it is situated was not disposed to render any assistance in removing the earth. It may be that his reluctance sprang from a feeling of veneration for this landmark of ancient days; and if so, the desire to keep intact that



Sculptured Stone near Bridgend.

which, so far as he knew, had existed from time immemorial, is a laudable one. To some such feeling as this, handed down through generations, do we owe the preservation of most, if not all, of these monuments of a bygone age. Unintelligent and unreasoning it may be, but worthy of respect for its results.

The similarity of ornament on the angles of this stone, and a certain likeness in outline and general character between it and the Llandough Cross, given in Professor Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, indicate an identity of purpose at any rate, if not of date and origin.

In the absence of any direct evidence of the age of this monument, or historic reference to it, an opinion upon the subject can only be stated with considerable diffidence. From the general character of the ornamentation as compared with that of other like monuments whose age is better known, and also from the negative evidence given below, I am disposed to assign the earlier part of the eleventh century as the probable date of its erection. In the *Liber Landavensis* (p. 531) is chronicled the grant of the church of St. Bridget, and certain lands therewith, by Cadwallaun, son of Gwriad, to Joseph, Bishop of Llandaff; and in the statement of the boundaries of these lands mention is made of this spring or well under the name of the "fountain Liss"; but no reference whatever to any cross, as it is reasonably to be supposed would have been had such a monument existed at the time of the gift. The silence of the chronicle in this respect, I think, justifies the assumption that the cross did not exist at the date of the grant. I also infer, from the mention of this fountain by name, that it was one of acknowledged repute; was, in fact, one of those wells or holy springs around which centred many of the Christian observances of a primitive people; perhaps accredited with healing properties, and therefore held in high esteem and veneration. This granted, what would be more likely than that the Bishop to whom this church and fountain and land were given should signalise the accession of so im-

portant an addition to the church by the erection of a Christian symbol such as this, to mark in a twofold manner the sanctity of the spot, and witness its dedication to the see he represented? For this reason am I disposed to consider this cross as the work of Bishop Joseph, who held the see of Llandaff from A.D. 1022-1046; and if not by him, by his immediate successor, Herewald, in the earlier years of his episcopate; for in the later years the architectural form and ornament began to experience the change consequent upon the introduction and spread of Romanesque feeling and design by which the earlier Celtic (commonly called "Runic") ornamentation was supplanted, and of which this monument is an example.

The well itself (shown on the left of the sketch) is a rudely and massively walled enclosure domed over with large, flat, overlying stones, but bearing no especial indication in its masonry of the antiquity claimed for it. It is situated at some considerable distance from any house, and still shows signs of that periodical whitewashing so prevalent in Wales: a custom in this instance curiously suggestive of the stately and impressive ceremony of "blessing the wells" practised by the mediæval church, and the still earlier observances enjoined by the laws of Cnut and the canons of Edgar and Anselm.

Let us hope the attention now drawn to the significance of this most interesting relic may rescue it from its present undeserved purpose of a "rubbing-post", and lead to its restoration to the position originally occupied, which will, I think, be found in the large bank of earth and stones above the well; and so one more landmark of the pious zeal of the early Christian fathers may the better remain to teach the same old lesson to us and ages and peoples yet to come.

G. E. R.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

ABERGAVENNY MEETING, 1876.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL FUND, 1876.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By subscriptions . . .	27	6	0	To advertising . . .	15	12	6
„ sale of tickets . . .	18	12	6	„ printing & stationery . . .	10	5	3
„ admissions . . .	2	9	6	„ hire of rooms . . .	4	0	0
				„ ditto, glass cases, etc. . .	1	15	8
				„ attendants . . .	2	5	0
				„ general expenses, as			
				per statement . . .	8	19	3
				„ balance . . .	5	10	4
	£48	8	0		£48	8	0

Examined and found correct.

MANLEY ASHWIN, *Treasurer.*

D. M. McCULLOUGH, *Local Secretary.*

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

BAKER OF ABERGAVENNY.

SIR,—The following notes on the pedigree of this family in connection with the town of Abergavenny and the Herbert Chapel, were compiled at the suggestion of your Local Secretary, in view of the Annual Meeting of the Association in 1876, and are now placed at your service.

Without going back to the time of Owen Glyndwr and others, through whom we claim descent, I will begin with my ancestor, *Richard Baker*, after whom I am named. He was born in the year 1497, and died in the year 1551, and is commemorated by a curious brass in the Herbert Chapel erected by his son William Baker; and in the same brass and same inscription is also commemorated a son of William Baker's also named Richard, which makes the inscription somewhat difficult to make out. The inscription is in Latin, and the translation is somewhat as follows: "To Richard Baker, his father, and a son of the same name. To the father, once a Burgess of this town. To a son in later times his likeness, having

departed this life in peace ; the former aged 54, on the 7th January 1551 ; the latter, 7 Oct., aged 41, and in the year of our salvation, 1598. To both. To the father of a numerous family, who deserved well of his country, William Baker, with the respect due from a son to his father, and with the greatest affection for his son, hoping to be partaker of the same happiness in the resurrection of the just, among the eternal spirits in the kingdom of Heaven ; intending for himself a tomb between them, being full of years, and wearied of anxiety. Because of his grief for a renowned father and his son, he has placed and dedicated this, such as it is, sacred to their memory." Then follows a Latin verse.

The *William Baker* who erected the above was steward to Lord Abergavenny, a post I still hold. So that for nearly three hundred years (with occasional breaks), this office has been held in my family. William Baker's mother is stated, in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, to have been a daughter of Dr. David Lewis, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty ; but this is not correct, as she was a daughter of Lewis ap John (*alias* Walys), vicar of Abergavenny, and sister of Dr. David Lewis.

Dr. David Lewis, who was of All Souls College, Oxon., and afterwards Principal of Jesus College, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Master of St. Catherine's Hospital, and one of the Masters in Chancery, was buried in the Herbert Chapel, and is commemorated there by a tomb still very striking, although greatly injured. His will, proved 11 May 1584, is very voluminous, and amongst other items contains the following : "Item. I doe give to my loving sister, *Maud Baker, the wife of William Baker*, and to her assigns, all my state, tytle, and interest, yet to come in the Lord of Aberge'ney's mills, and now occupied, by my sufferance, by my brother William Lewis. Item. I doe give to my said sister a standynge cup of silver with a cover thereupon, gilt", etc.

William Baker had two sons, Richard, who was a barrister (or, as then called, a counsellor at law), and who is commemorated by the brass erected by his father, as already stated ; and David.

David Baker, afterwards Dr. David Baker, or Father Augustine Baker, was born at Abergavenny, 9th Dec. 1575. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, where he was sent at the age of eleven years. He reached London on the day of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots. In 1590 he went to Broadgate Hall, Oxon. (now Pembroke College). In the Ashmolean Library there is a manuscript life of him. His manuscript works are also preserved ; some at Pembroke College, and some at the Convent of the Perpetual Adoration, near Rugeley. He was a barrister, and held the office of Recorder of Abergavenny, then a corporate town ; and resided in the house occupied by the late Captain Molyneux Batt, and now called Old Court, but formerly called "Bailey", or "Bailiff Baker", from the original name and office of the owner. In the year 1605 he became a Roman Catholic, and took the habit of St. Benedict, at the same time relinquishing his profession of the law. A sketch of

his life is given in Wood's *Athenæ Ozonienses*. There is also a life written by Cressy, and a recent one (1861) by the Very Rev. N. Sweeney. Father Baker's theological writings are numerous, and are, I am told, still in use. He died on the 9th August 1641, of a disease closely resembling the plague which ravaged London a few years later, and was buried, it is believed, in the vaults of St. Andrew's Church, Holborn.

Richard Baker, commemorated by the brass, and David Baker's brother, had, amongst other children, two sons, William and Henry.

William Baker, afterwards *Sir William Baker*, married Joan, daughter of Henry Vaughan of Bredwardine Castle, Herefordshire, and was Recorder of Abergavenny and Sheriff of the county in 1630. In the Commission of Impress during the civil wars he was ordered to raise one hundred men for the king's service, and maintain them three months, namely July, August, and September. I have a lease of the *Castle Meadow* to him, dated 1637, for three lives, namely, a daughter of Roger Vaughan of Bredwardine (his niece by marriage), and Richard and Charles, sons of his brother Henry. His widow erected a monument to him in the Herbert Chapel, the inscription on a brass being as follows: "Here, resting in Christ, William Baker, Armiger, magistrate, maintainer of justice, of unspotted integrity, of renowned judgment and eloquence, asserter of the orthodox faith, waits for the resurrection of the just. He changed life for immortality, 30th Oct., in the year of our salvation 1648, of his age 64, and of a happy marriage, 42. His wife, Joan, the daughter of Henry Vaughan of Bredwardine Castle, and an old family, and lord of the territory of Hereford and Brecon, of illustrious memory. Therefore she, sorrowful and grieving, caused this monument to be erected."

It was this Sir William Baker who presented the bell which lately hung in the old Market Place, to the town of Abergavenny, the inscription being "Bayliff Baker, 1640". On the occasion of the erection of the new Town Hall this bell was taken down, recast at the expense of my brother, John Baker Gabb (it having become cracked), and again presented by him to the town, August 1868.

Henry Baker, brother of Sir William Baker, died 1681, being at that time chief magistrate of the town, and is also buried in the Herbert Chapel. He married Anne, daughter of Humphrey Baskerville of Pontrilas, who was heiress to the Baskerville family, her brother Walter (who married Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Aubrey) having died without issue. Amongst the Baker records is a very curious letter written by Henry Baker to Lady Mary Bergevenny, dated 19 April 1670, she being at that time guardian to her son who was under age. It is directed "19 April 1670. Mr. Baker of Abergavenny. For the Right Honorable the Lady Mary Dowager Bergevenny at Eridge in Sussex. Leave this at Mr. Loe's House, next doore to the Coleyard in Drury Lane." In the letter he prays for a lease of the lands called the "Great Byfield", and lands called "Cunduit" and "Skerid Fields", both having been in the Baker

family for eighty years, and hopes to have the lease renewed on "reasonable tearmes" by reason of "the cheapnes of corne and scarcitie of money". Henry Baker had, amongst other children, a son named Charles.

Charles Baker, who was also a student of the law, was born in 1617, and when nineteen years of age became a Roman Catholic, whereupon he was sent to the English College at Rome, and became a priest, 1642. He came back to England in 1648, and carried on his duties as priest for thirty-one years in times of bitter persecution. He took the name of David Lewis in order to conceal his own, and was commonly called "the father of the poor". He was apprehended on the 17 Nov. 1678, in the parish of St. Michael, Llantarnam, and committed to Monmouth Gaol. He was tried at Monmouth Assizes, March 1679, for having taken orders in the Church of Rome, and remaining in England contrary to the statute 27th Elizabeth. He was condemned to death, and was drawn to the gallows at Usk on August 27th, 1679, and his body was afterwards burnt on the island in the river. Porthycome House, nearly opposite the Catholic Chapel, Usk, is said to have been the place of execution. He addressed the people before his execution, and offered up a beautiful prayer which is recorded in Challoner's *Lives of the Missionary Priests* (vol. ii, p. 419). An account of his trial, written by himself, is recorded in the *State Trials*, vol. ii, p. 801. He was, I believe, nearly the last person put to death for religious reasons. About 1830 an old man was living who remembered the stone that was placed over his grave, the words "Popish recusant" being plainly visible. This stone cannot now be found. While in prison Charles Baker copied out the speech he intended to make on the scaffold, and then committed it to memory. This interesting relic is in my possession. It is undoubtedly the *original*, and is signed "David Lewis", his assumed name.

The Baker family ultimately ended in two females, coheirresses, one of whom (Elizabeth, the elder sister) married John Gabb of Goytre, who was High Sheriff for Herefordshire in 1690; and the other married the ancestor of Colonel Clifford, late of Llantillio House.

Yours sincerely,

RICHARD BAKER GABB.

THE RUINED CHURCH OF LLANGUNNOC.

SIR,—The following account of the little chapel (noticed on p. 44) was given by Mr. Mitchell at one of the meetings of the Monmouthshire Antiquarian Association, and is copied from the *Usk Observer*. It may be of interest in connection with your paper on Llangwm.

W. P.

"Adjoining the parish of Llansoy, is a small hamlet, of about one hundred and forty acres, with a farm called Court Brychan. Near the farmhouse, are some small but interesting remains of a church which formerly consisted of chancel and nave. The chancel walls

have been removed to the level of the earth, and also the north wall of the nave. It is, of course, roofless, and the walls that remain are about 10 ft. high. The gable at the west end and that over the chancel arch are now thickly covered with ivy; one of these carried a bell; indeed, the present tenant of the farm, Mr. Vaughan, remembers the bell existing there. However mean or uninteresting a ruin may appear, a little close examination soon discloses features of interest. Here is an early Norman chancel arch, 3 ft. thick, quite plain, not even chamfered, and a small early Norman window high up in the south wall, square inside, of rough stone, but showing the usual half circular head outside of hewn stone. This might be easily overlooked, as a shed is built against the wall on the outside; and I had to crawl over the thatch to inspect it. The south door appears to have had some alterations of a later date; the door-jamb has a hollow chamber, is broached at the bottom, and its probable date is about 1300; the rest of the church is about 1100, or, perhaps, earlier. There are several small ruined churches in this county, with small windows somewhat similar, as Runstone and Llanbedr, though this is very rough inside. They do not appear to have had any glass, which was rare and costly at that period. The churches before the middle of the eleventh century are believed to have been, with few exceptions, of wood framing and wattles, like the old cottages in Herefordshire and other counties. Where records exist, especial mention is made of stone buildings, as in the case of Jedburgh. The Norman barons seem to have used stone more extensively. There is a tombstone in the desecrated chancel with this inscription: 'Here lyeth the body of Edward Nicholas, late of Trelick's Grange, in the county of Monmouth, Esq., who ended this life the 18th day of February, 1683.' Also, in memory of Henry Nicholas, late of Crumblant, who died 6th June, 1818, aged 73 years. Crumblant is a farm about a mile off. There is a shield on the stone, with a coat of arms, consisting of a chevron, with a bird and brackets in chief; a bird in base. The present tenant recollects more of the walls than exist at present. The property is owned by the Rev. Morris Yescomb of Truro, Cornwall, but the tithes are paid to the lessees of the Bishop of Llandaff. I have not been able to find much in relation to the history of this place. In the Ordnance Map it is called Llangunnoch, in the *Liber Landavensis*, Llangynog, which seems to be represented by Henlennic Cinauc or Henllan Gynog. Much land seems to have been granted in this neighbourhood about the middle of the seventh century to the Bishop of Llandaff. There seem to have been three persons of the name of Brychan; one of these, a son of Gwyngar, is recorded in the *Liber Landavensis* as a donor of lands to Llandaff in the latter part of the seventh century, and he appears to have given his name to this place, "Llys Brychan"; and he had a nephew of the name of Cynog, who probably gave his name to the church. Trellech was given by King Ffernwall to the Bishops of Llandaff, with three modii of land (twenty-seven acres) about the early part of the seventh century."

Mr. Octavius Morgan has communicated the following additional particulars: "There is very little remaining....The chancel-arch, doorway, and small narrow window, prove it to be Norman, though there is a small part of the lower portion of the jamb of the door which indicates Decorated work. There is, however, only a portion of the nave-wall and foundations of the chancel remaining. When it was ruined does not appear. It was probably abandoned because disused, the church being sufficient for the wants of the parish, which contains about one hundred and seventy inhabitants, and there being no fund for repairs, or stipend for a clergyman to take charge of it. It is not mentioned in the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas, nor does either the church or the tithes belonging to it appear in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. Mr. Wakeman's opinion was that it was included in the valuation of Llanddewi Vach, with which it seems to have been united at an early time, and so continued."

BISHOPRICS OF BANGOR AND LLANDAFF.

SIR,—The following letters and extracts from the Parker Correspondence cannot fail to interest those who may not have seen the Parker Society's publications. The see of Bangor became vacant through the death of Bishop Rowland Meyrick in 1565; and that of Llandaff in 1563, through the death of Bishop Kitchin. To this Hugh Jones was consecrated, and to the former Nicholas Robinson was promoted. Of the several persons mentioned,—

1. Hugh Jones, LL.B., was "Prebendary of Llandaff, vicar of Banwell, co. Somerset, the first Welshman that had been preferred hither in the space of three hundred years, as Godwin observes. He was elected Bishop, April 17th, 1567; obtained the royal assent, May 2nd; was confirmed the 4th, consecrated the 5th, and received the temporalities the 6th of the said month. He deceased at Matherne, and was there buried on Nov. 15th following." (Browne Willis, *Llandaff*.)

2. Nicholas Robinson, S.T.P., born at Conway, was Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and chaplain to Archbishop Parker; appointed Dean of Bangor, 1556; sinecure rector of Northop and Archdeacon of Merioneth, 1562; confirmed Bishop of Bangor, with leave to hold rectory of Witney, Oxon., *in commendam*, Oct. 5, 1565; consecrated October 20th, and received the temporalities on Nov. 6th following. He died Feb. 3, 1584-5, and was buried in the Cathedral. (Browne Willis, *Bangor*.)

3. Dr. Ellis was the notorious Dr. Elis Price of Plas Iolyn, who represented the county of Merioneth in the Parliament of Queen Mary, and the first and second Parliaments of Queen Elizabeth. He was seven times Sheriff of Merionethshire, once for Carnarvonshire, twice for Anglesey, and several times for Denbighshire. Pennant says of him, "that he was a creature of the Earl of Leicester, and devoted to all his bad designs". (Williams, *Eminent Welshmen*.)

4. Dr. Hewett, Precentor of St. David's, 1562-88, was one of William Salesbury's coadjutors in the work of translating the New Testament into Welsh, and had for his portion the Book of the Revelation.

Yours,

A. B. C.

Archbishop Parker to Sir William Cecil, 7th February 1565 :

"Sir,—I send you here these letters inclosed to consider. Loth I would be, after so long tarriance for Llandaff, the Queens Majesty should be deceived, and her good people not well appointed. Although Dr. Lewes¹ and two or three other such have informed me of him, which caused me to write as I did ; and these letters have stayed me to think for instruments of his commendams, etc. Marry, as for Bangor, if the Queens Majesty had sought a great way to supply that room, there were not a fitter than this *Mr. Hewett*, whom I know myself, and dare upon mine own credit to commend, rather than *Dr. Ellis*, having been aforesometimes Sheriff of the shire, neither being priest or having any priestly disposition. I had rather for my party dissent from my Lord of Pembrokes request, than to commend a doubtful man to the Queens Highness, on whom, as yet persuaded, I would be loth to lay my hands on. He may otherwise do good service. And this I sought good in time to put to your consideration the premises, wishing your honour Gods assistance as to myself.

"From my house at Lambeth this 7th of February 1565.

"Yours aff'ion'y in Christ,

MATTHEW CANTUAR."

"To the Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Cecil, Kt.,

Principal Secretary to the Queens Maj. at the Court."

Same to same, Feb. 12th :

"I am about to make ready the instrument of Hugh Jones commendam to be at Llandaff, notwithstanding the last letter sent to your honour : For I yet hear better of the party. Since which time I have conferred with some wise men partly of the same country ; who in respect of good to be done there in that Diocese, they wish no Welshman in Bangor. They band so much together in kindred, that the Bishop cannot do as he would for his alliance sake. I am desired of some well affected of that country to have a visitation, and to set order there, such as whosoever should come to the Bishoprick should be fain to prosecute it. I hear that diocese to be much out of order, both having no preaching there, and pensionary concubinage openly continued, notwithstanding liberty of marriage granted. If I thought the Queens Majesty would allow *her own chaplain, Mr. Herle*, to be placed there hereafter, I would join him with some others learned to go through the diocese : and I think *Mr. Herle* to be a grave, priestly man, and should well furnish the office with commendam of the livings which he hath now, though he should give over Manchester, where he now can have little rest.

"If it would please your honour to send me some little signification of your mind in these causes, I would frame myself thereafter. I am now instantly sued unto to have such a commissary there as can be proved to keep openly three concubines, as men of good reputation offer to prove.

"Your honours always,

MATTHEW CANTUAR."

Extract from a third :

"I think, all things accounted, I shall allow your judgment for Bangor toward Mr. Robinson, whom the country doth much desire, and be much

¹ Dr. David Lewis. See p. 68 *supra*.

afear'd either of Ellis or Hewett; very stout men, so only commended, and
'præterea quoad mores episcopales nihil.'

"This 26th February.

"Your honours,

MATTH. CANT."

"To the Rt. Hon. Wm. Cecil."

REES' LIVES OF THE WELSH SAINTS.

SIR,—In a recent excursion made by Mr. John Rhys, the Rev. O. Ll. Williams, and myself to the farm of Beudy'r Mynydd, in the parish of Llannor, Caernarvonshire, two interesting inscribed stones were disinterred, which had previously been discovered by Mr. Love Jones-Parry, and described by him in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1st Series, vol. ii, p. 201. Mr. Rhys' reading of the inscription, arrived at with the keen and quick observation which distinguishes him, will be given by him in a future number of this Journal. In order to test it by concurrent evidence, it became necessary to refer to Rees' *Lives of the Welsh Saints*, published by the Welsh Manuscript Society in 1853. This was accordingly done, and, at page 268, the following entry was found, which in substance is repeated at page 595 of the same volume: (Harl. MSS., No. 4181.) "41. Tutclud a Gwennoedyl (*they* in Arvon) a Mefrin, a Thueno yn y hyngredwr a Sevenyr, meibion y Seithenun, vrenhin o Vaes Gwydno (Nived in Gaernarvon) a oresgynnaud ymor ydir."

Both Mr. Rhys and I felt certain that the word "*they*" (underlined by me in the extract) was not a correct copy of the original; and I undertook, through the medium of Mr. Sims of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, to get an accurate collation made with the Harl. MS., from which it was taken. On this comparison being made, the word written "*they*" turned out to be "*Lhy*", which is an archaic contraction of Llyn (Lleyn). The whole passage becomes thus pregnant with topographical interest, which the meaningless word "*they*" failed to give it. Because Gwnadl, or more properly Gwyn-hoedl (he of "*the blessed life*"), was the saint whose name, in a latinised form, Mr. Rhys has been able to identify on one of the inscribed stones referred to, and which same name makes up the nomenclature of a neighbouring parish in Lleyn. Besides this serious verbal error, there are several minor literal ones in the above extract that are not of sufficient consequence to notice. But the fact of one short passage of three or four lines in this stout volume containing so many mistakes may well lead us to be uncertain as to the accuracy of the rest. I trust a careful search may only prove that Mr. Rhys has hit the one blot in the book. I should be sorry if it were otherwise, as the Welsh Manuscript Society's editors were able and painstaking. But no one, after this, desirous of quoting with perfect accuracy, or, indeed, of gaining correct information, can rely on any passage in the book which has not been compared with the original MS.

November 24th, 1876.

E. BREESE.

BRITISH MOUNDS AT WELSHAMPTON.

SIR,—While it is undecided whether the mounds lately brought to light in Oxford, on the site of the Angel Hotel, are of British origin or not, it may, perhaps, be worth while to call attention to similar ones in this neighbourhood. These were noticed in *Archæologia Cambrensis* for July 1874, as being upon a Roman road at a point where it crosses the village of Welshampton (Salop). Of the two that were there formerly, one was removed in 1873 to make way for a new house. It was found to consist almost entirely of gravel, and its height was the same as that of the one still left, which may be roughly given as twelve feet above the road. There were no remains found of any kind. The present village of Welshampton is not on the original site, as the adjoining *New-ton Mere* and *Old Hampton*, not far distant, show. The earlier name of this ridge is probably preserved in an outlying street called the *Bal-mur*, with a *Hol-mur* a little further on. If the first of these words means the “wall of the high-place”, the second will, perhaps, answer to the Northumbrian “Hole i’ th’ wall”. There are no other traces of dwellings at this place as far as I am aware.

At the north end of Croes-mere, some two miles distant, there are a few stones, and a conformation of ground which closely resembles that of the Picts’ houses in Orkney; also, near the village of Burl-ton (Salop), there are a succession of rings, which one might compare to the lower half of Picts’ houses, extending to a considerable distance over old pasture, and throughout an enclosure which can be proved to have been forest for centuries, and is thought to be identical with a *Domesday* “*silva*” in that place. The hill that rises above these curious depressions, which seem to resemble those at Worlebury, near Weston-super-Mare, is called Pic Hill. As this word occurs in Bangor Isycoed, with a *Tower* Field close by, it would seem to indicate a Saxon tower so placed as to keep guard over a British village or town.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

Hanmer: Jan. 12th, 1877.

M. H. LEE.

SKENFRITH CHURCH.

SIR,—The altar-tomb on which Mr. Parker lectured at Skenfrith was that of John Philip Morgan of Y Wern, brother of Sir Richard Morgan of Blackbrook. He died 1557. The arms on the tomb are: at head, quarterly, 1, 4, barry ... (of six, *arg. az.* ?) on six inescutcheons ... (*sa.* ?), a lion rampant ... (*arg.* ?),—doubtless Cecil of Allterynnis, or Baker of Abergavenny, a branch of the Cecils; 2, 3, ... three castles triple towered ...; probably Howel of Caerleon, *i. e.*, the arms assigned to the branch of the South Welsh royal family who held Caerleon in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

At the foot (?) is a shield ... on a chevron ... ; between three spear-heads, three roses leaved ... No colours distinguishable, but doubtless a differenced shield of Caradog Fraichfras, to denote his descent from Maenarch. Jones' *Breconshire* makes the family spring from Turberville, without reason I consider.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

THE LLANWINIO STONE.

SIR,—The unusual manner in which the reviewer of Hübner's *Inscriptiones Britanniae* has thought proper to go out of his way to throw doubt on the existence of this relic, leaves me no option but again to quote the facts which I had the honour to communicate to the Society of Antiquaries in the year 1867, and which were described in their volume of *Proceedings* for that year, at p. 446, accompanied by three illustrations.

It is there stated, on the authority of seven persons whose names and residences are there given,¹ that it was discovered in 1846, at Llanwinio Carn, when making foundations for a new church; and the foreman who brought me the model from which the engraving was cut, assured me that they concurred in its accuracy. Why he did so, I know not; but he led me to understand that the original had been destroyed, perhaps to enhance the fee I should give him for his nicely executed model in oak. So the matter rested until Hübner's valuable work appeared, and the Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association was notified to come off at Abergavenny in August last. This induced me to make further inquiries about the Llanwinio Stone, and I was rewarded by the information that the original had been secured by the late Mr. Ab. Adam, and removed to Middleton Hall, where, on going over, I found it stowed away against the wall of some outlying sheds. With the assistance of some labourers it was soon brought out to the light of day, and aided by the Revs. J. Lawrence and the Vicar of Llanon, careful rubbings (by the grass and black-lead processes) were made, and eventually exhibited in the Hall at Abergavenny. On that occasion I drew the particular attention of those archæologists who were partial to that class of antiquities, Messrs. Barnwell, Westwood, and Rhys, to these particular rubbings, and to my good fortune in having rediscovered the original. To Professor Westwood I presented the set, duly certified with date, locality, etc., and amongst his valuable collection at Oxford they will doubtless remain.

Whatever may be the difficulties in the way of making the Ogham and Latin versions of these inscriptions fit one another, I am only anxious about the fact of their *bonâ fide* existence; and though I might scornfully have answered the categorical questions at p. 246, "What has become of the stone? Does it still exist? If so, where?"

¹ The co. of *Carmarthen* erroneously printed as "Carnarvon".

By saying "Go and see," I have now, I trust, placed the truthfulness of the masons of Llanboidel beyond all dispute.

Swansea.

28 Oct. 1876.

GEO. GRANT FRANCIS,

President of the Royal Institution
of South Wales.

[We are glad to take this opportunity of doing justice to Mr. Grant Francis, as he feels himself aggrieved by the notice; but we would remind him that the review of which he complains was written before the Abergavenny Meeting, and whilst the whereabouts of the stone was still enshrouded in mystery, and the original had not been seen probably even by himself.—EDITOR.]

Miscellaneous Notices.

TENBY. PROPOSED MUSEUM.—We are glad to be able to state that an active movement is being made to establish at Tenby a local Museum for the safe deposit and exhibition of objects of interest found in the neighbourhood. The number of such objects, both natural and artificial, and the multitude of visitors, combine two elements which should secure it a permanent interest that might, in the absence of either one, be wanting. "The Museum is to be essentially local, i.e., to be confined strictly to objects found in Pembrokeshire, a preference being given to those found in the immediate neighbourhood." And it is intended to contain sea and land shells, fossils, minerals, antiquities, and any other objects of real interest. But every specimen will be submitted to competent judges before it is admitted, and care will be taken to prevent its becoming in any sense a repository for rubbish or valueless objects. The following gentlemen have undertaken the charge of the collections: Rev. C. M. Phelps, shells and birds' eggs; Mr. F. Walker, zoology; Mr. E. Laws, prehistoric antiquities; Dr. Lock, botany; and Mr. J. Romilly Allen, geology and mineralogy. Such collections, scientifically arranged so as to illustrate the local history, will be of much more than a passing interest. They will possess a high educational value, and we heartily wish the movement the success it deserves. We would suggest further that it should contain a collection of all books and pamphlets bearing on the history and topography of the county, and copies of all plans and drawings that have at any time been published of its historical buildings and other remains. The sum required to carry it out is so exceedingly modest that there ought to be no doubt of its establishment; and we are glad to know that the Corporation have promised an annual subscription of £10 towards its expenses.

We have received the prospectus of a proposed *Shropshire Archaeological Society*, to be formed on the basis of the Spalding Club,

Powys-Land Club, and other well known Societies, and to have for its object the printing, etc., of the historical, ecclesiastical, genealogical, topographical, geological, and literary remains of Shropshire. These headings include such subjects as the following:—1. Records of monastic remains, parochial churches and chapels, castles and mansions, etc., including notices of tombs, inscriptions, furniture, seals, stained glass, etc., with such illustrations as may be deemed desirable. 2. Materials for a parochial history of Salop, with extracts relating to manors, manorial customs, tenures, etc. 3. The natural history, flora, and geology, of the district. 4. The folk-lore, customs, traditions, ballads, etc., of the county. 5. Notices, plans, and surveys, of the British and Roman roads, by-ways, and remains. 6. Extracts from the Herald's Visitation of Salop, and reports of Shropshire MSS., whether in public or private hands. 7. Deeds, charters, and other contents of muniment rooms, with facsimiles of seals, etc. 8. Autograph letters, civil war tracts, and other documents relating to the civil war, broadsides, election and other squibs, etc. 9. Notices of distinguished worthies, with pedigrees of Shropshire families. 10. The antiquities generally of the district. It might also be made the medium in which reports of the various geological, scientific, or field-clubs in the county could be recorded." Papers on Shropshire subjects, read at club-meetings, would also find an appropriate place in the volumes of the Society. Other objects might easily be named, and which will, no doubt, occur to the reader. Few counties possess materials of more varied interest, or in greater abundance, than those which this Society proposes to handle, and we believe there is no lack of willing and able writers to do them justice. Mr. Eyton's invaluable work on the early history of the county makes the proposed movement both easier and more necessary, and we look forward with interest to any further light that it may have to throw on the history of the Marches and the struggles of the border-land. Our own Association, indeed, may regard with no little satisfaction these its younger sisters,—may we not rather say children?—of Powys-land and Shropshire; and it welcomes with a cordial greeting a movement whose object is to illustrate the history of the county which has the ancient Pengwern for its capital.

THE interesting old church of Llangurig, in Montgomeryshire, the history of which parish has been so well told by Mr. Edward Hamer and Mr. H. W. Lloyd, is, we are glad to hear, about to be rebuilt by Sir Gilbert Scott at the sole cost of our valued contributor, Mr. J. Y. W. Lloyd of Clochfaen, who has given £3,000 for that object. The new church is to be in the Decorated style, and will be a pious memorial of a long line of ancestors who lie buried beneath its shadow.

THE *Memoir of the Life and Times of Bishop Morgan* (the translator of the Bible into Welsh, 1588), written by Mr. T. W. Hancock,

and now ready for the press, will contain, among other subjects of great interest, an English translation of Morgan's Latin Epistle to Queen Elizabeth, by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; and a Welsh translation of the same by the Rev. Evan Evans (Ieuan Brydydd Hir), from a MS. in the British Museum; a Synopsis of Morgan's *own Revision* of his Translation as prepared by him for a second issue; the Act, 5th Elizabeth, 1562-3, calling for a translation of the Scriptures for Wales, now fully printed *verbatim* from the Tower Rolls; the Patent granted to William Salesbury and John Waley, "for vii yeres, to imprint the Byble in the Walshe or Brittishe tonge", etc.

The work will be illustrated by drawings and sketches by the author, and by photographs, and the price will probably not exceed 10s. Mr. Hancock has taken great pains in searching State Papers and MSS. in public and private libraries, and the result has been the acquisition of fresh light upon the subject. To facilitate and hasten the publication, subscribers should send their names to the author, at Llanrhaidr, Oswestry.

A Parochial Account of Llanidloes, by Edward Hamer, profusely illustrated, is being issued in Parts by Mr. J. H. Mills of Llanidloes. The work is a reprint of papers from the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, and is divided into chapters on the topography and natural productions of the parish, the language and industries of the inhabitants, and the archæology, ecclesiology, and municipal history, of the place. The price is 5s. a Part, and the issue limited to one hundred copies.

The Ogam Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhil is the title of a work left in manuscript by the late Richard Rolt Brash, M.R.I.A., F.S.A. Scot., about to be published by his widow. Its scope is indicated by the following extracts from his prospectus: "There is no country in Europe which presents so rich a field for the investigations of the antiquary as Ireland. Placed in the remote west of Europe, preserved for ages from those influences, both of war and civilisation, which altered the entire social relations of the Continent, she became the last retreat of those prehistoric races who in long past ages inhabited it. We have abundant evidence that successive tribes, driven towards the Atlantic by more recent migrations from the East, found a refuge in this remote isle. In attestation of which we find that every district teems with the military, religious, and sepulchral monuments of prehistoric peoples, most of which are the subjects of weird traditions still preserved by the peasantry, being even yet regarded with that jealous veneration inherent in the Celtic race. Foremost in interest amongst these megalithic remains stand her *Ogam inscribed pillar-stones*, bearing the sepulchral legends of a race of her early colonists in such archaic characters as at once place them amongst the most ancient written records known.

"The antiquaries and philologists of Great Britain should feel as deeply interested in this subject as those of Ireland, for it is to be remembered that ten Ogam inscriptions, identical with the Irish examples, have been discovered in England and Wales, and five in Scotland. The contents of the work embrace the following subjects: The Antiquity of Letters in Ireland; Pre-Christian Civilisation of Ireland; Manuscript Notices of Ogham Writing; Sepulchral Use of the Ogam; History of Ogam Discovery; Description of the Ogam Character and Alphabet; the Sepulchral Usages of the Celts; the Megalithic Memorials of the Celts, the Pillar-Stone; the Keel, or Cemetery of the Pagan Age; the Rath and its artificial Chambers; Descriptive Catalogue, Text, and Translations, of Ogam Inscriptions discovered in Ireland; ditto, of Ogam Inscriptions discovered in England and Wales; ditto, of Ogam Inscriptions discovered in Scotland; Ogamic Forms discovered on Eastern Monuments; the bearing of the Question on the early Colonisation of the British Isles."

The whole will contain about 350 pages, and fifty Plates photolithographed from original drawings, together with a large number of Ogam inscriptions. It will be published in one volume, printed on thick, toned paper, uniform with the book on ecclesiastical architecture, and will contain a portrait of the author. Price, to subscribers, £1; to non-subscribers, £1 10s.

Reviews.

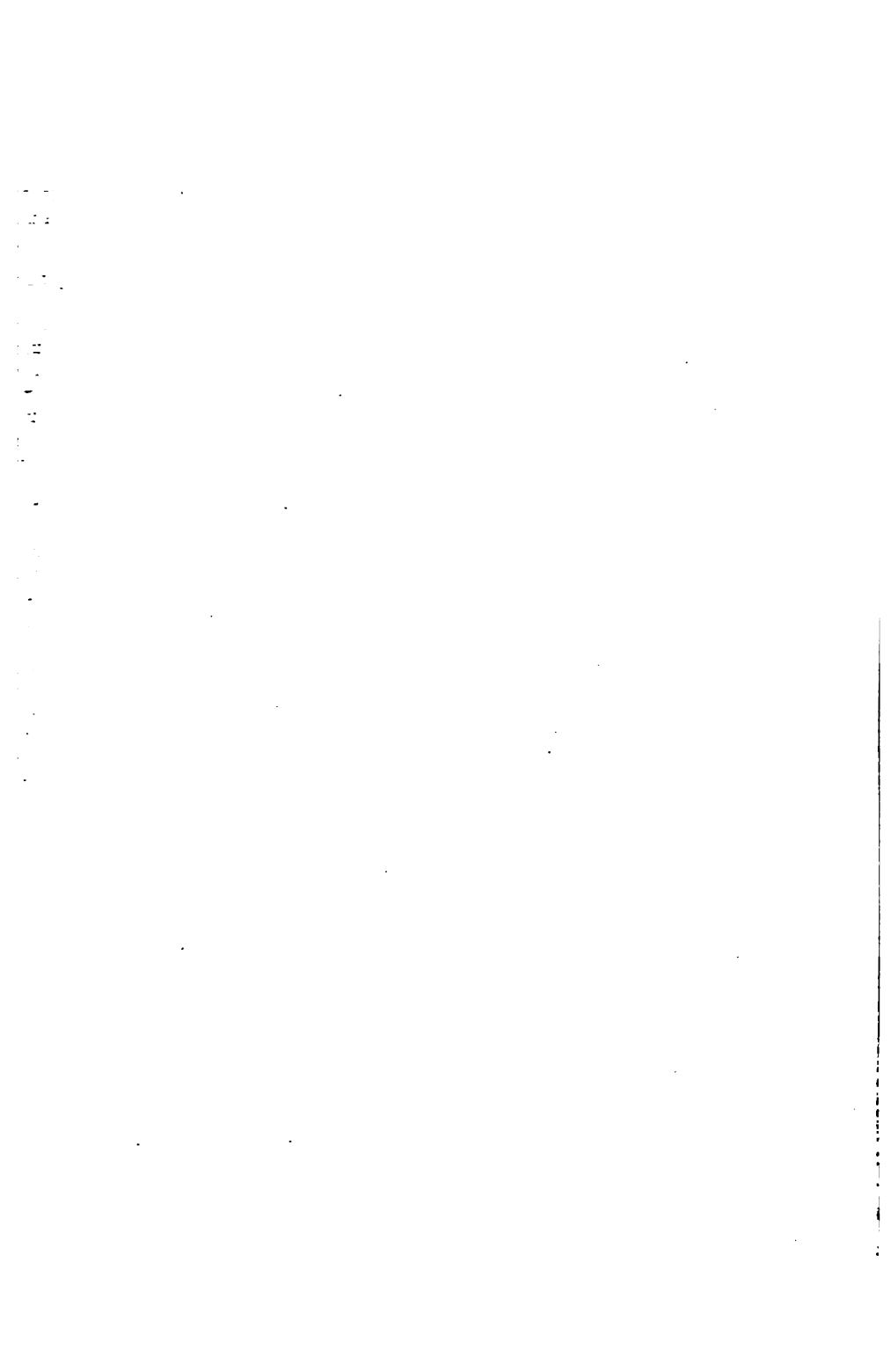
LAPIDARIUM WALLÆ: THE EARLY INSCRIBED AND SCULPTURED STONES OF WALES. Delineated and described by J. O. WESTWOOD, M.A., F.L.S., etc. Part I. 1876.

WE have here the first instalment of the great work which Professor Westwood has been elaborating for the last thirty years, and which cannot fail to prove of very high interest and value. From the first volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* down to the last there has probably not been one without some important contribution on the subject from his pen and pencil; and there is, therefore, much appropriateness in the fact that this more complete and systematic series should be issued as a supplementary work to the annual volumes of the Journal. "It is more than thirty years", the veteran palæographer tells us, "since he commenced his search for these venerable relics of ancient times, impelled by a desire to discover how far their palæographical and ornamental peculiarities, which tradition had connected with the early British Church, agreed with the styles employed in, and corroborated the dates given to, the earliest religious MSS. known to have been executed in these countries. To these it had been usual previously to give the name

of Anglo-Saxon; but a careful examination of the MSS. of Ireland (published in the *Palæographia Sacra*) had proved them to be of Celtic rather than of Teutonic origin." From the palæographical articles contributed to the first volume in 1846, on the Psalter of Rhyddmarch; on the Hebrew, Saxon, and Welsh peculiarities of the letter M; and notably on the Kenfig Stone, with the first announcement of the existence of Oghams in Wales; the learned Professor has continued, with unabated energy, to follow up the search, to bring fresh material to light, to throw new interest around the subject, and to enlist other workers in the field; and here we have the result which discussion and criticism and repeated examination have either finally confirmed or slightly modified.

There are many aspects in which this work may be regarded, according as we look to its artistic character or to its more important linguistic and historical bearings. As a work of art, the plates are at first sight a little disappointing. There is a roughness about them as compared with their corresponding woodcuts; but they show signs of the greatest care and accuracy; and there is an appropriateness in the illustration of inscribed stones by lithography, to say nothing of the great cheapness at which the book is thereby offered to subscribers. As an illustration of the artistic productions of the age to which it belongs, it possesses a special interest; whilst the wide acquaintance of the Professor with his subject in its many bearings has enabled him to vindicate for the originals their true character as Celtic rather than Anglo-Saxon works. The forms of the names found among the inscriptions are, moreover, of great value as supplying a connecting link between the present formations of the Welsh language and its earlier stages, and so they help very effectually towards the science of its growth, and the names themselves suggest many interesting points of identity with historic personages. The present Part is but an instalment of the work, and it can only be when completed that its real value and interest in these respects can be fairly realised.

The letterpress which accompanies the illustrations is full of interest of its own, as it sets forth all that is known of the history or of the discovery, as may be, of the stones, some of which have been much injured since they were drawn, and many of them, but for the careful services of Mr. Westwood, might have altogether escaped observation and record. The discovery of Oghams on the Kenfig Stone, and their identification as such, for the first time, in Wales, is pointed to with just pride (p. 20). Their existence had, indeed, been noticed by Edward Lhuyd on the Emlyn Stone now at Pool Park; but their value was not understood by him. He only mentions them as so many "strokes on the edges". By the way, we observe that the name of this most distinguished scholar and philologist is spelt throughout Lhwyd. His own custom was to spell it Lhuyd.

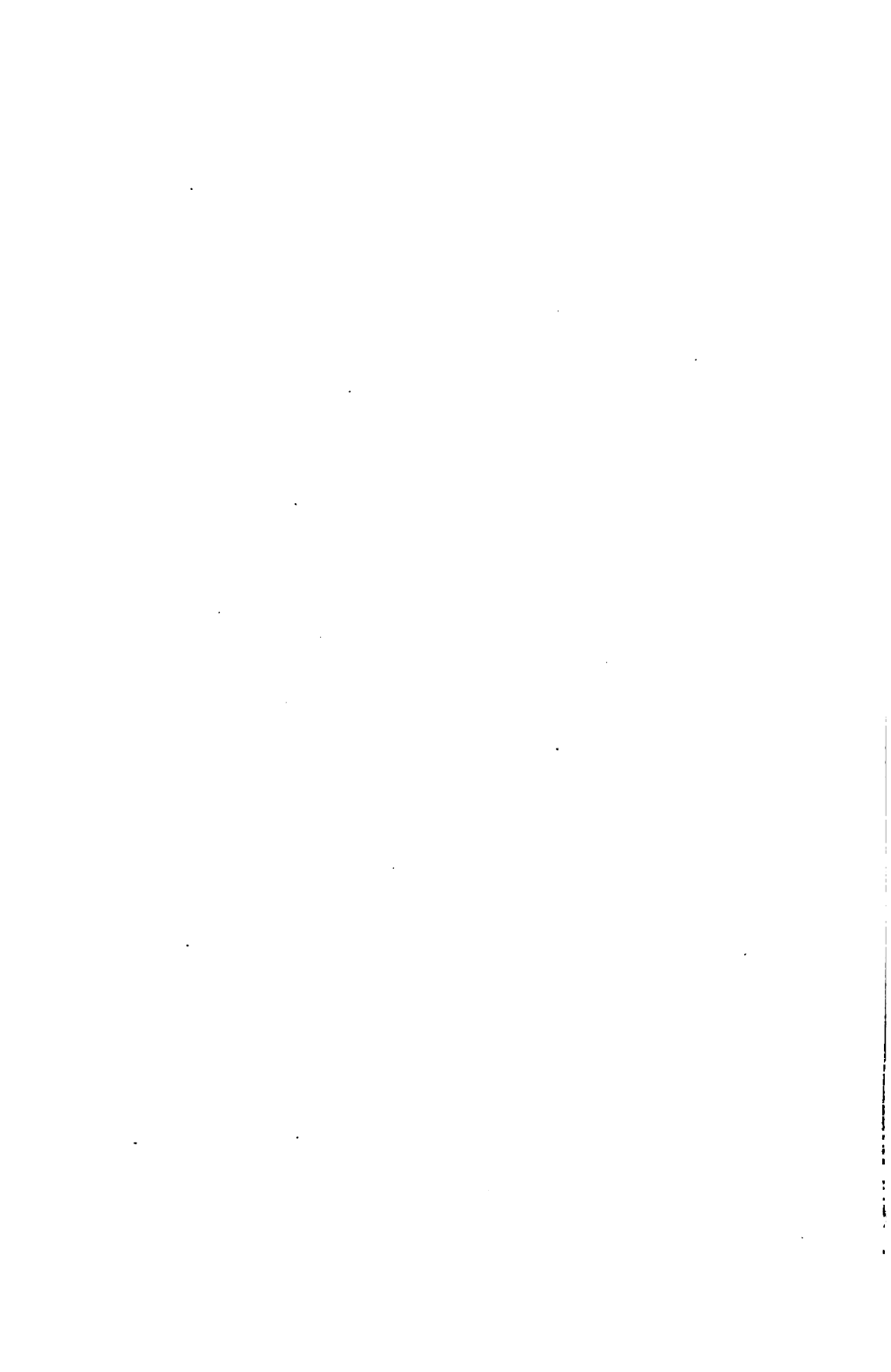


Y CYMMRODOR, EMBODYING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE CYMMRODORION SOCIETY OF LONDON. Vol. i, Part I. Printed for the Society by T. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

THIS first instalment of what promises to be a publication of much importance has just been issued under the editorship of the Rev. Robert Jones of Rotherhithe. Its plan includes three sections, independently paged for separate binding, and embracing as their respective characteristics,—1, the modern art, science, and literature of Wales; 2, the publication of its middle age poetry; and 3, reprints of rare and valuable works in Welsh or relating to Wales. And it is to be followed by an annual Supplement or Appendix giving an account of the proceedings, meetings, lectures, etc., of the Society. Its nature, however, will be better understood from the list of contents. Under section 1, which opens with a very beautiful and appropriate "Elegiac Poem in Memory of the Rev. Goronwy Owen", by Lewis Morris, of Penybryn, the great-grandson of Goronwy's friend and patron of that name, we have a serviceable article on certain "Welsh Particles" by the late Professor Peter; another on "Natural History Museums", by Professor Rudler, with a strong and effective plea for the formation of a central Museum at Aberystwith; a notice of the Castlereagh Tower at Machynlleth as illustrating the development of the fine arts in the Principality,—a development, however, which would have been more telling if it had been stated that the architect as well as the locality was Welsh; a translation, by Dr. Owen Pughe, of "The Invocation" by Mrs. Hemans; an unnecessarily long account of the speeches at the Wrexham Eistedfod; and a concise and handy *resumé* of the foundation of "The University College of Wales". This is followed by reviews of books already issued, and notices of some that are forthcoming.

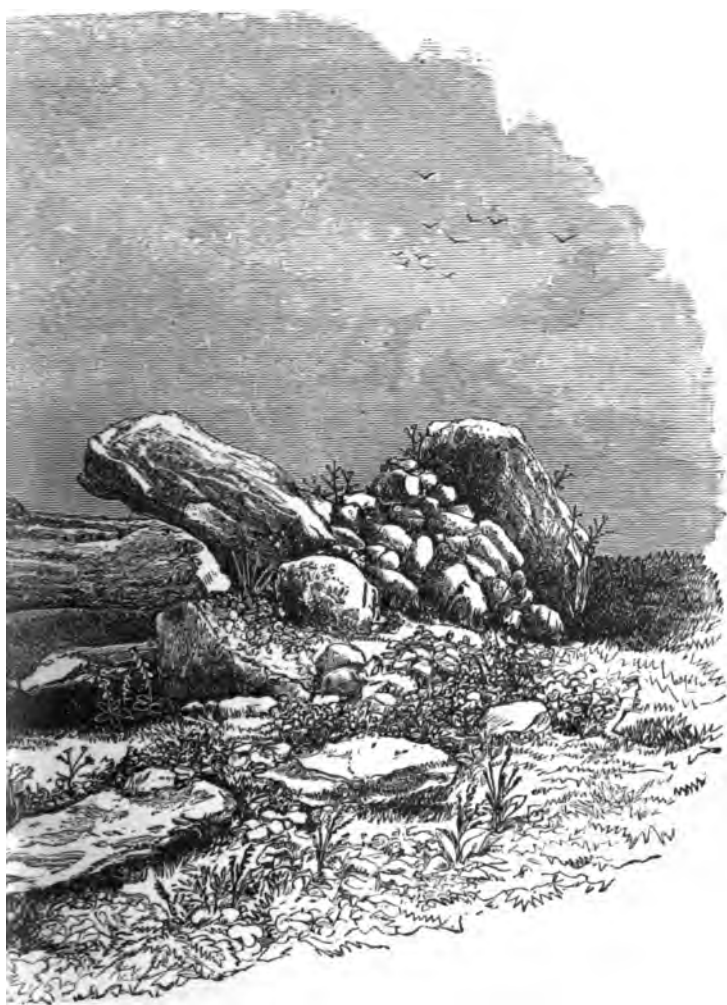
The second section, owing to the shortness of time at the Editor's disposal, does not follow out the programme by way of publishing important Welsh MSS. in continuation of the invaluable *Myfyrian Archaeology*, but gives instead a sketch of the history of the earlier Cymmrodorion; not uninteresting in its way, but surely more suitable for the first section than for binding as an introduction to the literature of the fourteenth and succeeding centuries. The last section of all, however, is the crown and gem of the whole, as it gives the first instalment of the reprint of *Wyllyam Salesbury's Dictionary in Englyshe and Welshe*, admirable for the beauty of its type, and for its own inherent interest and value a sufficient justification of the revival of the old and venerable Society whose name has been adopted.

We look on this its first essay with great favour, and form high hopes of its future issues.

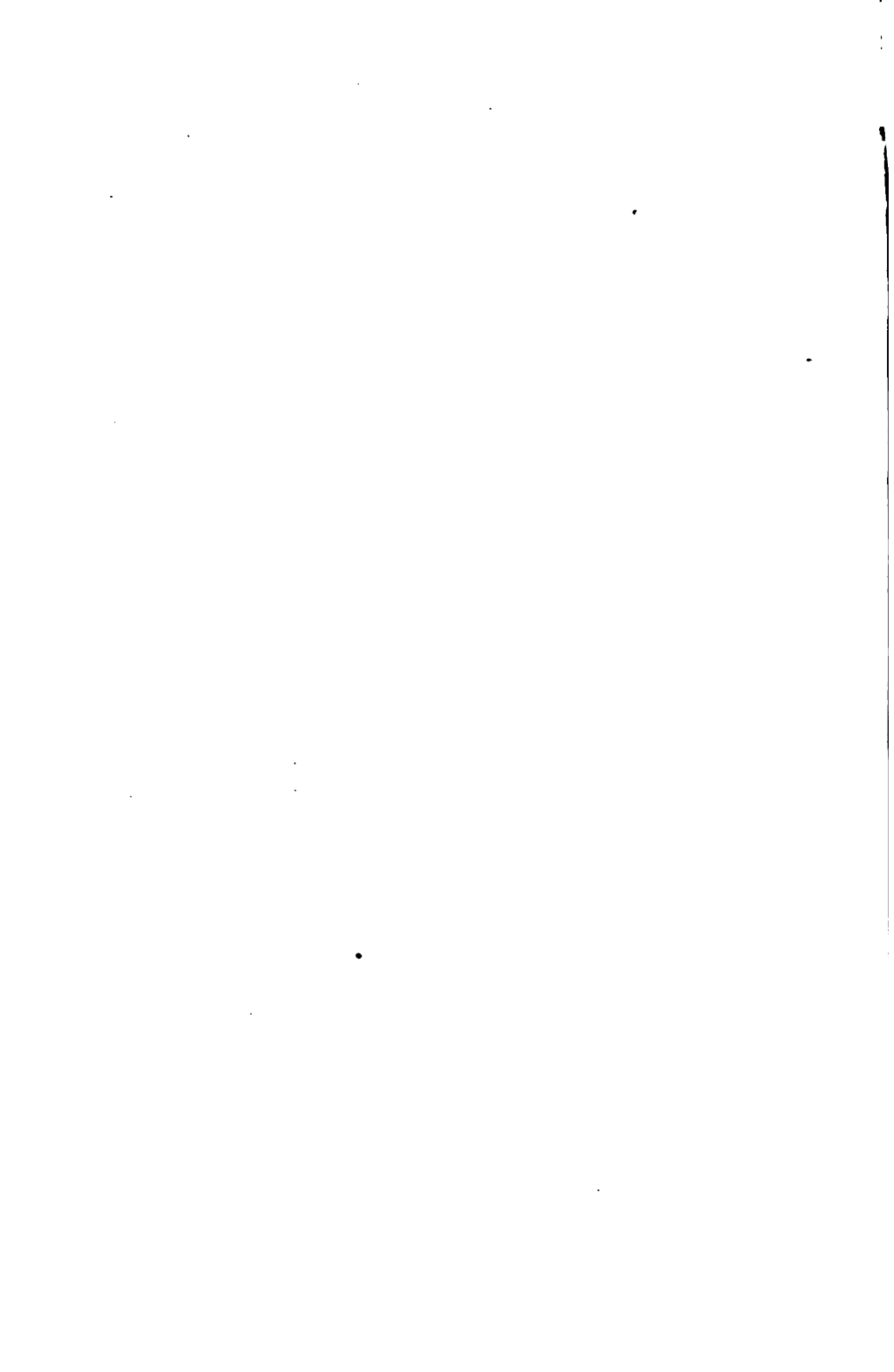




THE LARGE CAPSTONE OF T



THE CLAWDD MAWR CROMLECH.



Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XXX.

APRIL, 1877.

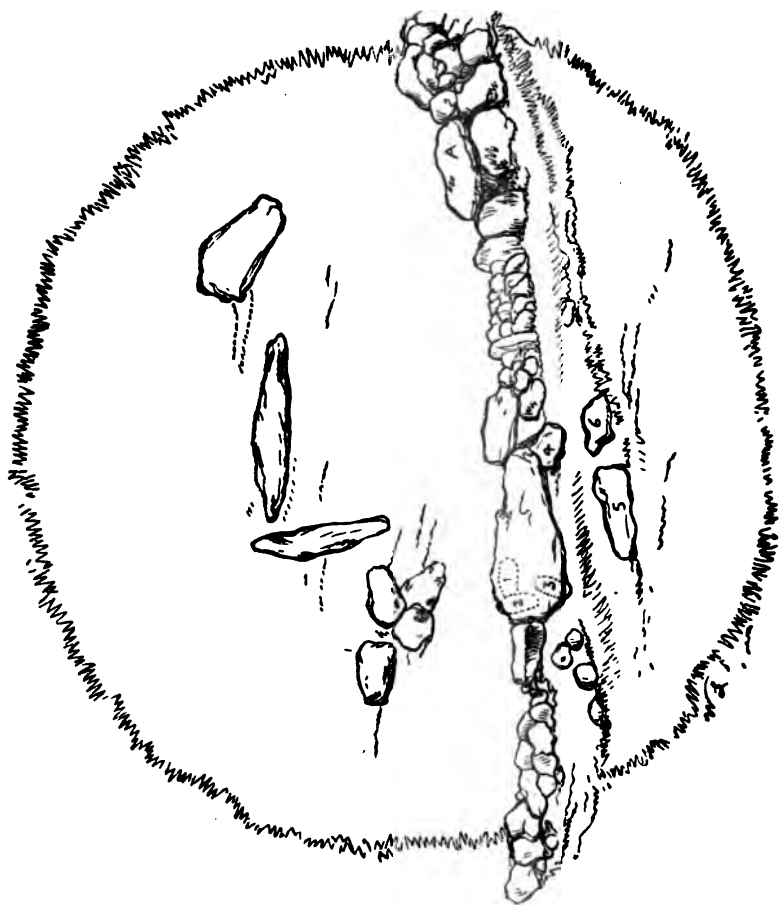
EARLY REMAINS IN CARMARTHENSHIRE.

CYNWYL ELFED, or Elvet, a portion of the parish of Abernant, lies about seven miles from Carmarthen, on the main road to Newcastle Emlyn, and is a wild and thinly inhabited district. Its name is said to have been derived from a Roman officer, Helvetius, as Cynwyl Caio, in the same county, is from Caius, another Roman official. There is little of interest to be seen except the long embankment surmounting the crest of the hill on the left hand side as one goes towards Newcastle, for nearly a mile and a quarter. It is called in the Ordnance Map "Clawdd Mawr", but was more usually known as "The Line" in the early part of the present century, if not at the present time. According to the Rev. D. Lewis, the correspondent of Nicholas Carlisle, the well known Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the compiler of the *Topographical Dictionary of the Dominion of Wales* (published in 1811), this line is said to have been thrown up by the Earl of Richmond on his way from Milford Haven to Bosworth; but his route is stated in the account given in the *Cambrian Register* to have been by Cardigan and Brecon, while his friend Sir Rhys ap Thomas took that by Carmarthen and Llandovery. But whether Henry followed this latter road or not, his object in raising such a work is not evident or even intelligible; for considering of what immense

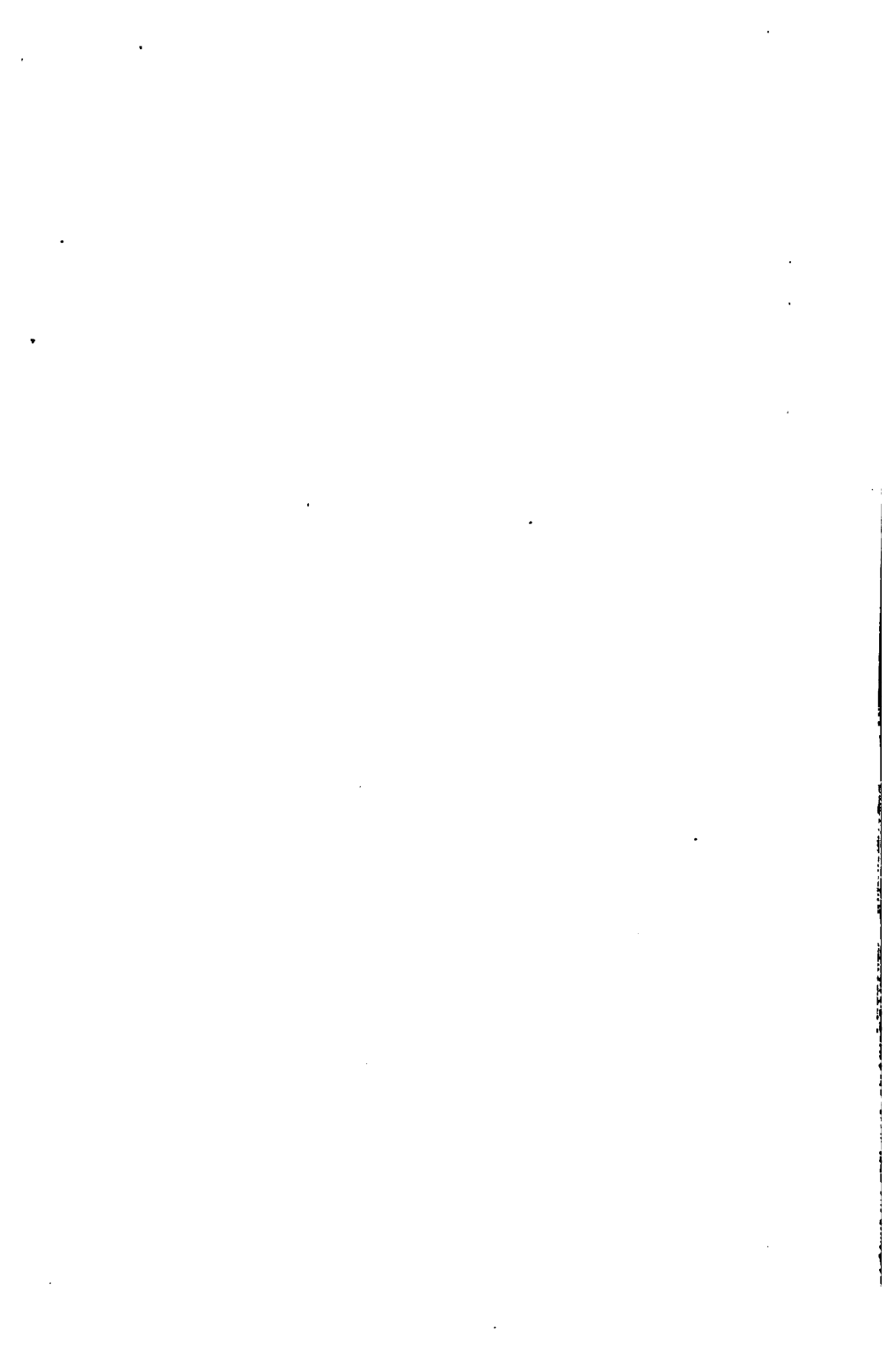
importance it was to traverse the route with as little delay as possible, he could not have spared the time, even if he could have afforded to detach any portion of his little army, for such a work. The object of those who did form the mound was evidently that of defence from attack from the opposite heights, or to command the road in the valley below; and neither of these motives could have acted on a leader whose great end was to get over the ground as soon as he could.

The work, whoever was its author, is certainly of a much earlier period, and may be possibly the work of the Roman commander Helvetius. But it is more probably connected with the adjoining megalithic remains, formerly of much more extensive and important character than they are at present.

At the time Mr. Carlisle was obtaining particulars for his *Topographical Dictionary*, the Rev. D. Lewis was the vicar, and "a most worthy and intelligent one" in the opinion of Mr. Carlisle. His account, of whatever small value in some respects, is not without interest as being the earliest, if not the only one, recorded. Not even an allusion is made to the stones in Gough's *Camden*. It has, however, been transferred word by word by Richard Llwyd to his *Topographical Notices*. Mr. T. Rees, in his account of the county, also gives a short summary of it. The vicar mentions that the monument remained unnoticed up to his time, although it was a remarkable one, as it certainly would have been had it been what he termed it, "a Druidical temple or observatory". Since his time the larger portions have been carried away, but he describes the remains as follows: "On the summit facing the south is a centre stone of huge magnitude, from ten to fifteen tons, horizontal oblong, 2 feet thick, supported by four uprights, one of which has declined from its original position, and sunk deeper in the ground. Four other similar, but smaller, stones of about four or five tons, surrounded it; but these have all slipt from their respective fulcra, and lie now in a shelving position. Scattered about, at various and



NANT Y GLAWDD.





CERRIG LLWYDION, NANT-Y-CLAWDD.

irregular distances, are several smaller stones disturbed and broken up by the masons building the house of Nant y Clawdd....A crûg, or tumulus, of large circumference adjoins the temple....A wide flat, now a turbary, surrounds it....The large stones are not the stones of the country." He adds that the sea at high water is visible from this point.

A general plan of the so-called temple (for even the good vicar doubted its having been an observatory) is here given in cut No. 1. What the whole arrangement was at the time that this description was given must be considered ambiguous. The crûg, or mound, has entirely vanished, for it is almost impossible that the one Mr. Lewis saw could have covered the principal group of stones now remaining, as the cromlech he describes is certainly the one now remaining, although it is not very easy to identify his account of all the details with those examined by the Association on the occasion of its visit. How far his estimation of the weight of the big stones was correct is also dubious, as that of the one given is certainly much under ten or fifteen tons.

The circle is formed by a low bank which may have been higher. It is rather oval than circular, the diameters being 70 and 50 feet. The rough heap figured in cut 2 is evidently the remains of a ruined cairn once containing a stone cist of some size. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, are the supporters of the large stone, and most probably those described by Mr. Lewis. 5 and 6 are two large stones in a trench, and which seem to have been parts of the side of the chamber nearest them. The capstone is still supported by four stones as described; but Mr. Lewis mentions four similar but smaller stones of about four or five tons each, which surround it; "but these are all slipt from their respective fulcra, and lie now in a shelving position". This brief account is not very clear, nor is it certain what is meant by "surrounding it". If he meant the chamber, this would not have been practicable, as it

was not detached, as the present remains show. It could not then have been surrounded in the full meaning of the term. It is more likely that the stones 5, 6, were two of them. The other two, now missing, may have been on the opposite side, and served the same purpose, namely, of forming the sides of the chamber. But it may fairly be inferred that they were parts of the sides of the chamber; for not being in contact with or supporting the capstone, they may have been easily removed. It is very rare to find the actual supporters of a capstone to be more than four. They are sometimes only three. All the other stones placed merely to enclose the chamber, and supporting no weight, are generally found wanting, as they could be removed without danger to the rest of the structure.

On referring to the plan (cut No. 1) it will be seen that a line of chambers ran across a part of the circle, something like, although on a much smaller scale and more imperfect condition, to the line of the Trefigneth chambers near Holyhead, so well made known to the public through the description of them by the Hon. W. O. Stanley of Penrhos, illustrated from his accurate drawing. If these were originally three chambers, as those of Trefigneth, there must have been much difference in their size and importance. They have, however, been so disturbed and dislocated that it is not certain whether they formed one long, continuous, or three smaller and separate ones. Both systems were practised, although in Wales we have no instances like those of the elongated chambers in France and Spain.

In addition to this group, a few large stones are scattered about in the other part of the circle. They are possibly the relics of another chamber or chambers which must have been removed long before 1800, as otherwise Mr. Lewis could hardly have passed them over. He does, indeed, mention a *crûg* or tumulus; and that it existed in his time there can be no doubt. He describes it as *near the Temple*, and surrounded by "a wide, flat

turbary". The ground now surrounded by the present circle was boggy even in August, and must be the wide, flat turbary mentioned. But in describing his temple, Mr. Lewis evidently confines himself to the chamber given in cut 3, and takes no notice of the continuation of chambers to the further edge of the circle. How is the omission to be explained? The only explanation that can be offered is that the whole line had been originally buried under a long mound of earth, only one part of which had been removed at some early time, the other portion being still covered while Mr. Lewis lived. It would in this case certainly adjoin the *temple*, and would be surrounded by a flat turbary. Its disappearance, however, within this century, is remarkable.

It is true the same remarks might apply to a tumulus covering the five or six large detached stones; but its removal within so short a space of time must have been still more rapid. All that can be positively affirmed is that these chambers were at one time covered up. Whether a second chamber stood where the detached stones now lie is uncertain; but probably there was, as the grouping together chambers within an enclosed space is common enough.

Cut No. 2 represents the third chamber furthest from the large one. A marks two capstones, both dislodged, and resting one end on the ground. A third (marked 2), and still smaller, inclines in the opposite direction. Portions of the original carn still remain as shown in the cut, so that the size of this smaller chamber is tolerably clear. The space between this and the large chamber is occupied by stones in such confusion that nothing except the length of the supposed chamber now destroyed can be ascertained. That the whole line once comprehended three distinct chambers seems much more likely than that it consisted of a large chamber with a covered passage leading to it.

Imperfect as the monument in its present state is, yet it is of considerable interest as adding one more confirmation of the circle-theory so elaborately set forth

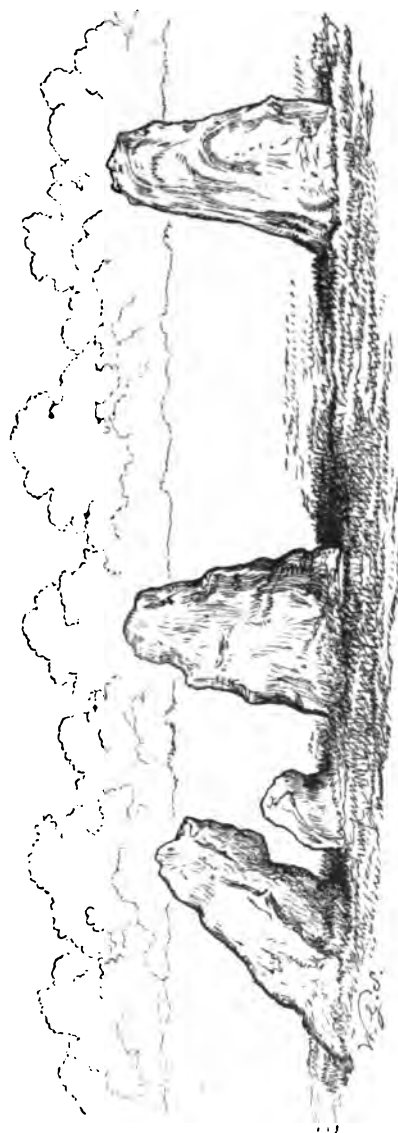
by the learned and judicious Dr. Stuart in his valuable volumes of *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*.

Mr. Lewis remarks that the stones of the principal chamber are not those of the district, but have been brought from some distant spot. No very great importance can attach to such a circumstance. They were probably the nearest at hand available for the work. When it is remembered what immense weight the bearers must carry, and what care was taken that the resting-places of the dead should be as secure and lasting as possible, great caution would be required in their selection.

On the way to Ystrad, on the left hand of the road leading to Carmarthen, are four stones, one of which is smaller than the others. The stone to the right is of coarse grit; the small one and the stone next to it are of quartz-conglomerate, the largest one being of old red sandstone. The three largest ones formed the walls of a chamber, and may have aided in supporting the capstone. Their denudation is complete, nor is there the slightest vestige of the former mound. The variety of character of the stone is probably the result of chance. (Cut No. 4.)

Within the grounds of Ystrad are two or three ancient pillar-stones, one of which was said to have been Roman, but is an ordinary maenhir. They are not remarkable as regards dimensions. No other remains exist near them. They may, perhaps, have been ancient boundary-stones, but are more likely to be ordinary meini hirion.

On the left hand of the road from Llanboidy Church to Dolwilym is a more important group (cut 5), concealed by a high and thick hedge from the road. The stones lie in a field called "Parc y Bigwrn", a portion of Pensarn Farm. The original chamber is easily made out, although only two of its stones remain erect. The fallen ones, with the exception of one, have not been removed, so that their original position, when upright, is easily ascertained. The stones average about 7 feet



Coarse Grit.

Quartz Conglomerate.

Old Red Sandstone.

MKINI LLWYDION, YSTRAD.



PARC Y BIGWRN, CEFY BRALLAN.

The larger stone 5.0 feet high this view; 6.4 behind.

high above the ground, with an average thickness of 3 feet. The longest (that lying apart under the hedge) measures more than 8 feet. This chamber was nearly perfect within human memory, and seems to have been broken up about sixty years ago. It had, no doubt, been deprived of its covering of earth or stone ages before, as our informant never saw any indications of such a mound, although the cromlech or chamber was perfect in his early days. This man, John Jones, of eighty years of age, a man of good character, had lived close to the spot all his days. His memory was remarkably clear, and his veracity never suspected. He does not remember the covering stone in its original, horizontal position, for at the time he speaks of it had been tipped over and shifted from its western bearer, one end resting on the ground. He had, however, often been told by his seniors that it was once horizontal, and known as *the table*,—a term that proved its former position. In those days altars were apparently unknown, and the case is much the same in these times in isolated districts into which modern Druids have not yet found their way.

It is well known that there are in all parts of Wales superstitious notions connected with these primæval relics, and especially with the removal of them, although it is to be regretted that these have not much influence in restraining the hand of the destroyer. Even in the present instance it did not deter those who operated on this monument. It may be as well, however, to give the exact words of John Jones,—“Yr oedd chwe’cheffyl yn tynu y gareg, ac yr oedd y car llusg yn rhwygo y ffordd Yr oed yno tua deg o oddynion wrth y gorchwyl ac yr oeddynt yn llawn braw pan yn cwffwrdd a’r gareg”; the meaning of which is, there were six horses drawing the stone, and the road was torn up by the sledge; about ten men were engaged, and they were full of awe when touching the stone. The stones in the present instance seem to have been left in their present state for many years; and as they stand near

the hedge, and do not seriously interfere with the farmer's operations, it is to be hoped that they may still be spared. But whatever their future fortune, their existence will at any rate be preserved in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Although of late years something has been done in the way of sweeping away much of the nonsense that has been spoken and written on these dilapidated chambers, for at least in this country such a term correctly describes them, yet there are one or two points which are still the subjects of legitimate discussion. One of these is the date that may be assigned to them, another is their distribution, a third their origin. To enter on such discussion in the form of a short notice is impossible. It may be, however, as well to make one or two brief remarks. It has been sometimes asserted that the dolmens found scattered about in various parts of north-western Europe are the sepulchral remains of a particular and distinct race, who for want of some other title are called the dolmen-building race. As these relics, however, are scattered about with great irregularity, thickly in some districts, and entirely wanting in others, this people is supposed to have been in a state of migration for generations, during which they at various halting places made a temporary residence, and thus disposed of their dead. Those who take this view of the matter do not, however, agree in the routes taken, some supposing they ran from north to south, others insisting that they ran from south to north. But independently of the difficulty of this opposition of opinion, the enormous gaps where no monuments of the kind have within human record been known to exist, cannot be thus explained by the supposition that the migration through such districts was too rapid to permit the erection of these grand tombs, except where men remained a certain time.

It is true, indeed, that in countries which are widely apart, these monuments exhibit a development of civilisation almost, if not completely, identical ; whence it

has been inferred that in such districts the dolmen-builders must have been of one race. But although these structures have so many characteristics in common that they form a distinct and well defined group, yet details vary so much in different districts that they cannot be the work of one single migratory people, but are rather of distinct populations. Thus, while in some parts of France we find the chambers approached by a long gallery, with a small vestibule at the entrance, in other parts they are simply common cists of large size, as in the more southern departments of Aveyron and Gard.

A third and still stronger argument is the difference of the human remains found in them, which could hardly be the case if the dolmen-builders were a distinct family.

But the fact is, such chambers are nothing more or less than the final development of a burial system universally adopted from the earliest periods, wherever the means existed of carrying it out. Nothing is more natural than the process of such development, nor is there necessarily any great interval between the original natural rock chambers and those artificially constructed. In France, the examination of twenty-four natural caves showed that they were of the polished stone or neolithic period, while articles found in them, and the evidences of funeral rites, were identical with those found in artificial chambers. In some instances the chambers are partly natural and partly not. Sometimes they are simply excavated out of the rocky ground to a certain depth, and covered up with a large stone slab. All these transitions from the natural to the artificial chamber are so evident that no reasonable doubts as to their being one and the same thing can be said to exist.

But this view has not been generally assented to; and among objectors is M. Bertrand, an authority of no light weight, who does not, however, agree with those who suppose a vast immigration, starting from

India and passing through Syria, the Caucasus, Jutland, France, Spain, the British Isles, and terminating their long wanderings in Africa, leaving behind them as they went tombs and other memorials ; but yet he does not accede to what may be termed the Darwinian history of dolmens, namely that they are simply the natural and gradual developments of the rudest graves, furnished by rocks, caves, or other accidental conveniences. He looks upon them as the work of a much more advanced people, who, together with a new civilisation, brought with them and introduced the building of dolmens. And this M. Bertrand thinks confirmed by the fact that the dolmen-building age coincided with that of the neolithic period. But according to him, there succeeded to these first dolmen-builders a still more advanced race, who seem to have enlarged on the system they found already existing, both as regards the more complicated arrangements and huger dimensions of such structures. This was the bronze-using people, whose influence and conquests were the result of their religious and philosophic principles ; of the idea of a Divine existence, and of the immortality of the soul—principles widely extended throughout the West.

It may, however, appear from ascertained facts that it is not so easy to draw a line between the earliest dolmen builders and the occupants of caves, who, it should be remembered, were not so barbarous as not to have made rude pottery or used stone implements. One remarkable discovery bearing on this question was made last year close to Belport, in France, by some quarrymen blasting a rock of jurassic lime stone in the commune of Cravanchi. These men laid bare a cavern which had no communication with the outer air. This peculiar formation resulted (according to Dr. Bernard, who first made public this remarkable discovery) from the dislocation of the post-jurassic upheavals, while its increase in depth was due to the action of water. Here was found a systematic arrange-

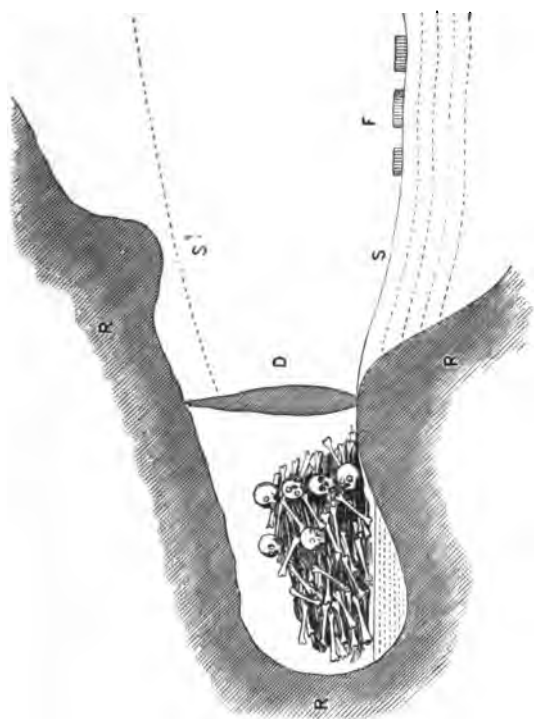
ment of what appeared to be dolmens, in caves half natural and half artificial. In these were found skulls and other remains of human bones inlaid in the stalagmitic floor. The heads were raised above the rest of the bones, so that the bodies must have been placed in a half bent position. In one part of the cavern were found flint knives and urns of black ware, well designed, and furnished with handles very similar to those found by M. Dupont in the well known Furfooz cavern in Belgium, but in much more perfect condition. Other articles were found, as stone armlets, etc., and what was more curious, a mat woven with reeds.

In other directions were galleries more or less accessible, in one of which appeared to be a succession of these dolmens.

Curious as this account is, and satisfactory as the source from which it comes, yet there is some ambiguity which requires explanation. In the situation in which these dolmens were found, it is evident that they were never protected by any external covering of earth or mound. This difficulty can only be got rid of by supposing that what are called dolmens in this case were merely stone cists, which would probably be sufficient protection in such a situation. It is, at any rate, evident that the graves in this case were nearly the same as when first constructed, and that they had never been subjected to the destructive proceedings of searchers after hidden treasures, or the more dangerous proceedings of improving farmers. To what period these rock-graves are to be assigned is a difficult question. They are, however, among the earliest monuments of the kind, and if not actual dolmens in the usual acceptation of the word, yet have such points of resemblance in construction, with the exception of the envelope of stone or earth, that it is questionable whether, with that exception, a distinct line can be drawn between these earlier and later chambers.

But there is a well known instance of a much earlier method of interment, which may be thought the earliest

germ of the dolmen development. It is at Furfooz, in Belgium, the particular cave being known as "Le Trou du Fontal," and assigned by M. Dupont to the reindeer period. (*L'Homme pendant les Ages de la Pierre*, p. 195, second edition.) The accompanying illustration, here reproduced from that work, slightly enlarged, represents this cave. It is rather a place of shelter or recess than a hole or cavern; 1 (cut 6) represents rolled pebbles; 2, mud deposited by river action; 3, upper limit of clay mixed with fragments of rock, which was deposited after the establishing this rude place of sepulture; D, a slab closing the mouth of the recess; s s, open spaces where the funeral feasts were celebrated; F, the hearth; R, rocks forming the walls of cavern. The various *débris* found showed relics of man between the river mud and the clay above. The bones found in the recess were those of sixteen individuals, as shown by the lower jawbones, entire and broken. Of these five in particular were infants and three adults. The bones were those of every part of the human body, mixed up in confusion with the stones and the yellow clay of the recess. The remains were therefore clearly reduced to skeletons prior to this deposition, otherwise these *membra disjecta* would not have been thrown into such confusion. None of the bones, excepting those of a fore-arm, have preserved their natural connections. Half of a human jaw, found in one part of the recess, was white, the other half, lying at some distance off, was of a yellowish brown, and that they were parts of the same jaw was shown by their exactly fitting together. These, therefore, must have been lying separately from a very early period. In the same manner fragments of a skull found scattered, but accurately fitting in their places, were variously coloured, thus showing that they must have been lying in different parts of the cave. At the entrance of this recess, but just within it, was a group of about twenty worked flints, ornaments of fluorine spar, one of which had been pierced, as were also several shells found with them. Of two small



LE TROU DU FRONTAL, FURFOOZ, BELGIUM.

flat pieces of stone found, one had traces of lines scratched on its face, the other had an outline of some animal, and, lastly, what was of still greater interest, were found sufficient fragments of an urn to enable a satisfactory restoration of the original—a cut of which is given, p. 198 of Dupont's work.

Immediately outside the entrance, and buried deep in the clay, was discovered the large slab of dolomite (p) which exactly fitted the opening, and which, beyond doubt, had been used for closing up the recess.

The dimensions of this recess are about a yard high and two deep, and could not have contained sixteen bodies of children and adults unless they had been placed on one another, and even in this position they could not have been deposited at the same time. The primitive custom of placing bodies sitting, with the chins resting on the knees, was either not in existence or not observed, owing to the small accommodation furnished.

Further on, outside, were found, under the deposit of yellow clay, a quantity of chipped flints, carved bones, and pierced shells, amid a profusion of animal remains of all sizes, birds and beasts, from the field-mouse to the urus, including frogs and fresh water fishes, in all about fifty varieties. Among them were remains of two reindeer, one urus, three horses, two bears, five moles, and one beaver. There were also land-shells, one of which is still found in Belgian rivers. Some of the bones bore marks of having been gnawed by rodents, but none by carnivora.

Here then we have a collection of facts which throw important light on the burial customs of the earliest inhabitants of this part of Europe.

At the entrance of, but within the recess, we find an urn, worked flints, and ornaments, as offerings to the dead, or as objects once their property, and which they were to use in another state of existence. Such a custom we know existed among polished nations even before the discoveries lately made at Mycenæ, and

which still exists among savages of the present time. Outside the cave, but under the shelter of the rock, an immense number of bones of fish, flesh, and fowl, were found, together with flints.

What was to all appearance the hearth-place, in the centre of the place (s...s), is the *salle aux festins funéraires*. This seems to have been its intended use, and, in fact, it could not have been the abode of men from its exposed situation. They lived in some neighbouring cavern more suited as a dwelling, but established their cemetery here, in front of which they held their funeral feasts.

The wide difference between this primitive burial-place and the complete dolmen may be thought to support the theory that these could have no connection between them, and that one did not naturally arise out of the other, and hence the dolmens were introduced by some later comers. But even allowing as much as this, the difference between the two systems is not so great; for there are instances of what we may call hybrid dolmens, partly natural, partly artificial, as in the neighbourhood of Cordes in the south of France, and elsewhere in that country, where the chamber itself is in the living rock, but closed in by slabs placed by man. The well known Henblas example in Anglesey and which, if we are not mistaken, has been figured and described by Mr. Hugh Prichard of Dinam, a well known antiquary of Anglesey, may be another instance. Here two enormous masses of rock have been placed by some strange natural agency near one another in such a manner as to induce men to take advantage of it, and erect against them a small chamber, most of the slabs of which remain either on the spot, or are to be found thrust aside in the hedge-rows.

There remains, however, one difficulty which has yet to be got rid of. If there were no distinct dolmen-building race, and in fact nothing very peculiar about a dolmen at all, except the size and magnificence of some, how is it that they are scattered about so irre-

gularly and numerous in some districts, and totally absent in others? Bonstetten, in his map, which has been reproduced in several works, has laid down the various districts in which they appear; but this only gives a general notion in what portions of Europe these monuments exist. And even in these districts there are in reality extensive spaces where they are wanting. Some, as already mentioned, account for this anomaly by supposing that the wandering hordes passed through these parts too quickly to admit of their stopping to erect sepulchres which from their size would require more time than could be spared. Such a solution, as we have seen, can hardly be accepted as satisfactory. Another suggestion, not more satisfactory, is that this supposed race appeared in Europe at a time when the present low lands were then submerged, and the only available ground was that which is now high ground, and as a general, but by no means universal, rule these monuments do occupy elevated positions. Scandinavia may, however, be excepted from the rule, as by the time this people reached that part of Europe, the lower levels had emerged. A third and easier solution may be given, that vast districts now inhabited were once nothing but morasses overgrown with under-wood, and totally unfit for human occupation; but, on the other hand, the present high lands are often without any such relics, while others near them abound with them. This question was discussed at the Stockholm International Meeting, which was closed by the simple and sensible remarks of Mr. John Evans, namely, that the presence of the necessary materials led to the building of them. Where they were not procurable, another and more simple form of burial would be adopted. There are certain parts of Wales where these dolmens abound. In others they are unknown. It will be found that in the one district there are the means of building them; in the other there are none. Is it not from such a cause that the grand works of Abury were erected, the downs on which they stand being thickly covered with

such masses, hundreds of which still remain scattered about in the district? The same may be said of Stonehenge, although that great puzzle is made still more puzzling by the fact that an important part of it is composed of stones, the source of which has not yet been determined by geologists. The nearest similar rocks are said to be only found in Merioneth; but it is hardly likely they were brought from such a distance. The real framework, however, of this unique monument is built of the large stones found close at hand. As to the real age of dolmens and their builders, all must be speculation; but there is no reason why they may not have existed even prior to the neolithic period, if we cannot carry them as far as the reindeer period.

The Society is much indebted to the pencil of Mr. G. Worthington Smith for the accompanying illustrations, the accuracy of which will be acknowledged by those who have seen the monuments themselves.

E. L. BARNWELL.

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG
OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL
OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,
IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from p. 39).

LLANFORDAF.

Add. MS. 9864.

RICHARD LLOYD of Llwyn y Maen and Llanfordaf, ab Robert Lloyd ab= Meredydd Lloyd. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, April 1876, p. 115

John Lloyd of Llan=Elizabeth, d. of Sir Peter Newton Edward Lloyd of
fordaf, living 1544 of Haethleigh, Knt. Llwyn y Maen

John Lloyd=Margaret, d. of Sir Roger Richard=... d. of Edward Trevor
of Llan- Kynaston of Morton, Knt. Lloyd of
fordaf Oswestry

... heiress, ux. Hugh Meredydd
of Oswestry

John Lloyd=Mary Lettice, d. of George David=Elizabeth, d. of Edward
of Llan- Caulfield of Oxfordshire, Lloyd Davies of Valle Crucis
fordaf Judge of North Wales, and son of David Fychan ab
Baron Charlemont in Ire- Abbey (y Cneifwr Glas),
land y Ddol Madog ab Robert of the
parish of Rhiwfabon

Edward Lloyd of Llanfordaf,=Frances, d. of Sir Edward Trefor of Hugh
colonel in the royal army, Bryn Cunallt, Knt., ob. 15th Lloyd
ob. Feb. 13, 1662 Dec. 1661

Edward Lloyd of Llanfordaf, living 1680,=Bridget, d. of ... Pryse of

Edward Lloyd in Oxford, 1695

Ynys Grugog.

CORRIGENDA.

See *Arch. Camb.*, April 1876, p. 118, for Eleanor, ux. Richard Stands, vicar of Oswestry, read Eleanor, ux. Richard Stanney ab Richard Stanney Fychan of Oswestry.

P. 118. Robert Lloyd, the second son of John Lloyd ab John Lloyd, was of Plas Newydd; and the third son, Edward Lloyd, was of Hafod y Garreg, and married a daughter of Robert Muckleston.

January 1877, p. 34. The arms of the family of Bach Eurig were, *sable*, a hart (not a he-goat) standing at gaze *argent*, attired and unguled *or*.

P. 39, second line from bottom, for Cynddelw read Cuhelyn.

LLWYN Y MAEN.

Add. MS. 9864.

Edward Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen=Joane, d. of Daniel Meynes

See *Arch. Camb.*, April 1876,
p. 117

Colonel Richard Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen	= Margaret, d. of George Onslow of Onslow, Walton Grange in Staffordshire, and Boveradon	Jane, ux. Edward Calverley
---------------------------------------	--	----------------------------

Edward Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen, captain ¹	= ... d. of ... Edwards of Choley in Cheshire	Jane, ux. John Calverley of Wooduns in Cheshire	Mary	Eleanor
--	---	---	------	---------

Richard Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen	= Catherine, ² d. of John Roydon of Isgoed, ab John ab Roger Roydon of Holt and Isgoed, captain in the royal army, ab John ab John ab John Roydon, Sergeant-at-Arms. Her mother was Mary, d. of ... Hanmer of Kenwich in com. Salop. (<i>Harl. MS. 1971.</i>)
-------------------------------	--

Edward Lloyd living 1695.³

The dates given at p. 117, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, April 1876, are from tombstones in Oswestry Church.

PONT Y GOF OR NANTCLWYD.

Add. MS. 9865.

Thomas Parry Wynn of Tref Rhuddin, ab John ab Harri=

Simon Parry, barrister, of Gray's Inn. He bought Pont y Gof from Peter Elis	= Jane, d. of John Thelwall of Bathafarn	Gabriel Parry=Bach, B.A.	= Grace, ux., 1, Piers Mull; 2, John Parry, parson of Llanrhudd
	William	Jane, ux., 1, John Wynn Jones of Plas Newydd in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwydd; and 2, William Vaughan of Bron Hau-log	

¹ Captain in the royal army. He died Feb. 13th, 1662.² She died August 4th, 1675.³ According to the dates on the tombstones, Edward Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen died 10th January 1686, aged sixty-four; and his wife Elizabeth died in May 1697.⁴ The Mull family came into Wales with Edward I. Their pedigree is as follows: Ambrose Mull of Ruthin, Esq., who was aged twenty-five in 1673, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Ellis of Coed Cra in co. Flint, by whom he had a son and heir, Peter, who died Oct. 25, 1702; and a daughter, Mary, wife of Thomas Parry.

1 Thomas=Elizabeth, d. of Parry, Robert Lloyd disinhe- of Plas Is y rited Clawdd	2 William=1, Martha, —2, Mary, d. of Evan Parry of d. of Simon Lloyd ab Sir John Pont y Thelwall ¹ Lloyd of Bodidris, Gof Knt.
--	---

Mary, ux. Eubule Thelwall, lawyer, of Gray's Inn, second son of John Thelwall of Plas Coch, by whom she had four sons,—1, Thomas Thelwall of Nantclwyd ; 2, Eubule ; 3, Orlando ; and 4, Bevis

3 Richard Parry of Coed Marchan=Jane, second d. of Roger Hol- and Llanarmon, attorney in land of Hendrefawr common law	4, 5 Gabriel Samuel Six daughters
---	---

... ux. Richard
Edwards, vicar
of Llanfair
Dyffryn Clwyd,
and afterwards
vicar of Oswestry

... ux. David Morris, D.D., vicar of
Abergeleu and Bettws, by whom she
had a daughter who married Edward
Griffiths of Henllan, barrister-at-law

... ux. ... Jones of
Plas y Têg

Dorothy, ux. William Lloyd ab
Edward Lloyd of Pwll Caladr

Elizabeth, ux. Richard
Langford of Trefalun.



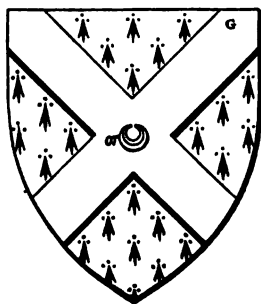
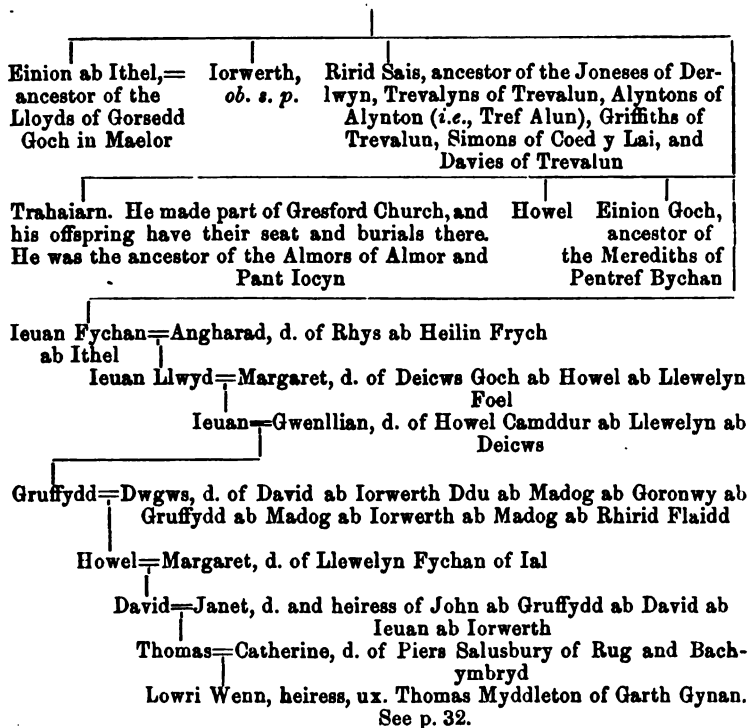
GWYDDELWERN IN GLINDYFRDWY.

Harl. MS. 1669.

Ithel ab Eunydd. He had for his share of his father's territories the townships of Trefalun and Y Groes- ffordd in Maelor Gymraeg, and Leprog Fawr, Leprog Fechan, and Tref Nant y Rhiw, in Tegeingl	=Gwladys, d. and co- heiress of Gruffydd ab Meilir ab Elidr ab Rhys Sais. <i>Erm.</i> a lion rampant. <i>azure</i>
---	--

Ambrose Mull was the son of Peter or Piers Mull, who died in 1676, ab Geoffrey Mull ab Piers Mull ab Thomas Mull of Ruthin, ab John Mull, Steward of Ruthin, ab John Mull, Steward of Ruthin, ab John Mull or Moyt. *Sable*, two lions rampant in fess *argent*.

¹ Simon Thelwall, Proctor of the Court of Arches, youngest son of John Wynn Thelwall of Bathafarn Park, Esq.



RHAGAD IN GLYNDYFRDWWY.

This township or manor lies in the parish of Corwen. Leland states that Owain Glyndwr had a place named Ragad in Iâl, which most probably must be this place, as Owain had a place close by, in Llan Sant Ffraid,

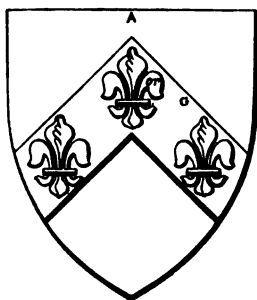
where he kept his prisoners, which is still called Carchardy Owain Glyndwr. The manor was forfeited with the rest of the lordship of Glyndyfredwy, at the time of the attainder of Owain Glyndwr, and was purchased by Robert Salisbury of Rug. In this manor is a mansion and estate called Rhagad, which was the property of Ieuan Llwyd, the sixth son of Elissau ab Gruffydd ab Einion of Allt Llwyn Dragon in Bodanwydog Baron of Gwyddelwern. Elissau ab Gruffydd, who bore *ermine* a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or* for difference, had a seventh son, Gruffydd Lloyd, who married first Mary, daughter of Meurig Fychan ab Howel, lord of Nannau, by whom he had a son, Hugh Lloyd, ancestor of the Lloyds of Carrog, in Glyndyffrdwy. He married secondly Lowry, daughter of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, of Helygen, in Tegeingl, by whom he had a son, Robert Lloyd, of Rhagad, who was ancestor of Roger Lloyd, of Rhagad,¹ who married Catherine, daughter of Peter Meurig, of Ucheldref, and Lowri, his wife, daughter of Lewys Anwyl, of y Parc, in Llanfrothen, Esq. By this lady Roger Lloyd had issue a daughter named Margaret, who became the heiress of Rhagad. She married first Mareddydd Lloyd, a younger son of Lewys Lloyd, of Rhiwaedog, in Penllyn, Esq., descended from Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, who bore *vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*.² She married secondly, William Wynn, of Maes Neuadd, in the parish of Llandecwyn, in Ardudwy. By her first husband, Margaret had issue a son and heir, John Lloyd, of Rhagad, who married Catherine, daughter and heir of John Wynn, of Copa'r Goleuni,³ in Tegeingl, descended

¹ Roger Lloyd ab John Lloyd, living 1680, ab Roger Lloyd ab John Lloyd ab Roger Lloyd ab Robert Lloyd ab Gruffydd Lloyd, seventh son of Elissau ab Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern Fitz-Gerald.

² See *Mont. Coll.*, April 1876.

³ John Wynn of Copa'r Goleuni, 1697, ab John Wynn ab John Wynn, a lawyer, ab John ab Edward ab John Wynn ab Robert ab Ieuan ab Cynwrig ab Ieuan ab David ab Cynwrig ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog Ddu of Copa'r Goleuni, ab David ab Rhirid ab

from Madog Ddu, of Copa'r Goleuni, who bore palli of six pieces *argent* and *sable*, by whom she had a daughter named Margaret, who was the heiress of Rhagad, and married Captain Maesmor Maurice, High Sheriff for co. Merioneth, 1750, son of Peter Maurice, of Hafod y Maedd, in Ceryg y Drudion, Dean of Bangor. She sold Rhagad to John Jones, of Cefn Coch, Esq., and died without issue 22 Oct., 1779, aged 63, and was buried at Corwen. Subsequently Rhagad was sold by John Jones, Esq., to Judge Lloyd, of Berth. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Oct. 1876, p. 271.)



GWNODL IN GLYNDYFRDWY.

(*Cae Cyriog MS.*; *Harl. MS.* 1969.)

Y Gwion Llwyd, Baron of Hendwr, in Edeyrnion (see *Yr Hendwr*), married Lucy, daughter of Goronwy, of Penlly, ab Gruffydd ab Madog of Llanuwchllyn, ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, lord of Penllyn, by whom he had issue three sons—1, David, Baron of Hendwr (see *Yr Hendwr*); 2, Ieuan, and 3, Y Gwion.

Ieuan, the second son, had Branas Isaf in the parish of Llandrillo, in Edeyrnion, and Gwnodl, in Glyndyfrdwy. He was living in 1389, and married first... daughter of Gruffydd, second son of Adda ab Howel ab

Llewelyn ab Owain ab Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. (*Cae Cyriog MS.*; *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 299.)

Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr of Llys Trefor, in Nanheudwy (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Oct. 1876, p. 264), by whom he had issue two sons—Gruffydd and David, of whom presently. Ieuan married secondly Eva, daughter and heiress of Madog ab Goronwy Llwyd ab y Penwyn of Melai (*gules* three boars' heads erased in pale *argent*).

Gruffydd, the eldest son of Ieuan, married Morfudd, daughter of Howel ab Madog of Overton Madog, in Maelor Saesneg, by whom he had issue two sons, of whom Ieuan, the youngest, was the father of David, whose daughter and heiress Catherine married Thomas ab Owain ab Gruffydd Fychan.

Howel Fychan, the eldest son of Gruffydd, sold his estate. He married Gwenhwyfar, daughter and heiress of Iolyn ab David of Yr Hob, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Catherine, who married Richard ab Gruffydd of Llai, in the parish of Gresford, by whom she had several children, who all predeceased her, and her mother's property went to John ab Elis Eyton of Watstay, in Rhiwfabon.

David, the second son of Ieuan ab y Gwion Llwyd, had Gwnodl and Branas Isaf. He married Angharad, daughter of Llewelyn ab Adda ab Howel ab Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr of Llys Trevor, by whom he had issue two sons—Llewelyn and Ieuan.

Llewelyn, the eldest son, married Gwen, d. of Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Ieuan Grach ab Ieuan Foelfrych, descended from Idnerth Benfras, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who married Elen, daughter of Owain ab Gruffydd ab Madog Fychan of Garth y Medd, in the parish of Abergelen, descended from Iarddur of Penrhyn, lord of Llechwedd Uchaf and Creuddyn, and Grand Forester of Snowdon in the time of Llewelyn the Great, who bestowed these lordships and the Castle of Penrhyn upon him. He bore *gules* a chev. inter three stags' heads carboched *argent*.² By this lady, Thomas

¹ Harl. MS. 1969.

² Iarddur was the ancestor of the Coetmors of Coetmor, the Lloyds of Rhwytyrn, Owens of Garth y Mëdd in the parish of Abergelen,

had issue, John, who by Margaret his wife, daughter of David Lloyd ab Robin ab Gruffydd Goch of Dol Edeyrn, in the parish of Corwen, *argent* a griffon passant *sable*, had issue three sons—Ieuan, William, and David Lloyd.

Ieuan, the second son of David ab Ieuan ab y Gwion, had Gwnodl and Branas Isaf. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rhys, son of the Baron Howel Coetmor of Gwydir, son of Gruffydd Fychan ab Gruffydd ab David Goch,¹ lord of Denbigh and Penmachno; *azure* a chev. inter three fleurs-de-lys *argent* for the Baron Howel Coetmor, by whom he had a son and heir.

Owain of Gwnodl and Branas Isaf, who married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Jenkyn ab John ab Rhys of Llandderfel and Trefgoed, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter Elizabeth, wife of Maurice Fychan of Pennant Melangell, three sons—1, Elissau, of whom presently; 2, John, of whom presently; and 3, Robert of Llandderfel, who, by Jane his wife, daughter of Roger ab John Wynn of Llandderfel, had issue three sons—Cadwaladr, Elis, and David.

Elissau, the eldest son of Owain ab Ieuan, married Margaret, daughter of Robert ab Reignallt of Branas, in Edeyrnion, by whom he had a daughter and heiress, Jane, who married Richard Thelwall, fourth son of Simon Thelwall of Plâs y Ward, one of the Council for the Court of the Marches, and High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1572. By this marriage, Jane had issue one son, Simon Thelwall, who died, and left his lands to Thomas Thelwall of Plâs y Ward.

Pryses of Ffynogion in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, Wynns of Penhes-cyn, and Jones of Beaumaris. The Coetmore family is now represented by the Earl of Egmont.

¹ David Goch bore *sable*, a lion rampant *argent* in a border engrailed *or*, and was the ancestor of the Lloyds of Croestocyn and Dulassau, Gethins of Fedw Dêg, Hugheses of Peniarth in Pen Machno, and the Powells of Penmachno. His great-grandson, the Baron Howel Coetmore, was the ancestor of the Wynns of Clynnog Fawr, Owens of Talwrn in Evionydd, Lloyds of Pen Machno, and Wynns of Llugwy. See Eleirnion, *Arch. Camb.*, July 1876.

John, the second son of Owain ab Ieuan, had Gwnodl. He married Jane, daughter of Robert Wynn ab Robert ab Gruffydd of Maesmor, in Dinmael, by whom he had issue three sons—1, Robert Wynn, of whom presently ; 2, Gruffydd ; and 3, Oliver ; and two daughters, Margaret, ux. John ab John ab Robert Goch of Bangor Is y Coed, and Catherine, who married first Robert ab William ab John of Llandrillo, and secondly Edward ab Humphrey ab Hugh Gwynn of Yr Hendwr.

Robert Wynn, the eldest son, had Gwnodl, and was living in 1596. He married Catherine, fourth daughter and coheiress of David Lloyd ab Rhys ab David ab Iolyn of Blaen Ial, *sable* on a chev. inter three goats' heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, Oct. 1875, p. 325-6), by whom he had issue, besides a younger son, Hugh, and two daughters, Jane and Elen, an elder son and heir,

John Wynn of Gwnodl, who, by Gwen his wife, daughter of Rhys ab Ieuan ab Y Goch of Garth Garmon, had issue, besides a younger son, Cadwaladr Wynn, who married Catherine, daughter of John Maesmor ab Cadwaladr of Maesmor, in Dinmall, an elder son and heir,

Robert Wynn of Gwnodl, who by Gwen his wife, daughter of Thomas Lloyd ab Rowland Lloyd of Tyfos, had issue a son and heir, John Wynn.

LLANFIHANGEL GLYN MYVYR.

The townships of Cefn y Post and Maes yr Odyn in this parish, are in Glyndyfrdwy. Cefn y Post was formerly a distinct lordship, and once formed part of the Garthmeilio estate, but the land and lordship were purchased a few years ago by the present Lord Bagot.

RHUDDIN CHURCH.

The following inscriptions to the memories of persons mentioned in some of the previously given pedigrees, formerly existed in this church and churchyard.

On a flat stone, raised on six pillars, in the churchyard, "Hic jacet corpus Petri Meuricke nup' de Vcheldre in com' Merionet', Armiger, qui obiit an'o d'ni 1630, nono die Novembris, sepult 15^o ætat ante quæ 66^o."

"In obitum ejusdem chronogramma hic sua deseruit ut in desinenter suo serviret deo."

On the north side of the wall in the church : "Johanni Gulielmo honestis penatibus Ruthiniæ oriundo Westm : et Oxonii bonis artibus instituts theologiæ doctore Bangoriæ Iscoïdæ rectori Justitiæ et pacis et Collgii Goodmaniai custodi vigilantissimo mors 5 Junii, 1621, ætat suæ 57." Arms *argent*, a chevron inter three boars' heads couped *sable*, for Ednowain Bendew. Impaling *gules*, a chev. inter three stags' heads caboched *argent*, for Iarddur, lord of Llewedd Isaf.

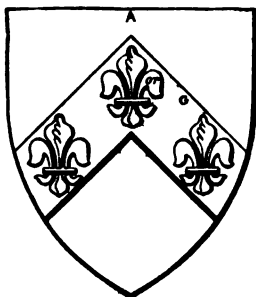
In the south aisle, on a flat stone, with this inscription round the verge, "Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Parry Wynn, wife of John Parry of Llanbedr, who dyed the 5th of May, A' D' 1622." In the centre two shields, the upper one quarterly 1 and 4, *argent* three boars' heads couped *sable*, for Cowryd ab Cadwan ; 2 and 3, *sable*, three horses' heads erased *argent*, for Brochwel Ysgythrog. On the lower shield, quarterly, 1 and 4, *gules*, three boars' heads erased in pale *argent* for Y Penwyn of Melai ; 2 and 3, Pali of six pieces *argent* and *sable* for Madog Dhu.

This lady was the daughter of John Wynn Ffoulkes of Eriviad, Esqr., who married, first, Mary, third daughter of Gawen Goodman of Ruthin, eldest son (by Cicilie, his wife, daughter of Edward Thelwall of Plas y Ward) of Edward Goodman of Ruthin, and brother of Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster in 1561; by whom he had no issue. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter and heir of Rhys Wynn ab David Anwyl, by whom he had a son and heir,—Pyers Ffoulkes; and a daughter, the above named Elizabeth.

On a gravestone on pillars : "David Price of Llan-

vary (?), gent, was interred under this monument 22nd day of October, Ano. Dni. 1644."

"He might have lived a comfort to his wife,
But that he did purchase honour with his life."



GWYDDELWERN.

Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 283.

David Caer Einion ab Ieuan ab David¹ ab=Angharad, d. and heiress of
Y Gwyon Llwyd ab David ab Madog, Gruffydd ab Deicws of
Baron of Yr Hendwr Gwyddelwern

Rhys ab=	Catherine, d. of David ab	Gruffydd	Margaret	Jane,
David,	ab Dio ab Madog of Gwyddelwern.	ab David		ux.
gent.	Her mother was Gwenhwyfar verch			Thomas
	Tudyr			Lloyd

1	2
John Pryse, M.A.,=Catherine, d.	Huw ab Rhys, married, first, Lowri, d.
parson of Clo	of Thomas ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ;
Caenog	secondly, Elizabeth, d. of Owain Glyn
	ab Maurice ab Gruffydd

3		
Sir Thomas ³ Per=	Catherine, v.	Gwen, ux. Ieuan
son, Llangar ag yn	Rhydderch ³	ab William ab
y Dref Newydd	ab David ab	Gruffydd Fychan
Ynghydewen	Mareddydd	ab Llewelyn Ddu
	of Bala	of Llangar
		Margaret, ux. John ab
		Richard, descended
		from David ab Robin
		ab Gruffydd Goch of
		Llys Bryn Euryn.

¹ There is probably a mistake here, for David had only daughters. This should, perhaps, be Ieuan ab Y Gwyon. (Ed. Lewys Dwnn.)

² He was collated to the rectory of Newtown in 1583, and to that of Llangar in 1592.

³ Rhydderch of Llanycil, ab David ab Mareddydd of Bala, ab Howel ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd. See *Mont. Coll.*, Oct. 1876, p. 231.



II. DINMAEL.

This comot or lordship contains the parishes of Llangwm and Bettws Gwerfyl Goch, and parts of the parishes of Corwen,¹ or perhaps more probably Caer Wen or Caer Wern, and Cerrig or Caer y Drudion;² the townships of Llysan and Cysyllog, in the parish of Llanfihangel Glyn Myvyr, and the township of Gwern y Howel, which is extra parochial.

The parish of Llangwm contains the townships of—1, Tre'r Llan; 2, Moelfre; 3, Penyfed; 4, Diogarth; 5, Rhos y Maen Brych; 6, Tref Llys Dinmael; 7, Nant Helog; and 8, Cefn Cymmer, and contains 10,578 acres.

There are several places of great antiquity in this parish—viz., Llys Dinmael, an ancient building, which takes its name from Mael, a petty prince who, according to tradition, resided in it; Caer Dial and Castell Erw Dinmael, opposite Cwm Mein, in Llanfor, and Byrn yr Hyddod, a little higher up, are also in this parish.

The parish of Bettws Gwerfyl Goch, which lies in the lordship of Cefn y Post, contains the township of Pen y Craig, and receives its name from Gwerfyl Goch, who lies buried in the church.³ This lady was the daughter of Cynan, one of the sons of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, who reigned from A.D. 1137 to A.D.

¹ Carlisle's *Dict.*

² Pennant's *Tour*, vol. i, p. 278.

³ Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 17.

1169, and wife of Iarddur ab Mor ab Tegerin ab Eulan ab Greddyf ab Cwnnws Ddu ab Cullin Ynad ab Peredur Teirnoedd ab Meilir Eryr Gwyr y Gorsedd, descended from Cunedda Wledig, King of Gwynedd. This parish contains 1,757 acres, 3 r. 25 p. There were two other chieftains in Gwynedd who bore the name of Iarddur—viz., Iarddur ab Dyvnaint and Iarddur ab Cynddelw of Penrhyn, lord of Llechwedd Isaf.

The parish of Cerrig or Caer y Drudion contains the townships of—1, Tre'r Llan; 2, Tref Llaethwryd; 3, Tre'r Foel; 4, Tre'r Cwm; 5, Tref Clust y Blaidd; 6, Tre'r Parc; 7, Tir Abbad Uchaf; and 8, Tref Hafod y Maidd.

There are several farms and places in this parish which bear unusual names, such as Carreg y Blaidd and Creigiau Bleiddiau, which show that these localities were once the favourite resort of wolves. Other uncommon names to be met with here are Ffridd Gistfaen, Rhos Chwareufa, Cae'r Groes, Maenllwyd, Y Garreglwyd, Y Garreg Corfa, and Nant y Crogwr.

The township of Tir Abbad Uchaf is in the manor of Hiraethog, in the cantref of Ystrad, in the principality of Gwynedd, and was granted, together with the township of Tir Abbad Isaf, in the parish of Pentref Foelas, in Hiraethog, the lands of Foelas and Cynriogan, and other large estates, to the Cistercian Abbey of Conwy, by Prince Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, by charter dated 7 Jan., A.D. 1198.

The first founder of the church of Cerrig y Drudion was a priest, "Evanus Patricius, Animarum Confessor," in A.D. 1440. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and the festival is kept July 22. It was afterwards repaired, and augmented in 1503, in the time of Henry VII, when John Robin was rector.¹

The deanery of Dinmael contains the parishes of Llangwm, Llanfihangel Glyn Myvyr, Bettws Gwerfyl Goch, and Cerrig or Caer y Drudion.²

¹ Willis' *Survey of St. Asaph*.

² Pope Nicholas' *Taxation*, A.D. 1291.

There are three ancient mansions in the parish of Llangwn in this lordship—Maesmor, Y Ddwyfaen, and Garth Meilio. This last house, with the lordship of Cefn y Post and large estates belonging to it, was long the property of the Wynns, who were descended from Trahaiarn Goch of Emlyn, who bore *argent*, six bees, ppr. 3, 2, 1.

The river Alwen, which flows through Dinmael, rises in Llyn Alwen, in the Hiraethog mountains, passes between Caer Ddunod and Craig Bron Banawg, which is 1,656 feet above the level of the sea, and after passing by Llanfihangel Glyn Myvyr, Cefn y Post, Dol y Gynlas, and Bettws Gwerfyl Goch, receives the Geirw at Glyn Diffwys, and then empties itself into the Dee at Aber Alwen, a little to the west of Rug. Cadair Dinmael, whose summit is 1,549 feet above the level of the sea, lies between Bettws Gwerfyl Goch and the river Geirw.

Six miles from Corwen, on the road to Capel Curig, is Pont Glyn Diffwys. This pont or bridge stands at the head of a woody glen, with projecting rocks, almost obscured by the surrounding foliage. It consists of a single arch thrown over the rugged bed of the precipitous river, where, among immense masses of rock, the stream foams most furiously. The cataract is not very high, but situated near the bridge, where its white foam, dashing among dark opposing rocks, with pendant foliage on each side, forms a scene of great beauty. The bridge stands upon two nearly perpendicular rocks, of about sixty feet high from the bed of the river below, and the whole scenery is very grand.

In the year 993 a battle was fought at Llangwm, in Dinmael, between Mareddydd ab Owain ab Hywel Ddu, Prince of Powys and Dinefor, and Idwal ab Meurig ab Idwal Foel, who had been chosen by the inhabitants of Gwynedd to be their prince. Mareddydd had conquered Gwynedd in 985, in a battle that he fought in that country with Cadwallawn¹ ab Ieuan, the then reigning

¹ Cadwallawn had usurped the throne of Gwynedd. In this battle the royal Castle of Penrhyn was destroyed.

prince, and his brother Meurig. In this battle Cadwallawn was slain, and Mareddydd took Gwynedd and ruled over it, and established government over Mona, Arvon, and Meirionydd, where proper government had not been obtained for a long time.

In 993 the black Danes came to the island of Mona, and devastated the whole island as they pleased, for Gwynedd at that time had neither head, nor owner, nor court, nor government, nor any one who would up on behalf of the country against strangers and spoliation. On that account the Cymry took Idwal, son of Meurig, one of the sons of Idwal Foel, King of Gwynedd, who died in 943, and made him prince over them; and they received assistance from Ithel, Prince of Glamorgan, and they put the Danes to flight with a great slaughter. Idwal was a praiseworthy and just prince, and established government in Gwynedd, and the disposition proper in peace and war.

In the same year the battle of Llangwm took place, by which Mareddydd hoped to reconquer Gwynedd, but Idwal defeated him, and in this battle Tudor Mawr, the son of Einion ab Owain ab Hywel Ddu, and nephew of Prince Mareddydd, was slain. Mareddydd succeeded to the principality of Dinefor on the death of his brother Einion, who was slain at the battle of Pen Coed Colwyn in 982. Mareddydd died in 994, and in the same year the battle of Pen Mynydd, in Mona, took place between Idwal ab Meurig, Prince of Gwynedd, and Swayn, son of Harold, King of Denmark, in which battle Idwal was slain.¹

THE LORDS OF DINMAEL.

Cae Cyriog MS.

The commot or lordship of Dinmael was given by Madog ab Mareddydd, Prince of Powys, to Owain Brogyntyn, one of his illegitimate sons, whose mother

¹ *Brut y Tywysogion.*

was a daughter of the Maer Ddu of Rug, and on the deposition of his half-brother Elissau, lord of Edeyrnion in 1202, he appears to have succeeded him as lord of Edeyrnion also, and the seignorial rights of these lordships descended from him to his posterity, the barons and lords of Dinmael and Edeyrnion. Owain Brogyntyn married first Sioned, daughter of Howel ab Madog ab Idnerth ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd, by whom he had no issue, and secondly, Margaret, daughter of Einion ab Seisyllt, lord of Mathafarn, *argent* a lion passant, *sable*, inter three fleurs-de-lys, *gules*, by whom he had issue three sons—1, Gruffydd, Baron of Yr Hendwr, Branas Uchaf, Branas Isaf, and Gwnodl; 2, Bleddyn; and 3, Iorwerth, Baron of Cymmer and Llangar. “Ar Varred oedd vam plant Owain Brogyntyn Medd Llyvr Sion Wyn ab Davydd ab Gruffri.” Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 109.

Bleddyn of Maesmor, the second son of Owain Brogyntyn, had the lordship of Dinmael and Rug in Edeyrnion. He was living second Henry III (1218), when he did homage to that monarch, in conformity with the treaty of the first year of his reign between Henry and Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales: “Rex Lewelino, Principi Norwalliæ salutem. Sciatis quod Madog filius Griffini Coswell (Croes Oswallt—viz., Oswestry), Oeni Bothi, Blebh filius Oeni de Porkinton (Brogyntyn), venerunt ad fidem et servitium nostrum, &c. Teste apud Wudestock xxv die Maiæ A.D. 1218. An. 2, Hen. III.” *Bleddyn* married Margaret, daughter of Gwyn ab Gruffydd, by whom he had a younger son, Howel, and a son and heir,

Owain ab Bleddyn of Maesmor, lord of Dinmael and Rug. He married Gwenllian, daughter of Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Ieuan Llywd, by whom he had issue three sons—1, Gruffydd; 2, Howel, who was the ancestor of the Wynns of Pentref Morgan, in Dudlyston yn Y Waun, the Vaughans of Dudlyston (Tref Dudlysh), and the Lloyds of Ebnall, in Drewen; and 3, Llewelyn,

¹ Rymer's *Fœdera*, 1816, vol. i, p. 151.

and a daughter, Annesta, who married Heilin¹ ab Sir Tudor ab Ednyfed Fychan lord of Nant and Llan-gynafal, in Mon.

Gruffydd ab Owain of Maesmor, the eldest son, succeeded his father as third lord of Dinmael and Rug. He gave the royalties of his lordship to Henri de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, being compelled, most probably, to do this by forfeiture. The commot of Dinmael, with the cantrefs of Rhos and Rhuvonoig, was confirmed to the Earl of Lincoln 16 Oct., 10 Edward I, by that monarch. Previous to this there was a hangman (Crogwr) at Maesmor, where the criminals were executed, as the barons had "*liberas furcas*"—i.e., the right of executing malefactors. Gruffydd married first, Elen, the only daughter of Roger Ingram, of Denbigh, by whom he had a son, John ab Gruffydd. He married secondly, Margaret, daughter of Madog, second baron of Glyn-dyfrdwy, by whom he had issue four sons—1, Howel; 2, Madog; 3, Llewelyn Offeiriad; and 4, Owain Hen, who married Lleicu, the daughter of Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, by whom he was father of Owain Fychan of Y Ddwyfaen and Llewelyn ab Owain Hen. Gruffydd had also a daughter named Generis, who came to Dwyfaen to end her days at a place still called Muriau Generis.

Llewelyn Offeiriad, the third son (or the second son according to Lewys Dwnn) of Gruffydd ab Owain, became a priest. He was an eminent herald and bard, and his works are still preserved at Jesus College, Oxford. In consequence of differences that arose between him and his brothers, he sold his lands to the Earl of Lincoln, and obtained from the said earl a charter for his son Howel for thirteen parcels of land,

¹ Heilin was living 25th May, 2nd Henry III. He was the ancestor of the Morgans of Golden Grove in Tegeingl; Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley of Baron Hill and Cwch Willan, Bart.; the baronet family of Williams of Faenol, now extinct; Williamses of Meilionydd; Hugheses of Prestatyn and Ffeydor; and Lloyds of Nant.

which his descendants hold by privilege of their nobility (*ym mraint Uchelwyr*) by this charter; and for these thirteen parcels of land they pay thirteen pairs of gloves, as an acknowledgment. (See *Llysan*, at a future page.)

Howel ab Gruffydd of Maesmor, the eldest son, succeeded his father as lord of Rug, in Edeyrnion. He was summoned about 1351, 24th Edward III, with his brother Madog, to appear before Richard de Stafford, justiciary of Edward the last prince, at Aberconwy, to answer by what right they have free court in all their lands in Edeyrnion, to be held by Seneschal, when they pleaded that from time immemorial they were seized of the liberties. Fined *xd.*¹ Their pledges were Madog, the second son of Elissau, lord of Llangar, and Llewelyn ab David Bach, lord of Cymmer, in Edeyrnion. Howel ab Gruffydd married Angharad, daughter and coheirress of Cynwrig Sais of Llaneurgain in Tegeingl, who bore quarterly, *argent* and *sable*, four lions rampant, counter-charged. Cynwrig Sais was one of the sons of Ithel Fychan of Llaneurgain, lord of Mostyn, in Tegeingl, who bore *azure*, a lion statant *argent*, armed and langued *gules*, the son of Ithel Llwyd ab Ithel Gam, lord of Mostyn, son of Mareddydd ab Uchdryd, lord of Cyfeiliog ab Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. By this lady Howel ab Gruffydd had a son and heir,

David ab Howel of Maesmor, lord of Rug. This baron married first, Angharad, daughter of Rhys ab Rotpert of Cinmael² ab Gruffydd ab Sir Howel, Knight, son of Gruffydd of Henglawdd,³ youngest son of Ednyfed Fychan, Baron of Bryn Ffanigl, who dwelt at Tref Garnedd, in Mon. The Cinmael family appear to have

¹ *Record of Caernarvon.*

² According to the sound, should not this place be spelled *Cunmael*?

³ Besides Sir Howel, Gruffydd of Henglawdd had another son, Sir Rhys ab Gruffydd, the father of Sir Gruffydd Lloyd, who received the honour of knighthood from Edward I on bringing him intelligence of the birth of his son, Edward of Caernarvon. See *Arch. Camb.*, July 1876, p. 178, note.

changed their armorial bearings very frequently, for Rhys bore *sable*, a chev. inter three molets *argent*, and his father Rotpert bore *gules*, a chev. inter three molets *or*. Ednyfed Fychan bore *gules*, a chev. *ermine*, inter three Englishmen's heads in profile, coupéd ppr.; and their ancestor Marchudd of Bryn Ffanigl, lord of Uwch Dulas, bore *gules*, a Saracen's head erased, gardant evined, and bearded ppr., wreathed about the temples, *argent* and *azure*. David ab Howel ab Gruffydd married secondly, Catherine, daughter of Richard ab Sir Roger Pulestone of Emeral, Knight, by whom he had three daughters—viz., Gwladys, ux. Gruffydd ab Ednyfed, Lleucu, ux. Rhys ab Llewelyn ab David ab Ieuan Wyddel,¹ and Gwen, ux. Twna ab Ieuan ab David Fychan ab Iorwerth ab David ab Iorwerth ab Cowryd ab Cadvan, ancestor of the Lloyds of Llanbedr.² (See Lewys Dwn, vol. ii, p. 284.) By his first wife Angharad, David had issue a son and heir,

Rhys ab David of Maesmor, lord of Rug. He married Gwerfyl Hael of Blodwel, daughter and coheirress of Madog ab Maredydd ab Llewelyn Ddu of Abertanad and Blodwel in Mechain Is y Coed,³ by whom he had two sons, Howel and Gruffydd. By an inquisition taken after the death of Rhys ab David ab Howel at Cer-rigafel, in the county of Meirionydd, for his manor of Rug, on the 20th Nov., 1479, 19 Edward IV, it was found that his coheirs were Howel ab Rhys and Gruffydd ab Rhys.

Gruffydd ab Rhys, the second son, had Maesmor. He married Margaret, daughter of Robin ab Gruffydd Goch of Llys Bryn Eurin, in the parish of Llandrillo Uwch Dulas, lord of Rhos and Rhufoniog, who bore *argent*, a griffon statant *gules*, by whom he had a son, Robert ab Gruffydd of Maesmor, who was the ancestor

¹ Ieuan Wyddel of Mossoglen in the parish of Llangeinwen in Cwmwd Menai, ab Ieuan ab Maredydd Dhu ab Goronwy ab Maredydd ab Iorwerth ab Llywarch ab Bran, lord of Cwmwd Menai.

² See *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1876, p. 261.

³ *Ibid.*, July 1873, p. 249.

of the Maesmors of Maesmor and the Wynns of Plas Isaf in Edeyrnion.

Howel ab Rhys, the eldest son, succeeded to the manor of Rug. He married Margaret, daughter of John Eyton Hen of Trefwy, or Eyton Isaf in Maelor Gymraeg, and seneschal of the lordship of Bromfield or Maelor Gymraeg in 1477, *ermine* a lion rampant, *azure*, by whom he had a son and heir,

Ieuan ab Howel, lord of Rug, who married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Elisau ab Gruffydd ab Einion of Allt Llwyn Dragon, now called Plas yn Ial, *ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress,

Margaret Wen, lady of Rug, who married Pyers Salusbury of Bachymbyd, fourth son of Thomas Salusbury of Llyweni, Esq. (See Edeyrnion.)

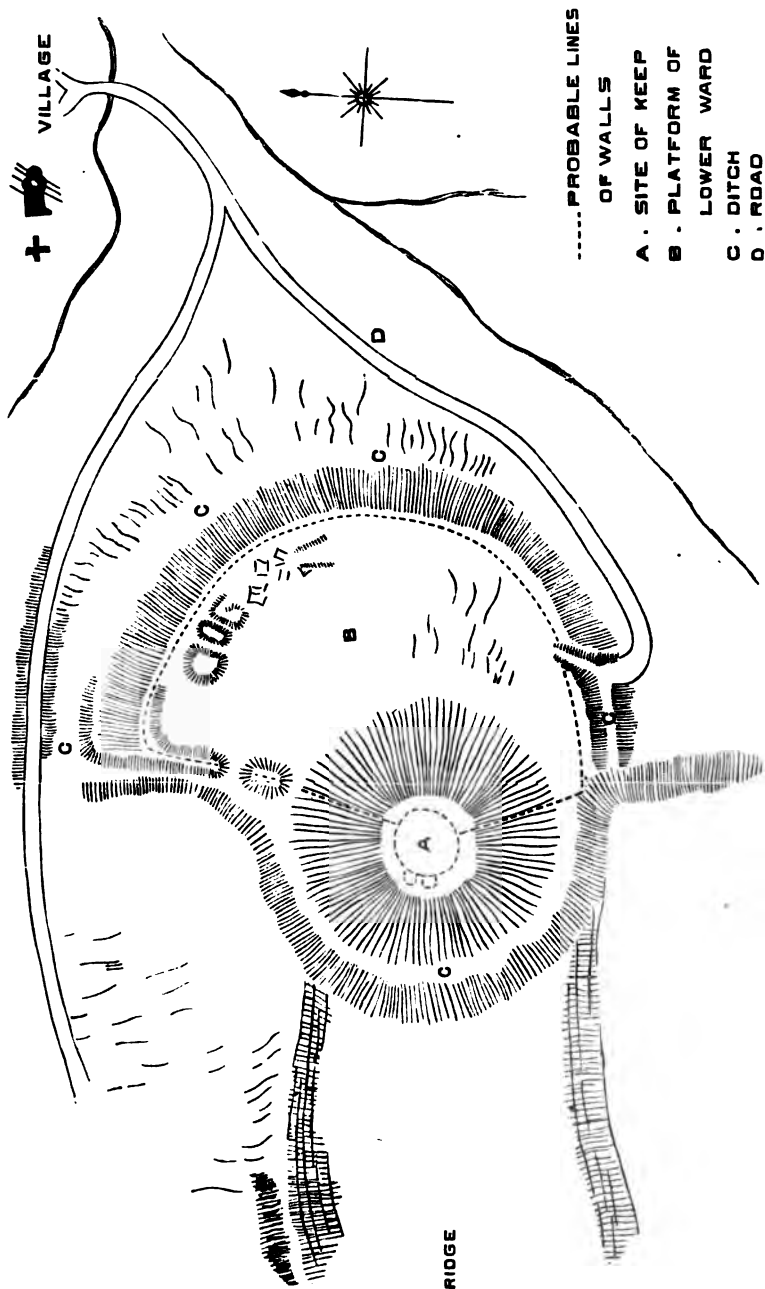
J. Y. W. LLOYD, M.A.

(To be continued.)

THE CASTLE OF EWIAS HAROLD.

Reprinted, by permission, from THE BUILDER.

THE "Castellaria Aluridi Ewias," of *Domesday*, was a tract, the particulars of which are not known, but which no doubt lay among those lines of hill and valley which converge like the fingers of a hand upon the Worm and the Monnow, between the Golden Valley and the Black Mountain, and form the south-western portion of the county of Hereford. The actual castle, "Castellum Ewias", stands about six miles within the border of the county, and about three miles outside or west of the presumed line of Offa's Dyke at this point. The country is hilly, but fertile, well worth the defence, for which it affords many natural advantages. The immediate position is chosen with great skill, though it required an immense application of human labour to make it an almost impregnable fortress against the fierce and active hordes of Welshmen, whose alienated patrimony it was



----- PROBABLE LINES
OF WALLS

- A . SITE OF KEEP
- B . PLATFORM OF
LOWER WARD
- C . DITCH
- D . ROAD

KWAS-HAROLD CASTLE.

RIDGE

intended to grasp. While the Mound of Builth remains an evidence of English rule, that of Ewias can scarcely be regarded as the advanced post, the "Castle Dangerous" upon the British territory; but it must nevertheless at all times have been a post of very great danger, and have borne with Kilpeck, a work of the same character, the brunt of the ordinary and frequent attacks of the men of South and West Wales upon Hereford.

In selecting the position, advantage was taken of a tongue of high land, broad towards the west and north, but which came rapidly to a narrow and almost abrupt termination in a point about 300 ft. above, and within the junction of, the two adjacent streams. Of these, the larger (the Dylas) flows along the northern front of the position, and the smaller down a deep valley along its southern front. The two meet a few score yards below the high ground; and upon the left or further bank of the larger stream, and a short distance above the junction, is the church, and attached to it the village, to which the castle and its English lord have given the distinguishing name.

It was decided to convert the point or eastern end of the high ground into the proposed strong place, and to form thus, in the early English fashion, an isolated, moated mound. With this intent a broad and deep ditch was cut across the ridge, curved so as to embrace about one half of the future elevation. At its north end the ditch was carried straight down the hill side towards the brook. At its south end it came to rather a sharp conclusion, running out upon a natural bank and slope. Here, however, it was in some sort resumed at a lower level, and ended in a shallow ditch at the southern or principal entrance to the castle. The part thus included within the ditch formed the circular base of a mound of about 120 yards diameter and about 30 ft. high. This the addition of the soil from the ditch raised to about 70 ft., and thus gave it, in the military sense, a command over the adjacent part of the original ridge. On

its opposite or eastern side the mound does not descend at once towards the junction of the waters, but at its foot is a broad semi-circular platform, which covers its east, north-east, and south-east fronts, and from the outer or convex edge of which descends a steep slope towards the water, which is again succeeded by slopes of a far more gentle character, and which are not included in the military works.

A fair general idea of this stronghold may be given by supposing a circular platform of 200 yards diameter to be bordered on the east and adjacent sides by a steep natural slope falling from its edge, and on the west and adjacent sides by a steep artificial slope falling to its edge. Then on the western margin is placed a conical table mound, 60 ft. or 70 ft. high, and about 120 yards diameter at the base, which necessarily converts the western slope into the further side or counterscarp of a ditch, and reduces the eastern side to an open crescent-shaped platform. Such is the original plan of the Castle of Ewias, and such its present appearance after the complete removal of the masonry, which for about six hundred years adorned or encumbered its earthworks.

The top of the mound is oval, about 34 yards north and south by 40 yards east and west. Upon it has stood a shell keep, either circular or many-sided, about 30 yards diameter. Although no masonry remains, the outline of the keep is plainly indicated by the trench which has been dug while the foundations were being grubbed up. The keep seems from this to have stood, not quite in the centre, but rather nearer the eastern margin of the mound, probably to allow room for a couple of exterior towers, or perhaps a gate-house, which seems to have stood where now are some circular pits. Towers would be well placed on this, the weakest side, so as to give a still greater command over the approach along the high ground. There is no trace of any regular ascent to the keep, no mark of an original winding path up the mound, that now in use being evidently very

modern. The side is so steep that no wheeled carriage could ascend it, and scarcely any heavily laden horse. Probably the way up lay by a direct flight of steps, as at Hawarden and Carisbrook, Cardiff, Tickhill, and Lincoln.

There is no trace of a well. The material of the keep was evidently a hard schistose bed of the old red sandstone, fragments of which are seen in the excavations.

The outer ward or crescent-shaped platform, below and west of the keep, runs out to a point towards the southern end, but to the north or north-west it is stopped at a breadth of about 42 yards by the prolongation of the keep ditch. The breadth of the ward at its greatest is about 60 yards. Along the north-west front it is strengthened by large earth-banks, thrown up from the contiguous ditch, but elsewhere the natural slope of from 30 ft. to 40 ft., steeply scarped, needed neither ditch nor bank. This ward had a curtain wall along its outer edge, of which the foundation diggings remain open. The north-west end was continued up the mound, and probably the circuit on the opposite side was completed in a similar way, so as to make the mound and keep, as at Tamworth and Durham, a part of the general *enceinte*. A group of excavations shows that this ward contained a considerable number of domestic buildings, placed in its north-eastern and eastern part, near to the curtain wall. At the foot of the mound to the north is a sort of notch in the line of bank, possibly indicating a postern. The main approach evidently rose gradually from the village bridge, and skirted the foot of the eastern slope of the outer ward nearly to its south end, where it turned inwards and entered that ward by a roadway or slight cutting.

There is no trace of masonry to be seen within or about the Castle *enceinte*. The material seems to have been in request as building stone, and to have been everywhere collected, and even grubbed up, with most covetous care. There is a limekiln on the south

side, near the line of the entrance, no doubt built of the materials of the Castle ; and a sort of house, now a shed, between it and the brook ; but the material shows no mark of the tool, and no old mortar. Leland, in whose time much of the Castle was standing, mentions as within it the Chapel of St. Nicholas. All trace of this is lost.

There are some mounds between the Castle and the brooks, possibly thrown up on the occasion of some attack by the enemy. On the other or high side there are no outworks, nor any indications either of attack or defence.

There are no remains of the Priory, which was evidently attached to the parish church. This is a good-sized building, recently repaired or restored, and in excellent order. It is composed of a tower, nave, south porch, and chancel. The nave has been so completely restored that little of old work is to be seen in its walls or roof. It is probably in substance of Decorated date, judging from the buttresses on the south side. The porch is new. The chancel has in the north wall a sepulchral recess of Decorated pattern, covering the original recumbent figure of a female with her hands in prayer, holding what looks like a covered cup. In the south wall are two lancet-windows of one light, under Pointed recesses ; and between them a late Decorated window of two lights, trefoiled, with a plain four-sided opening in the head. The whole is in a round-headed recess. The arch into the nave is new.

The tower is the best part of the church. It is of large size, square, and low for its size, probably having had another story. It rests upon a bold plinth about 5 feet 6 inches high, at the top of which is a bold half-round cordon with a band. The south-west angle is covered by two pilaster buttresses, of 8 feet 6 inches breadth and a foot projection, which die into the tower near the present summit. In this angle is a well-stair. In the south side is an unusually large door, of 8 feet opening, with high lancet-arch. In the centre of the

flat jamb on each side is a half-column, 2 feet diameter, with a water-bearing moulding and a sort of bell-cap, with several bands of moulding above it. The arch is plainly chamfered, and the cordon of the tower is carried round it as a hood. Above this is a clumsy window of two lancet-lights under a pointed head, very plain. Above this again is a small broad window with a trefoiled head; and above all an Early English window of three lights, with three-quarter shafts before each mullion; with bell-caps. In the nooks of each jamb are two similar shafts, seven in all. The head is a drop pointed arch, plainly chamfered. There is a window similar to this in the north wall. The church contains nothing earlier than this mixture of the Early English with the Decorated style. The masonry of the Castle was probably, from its plan, of a late Norman or transitional date.

The earthworks are of the type not uncommon in the Marches. Such are attributable to the English of the early part of the tenth century. They resemble generally, in the possession of a mound, those of Kilpeck and Builth, Caerleon and Cardiff, of Brecon, Abergavenny, and many other places in this county or district. No doubt this and the similar works were thrown up when the early Saxon inroads were made into Wales, and were the strongholds of the invading chiefs.

Ewias Harold certainly does not bear the name of its original founder; and that founder was probably as completely forgotten in the eleventh century as now.

There are two places called Ewias in Herefordshire, distinguished by the names of their eleventh century owners, as Ewias Lacy and Ewias Harold. Both are mentioned in *Domesday*, and both as the seats of a castelry, a sort of honour or superior lordship attached to the castle. Under the lands of the church of Hereford we are told that "in the manors of Dodelegie and Stane are ten hydes, all waste save one in Dodelegie. Of the nine, one part is 'in castellaria Aluredi Ewias', and the other in the King's enclosed land." Another

entry explains that Alured was Alured de Merleberge, or of Marleborough, a great tenant in chief, especially in Wiltshire. We read: "Alured de M. holds the Castle of Ewias of William the King; for that King conceded to him the lands which William the Earl [Fitzosbern of Hereford] had given to him; who re-fortified [*refirmaverit*] this Castle." Of it held seven knights whose Christian names are given, besides other persons. The Castle was then valued at £10. Agnes, the daughter of Alured, married Turstan of Wigmore.

How or when Alured gave up the Castle does not appear; but in 1100 it was held by a certain Harold, also a large tenant in *Domesday*, though not in Herefordshire. He is called "Heraldus filius comitis Radulphi", and as such held Sudeley in Gloucestershire. Earl Ralph, called "the Timid", was the Earl of Hereford who was beaten by the Welsh and English forces in 1055, when his son was a mere child. Ralph was a considerable man by descent, being great-grandson of Æthelred, and great-nephew to the Confessor. Harold probably obtained some of his father's possessions when he came of age, and Ewias may have been part of them. He and his descendants were liberal donors to St. Peter's, Gloucester, in its behalf founding the Priory near the Castle of Ewias. In Leland's time the Castle was called "Map-Harold" (the son of Harold), he says from a natural son of King Harold; but the Harold here cited is, as is shown, a different person.

The names and order of Harold's sons are preserved in the Gloucester Cartulary, and they correct Dugdale and all other authorities. They were Robert, Roger, John (to whom his father gave Sudeley, and whose issue were barons), Alexander, and William. Robert de Ewias, the eldest, is described in the *Gesta Stephani* as "vir stemmatis ingenuissimi". According to the *Liber Niger* he held *in capite* upwards of forty-seven fees, the mesne tenants of which were twenty knights. Dugdale mentions only twenty-two fees, and confounds him with a second Robert, his son, also lord of Ewias.

The elder Robert had by his wife, Sybilla, Robert and Richard de Ewias, who left a daughter and heiress, Sybilla, who married Philip Spenser, and left issue.

Robert de Ewias, the third owner of the castle, and the second baron, married Petronilla. He was living 1194-96. He also left a Sybilla, daughter and heiress of Ewias. She married, first, Robert de Tregoz; second, William de Newmarch, whom she married during her father's lifetime, in the reign of Richard I. He was living 11 John. Third, Roger de Clifford, probably the second brother of William de C. From this match spring the Earls of Cumberland. Newmarch had no children. Sybilla was dead 20 Henry III, and was followed by her son, Robert de Tregoz, slain at Evesham 1265. He was father of John and Henry, father of a line of barons, who ended about 1405.

John de Tregoz died 1300, leaving two co-heirs, Clarice and Sybil. Clarice, who died 29 Edward I, married Roger la Warre, and had John, aged 23, in 1300; and Sybil married Sir William de Grandison, ancestor in the female line of the St. John's, Viscounts Grandison. In the partition, John la Warre had the "body of the castle", of which, 4 Edward III, he enfeoffed John de Cleydon. He died 21 Edward III. John, his eldest son, died before him, and as early as 12 Edward III he had enfeoffed his grandson, Roger la Warre, and Elizabeth his wife, with Ewias Castle and Manor.

Roger la Warre died 44 Edward III, seized of Ewias Harold, and was succeeded by John, his son. 13 Richard II, Sir John de Montacute, sen., is seized of Ewias Harold, and three Wiltshire fees in the Honour of Ewias and Teffont-Ewias, in Wilts, besides other Ewias lands in Herefordshire. 18 Richard II these same lands were held by Margaret, wife of Sir John Montacute, bart.; and 10 Henry IV, by Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

The nature of this alienation is obscure; for, in the midst of it, 22 Richard II, Sir John de la Warre and

Elizabeth his wife are seized of the Castle of Ewias Harold. However, there seems to have been an actual and permanent alienation to the Montacutes; for, 7 Henry VI, Thomas, Earl of Salisbury has Ewias Harold. Thence it passed to the Beauchamps, of whom Joan, widow of Sir William Beauchamp, of Bergavenny, had the Castle, vill, and lordship in 14 Henry VI; and finally the Beauchamp heir, Edward Nevile, Lord Abergavenny, died seized of the Castle, &c., in Herefordshire, and of Teffont-Ewias, in Wiltshire.

G. T. C.

SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE (LORD COBHAM).

WE are told that not less than seven cities contended for the honour of having given birth to one of the great poets of antiquity. We have a similar rivalry respecting the birthplace of Sir John Oldcastle, the Lollard martyr. Several places on the borders dispute the right of having given birth to this remarkable man; but not more than two are worthy of any notice, namely, Oldcastle in the parish of Almeley in Herefordshire, and Oldcastle beneath the shadow of the Black Mountains in Monmouthshire. Of these two, Oldcastle in Herefordshire is the more plausible. Tradition certainly preponderates in favour of Oldcastle in Monmouthshire; but facts are greatly in favour of the one in Herefordshire. In the writ *De Inquirendo* (Patent Rolls of Henry VI), in which the attainder of Sir John's possessions is given, we find Oldcastle in the parish of Almeley amongst other places mentioned. The following has been extracted from the said Roll: "*Quæ quidem loca vocata Oldcastell et Wotton sunt et tempore captionis inquisitionis predicta fuerunt hamletti de Almeley.*" This is almost conclusive on the point, even if we had no further proof.

Sir John was born in the year 1360, in a castellated mansion which derived the appellation Oldcastle from

the fact that it was built upon the site of an old Roman camp. This is also true of Oldcastle at the foot of the Black Mountains, near Pandy Station. Some historians say that this appellation was given to Sir John's native place from the name of its distinguished owner; but this is inconsistent with the fact that Sir John was a Welshman, and bore, undoubtedly, a Welsh name. He was known in Wales by the cognomen "Sion yr Hendy". The Oldcastles were in the position of country gentlemen, but none of the family became so distinguished as the Lollard martyr. Several of them served the office of high sheriffs of Herefordshire. The living of Almeley was in the patronage of the Oldcastles till Thomas, Sir John's father, bestowed it upon the Priory of Wormesley, which was since conferred upon the Priory of St. Leonard.

The early life of Sir John is involved in great obscurity, and destitute of any authentic details. It was unknown even to Bale, who wrote a full account of his trial and death as early as the year 1544; but his history from the year 1391 till his death is the history of Lollardism in England. The greater part of Sir John's history would have been shrouded in darkness were it not for the light that shone upon it from the "morning star of the Reformation".

It is probable that Oldcastle formed the acquaintance of John Wickliffe in his native district. The family of the Dukes of Lancaster had then great possessions in Monmouthshire and on the marches of Wales. Gros-mont Castle was at one time the principal residence of John of Gaunt, the third son of Edward III, and we know that John was one of Wickliffe's most loyal patrons. Also we know that John of Gaunt held the office of Governor of the Castle of Hereford in the year 1377. It is supposed that Wickliffe remained for some time in concealment, during his troubles, either at Gros-mont or Hereford Castle. If so, the Lollard martyr and the Anglican reformer must have met each other at either of these castles, if not at both. Sir John was a man of

great literary and military talents,—a man of great public spirit and dauntless courage. He possessed a quick wit, and had an aptitude for rhyme, and wrote many Latin verses, some of which are still extant. He has been called by some an enthusiast; but we must bear in mind that the union of prudence and enthusiasm is very rarely found in the same individual. He lived in times of great excitement, when the burning zeal of the reformer could hardly be tempered with the cool discretion of the statesman. Dissatisfied with the Church of his days, and stirred up by the strong arguments of Wickliffe, he turned out to be one of the greatest heroes of Protestant truth, and most heroically sealed his faith with his blood.

In the year 1391 Sir John, with a few others, petitioned King Richard II at Westminster, in the time of his Parliament, that it would be commodious for England if the Pope's authority extended no further than the haven of Calais, as cases from Britain could not be investigated so far off. Whereupon the king enacted, by consent of his lords, that no man thenceforth should sue to the Pope in any matter, nor publish any excommunication of his, under the penalty of forfeiting his goods, with perpetual imprisonment. This is the first time that Sir John set himself in determined opposition to the church. Four years after this, in the year 1395, he called the attention of Parliament to the conduct of the clergy in a little book that began thus: "*Prima conclusio quando ecclesia Angliæ*"; but the archbishop raised an alarm in time, and succeeded in mustering all the forces of the church to the contest, and thus frustrated the Reformer's object. From this time Sir John became unpopular with the clergy, and was ever after looked upon as their most bitter enemy.

It is fair to state that Oldcastle never attempted to conceal his principles, but went so far as to maintain preachers to teach the doctrines of the Reformation in the dioceses of Canterbury, London, Rochester, and Hereford. At the suggestion of John Huss he caused

all the works of Wickliffe to be written and distributed throughout Bohemia, France, Spain, Portugal, and other lands. This involved great expense and labour. These copies were numerous in each of the said countries, and all elegantly written.

In the year 1402, soon after Henry IV came to the throne, Sir John was appointed to the governorship of Builth. This was a proof of confidence which the king reposed in his loyalty. About that time Owen Glyndwr was in open insurrection in Wales. Both Sir John and Owen Glyndwr were sons of Cambria, though they differed in matters of religion; but Sir John so vindicated his claims to loyalty and skilful administration, that in two years after, the castles of Hay and Brecon, the most important military positions in the district, were entrusted to his charge. It is said, though historians are not certain, that it was for his service on this occasion he received the honour of knighthood. There is no doubt that Sir John stood very high at this time in favour of the king, and established a reputation for valour and fidelity. His historian, Bale, says that in all his adventurous acts he was bold, courageous, and successful. Henry regarded Sir John as one of the most skilful warriors in the realm. As a proof of this, he and the Earl of Arundel were chosen to command an army which the king despatched on one occasion to France. Not only was he held in reverence by the king, but also by his countrymen. He was chosen to be their representative in the fourth Parliament of King Henry's reign, which was held at Coventry. Lollard opinions must have preponderated in Herefordshire at the time, ere the chief of the party would have been chosen to represent the people in an assembly that was so inimical to this Protestant heresy.

In the year 1407 Sir John served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Hereford. In two years afterwards he married Joan, the granddaughter of Lord John Cobham. After this union Lord Cobham encouraged him in the work of the Reformation, which they both

had undoubtedly at heart. Oldcastle had been married twice already, and Joan, his third wife, had had three husbands before this union. Her first husband was Sir Robert Hemenhele, the second was Sir Reginald Braybroke, who died in the year 1405, the third was Sir Nicholas Hawberk, the fourth Sir John Oldcastle, the fifth was Sir Nicholas Herpeden. Lady Cobham died in the year 1433, and was buried in Cobham Church. By virtue of his marriage with Lady Cobham, he had a seat in the House of Lords during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth Parliaments of Henry IV, and first of Henry V. Although a religious party leader and a peer of the realm, he had not ceased to be an active soldier; and whenever he was summoned to join the army he most readily obeyed. The main difficulty with which the Commoners had to contend in Henry IV's reign was the novel practice of assenting to statutes not founded upon the petitions of both Houses. For, though it was an established maxim of the constitution, that the king could not make or repeal laws affecting the general interest without the consent of Parliament, yet in special instances, where the measure was supposed to affect some particular class or profession, a private Act was deemed sufficient. The clergy, as well as others, sometimes availed themselves of this mode of obtaining the royal assent to measures which they could not pass through Parliament, and in this manner they procured from the king several penal statutes against the Lollards, without the concurrence of the laity.

Oldcastle and others preached against the luxury and vicious lives of the clergy with the zeal of new converts. Their sermons were not without effect, even on those who did not share in their opinions, and when the famous statute against Lollards—the first actual law in England against heresy—was brought into Parliament, a strong party was formed against it; but the influence of the ecclesiastics, who at that time held a third of all the property in England, was so strong

that it overcame all opposition, and the new law was carried into effect by the martyrdom of William Sautre and William Thrope, who were burned in Smithfield. Although crushed by those terrible examples, Lollardism still continued to spread in secret.

When Henry V came to the throne, the first domestic trouble he had to encounter was occasioned by the Lollards. The clergy complained to the king that a pestilent heresy was spreading at Oxford, and requested him to appoint a commission to look into the state of the university, and to see how far its members were faithful to the principles of the Established Church. The king consented. Early in the following year, Thomas Arundel, the Archbishop of Canterbury, summoned all the clergy in England to St. Paul's, to receive the report of the commission. The commission placed before the synod two hundred and sixty-six heresies, which had been detected in Wickliffe's writings, and pointed out the parties who maintained and spread them among the people, among whom Lord Cobham was complained of as being the principal. Three things were laid to his charge—namely, maintaining suspected preachers in the dioceses of Canterbury, London, Rochester, and Hereford, contrary to the wish of the bishops ; next, assisting the same by force of arms ; finally, that he was otherwise in his belief of the sacrament of the altar, of penance, of pilgrimage, of image worship, and of the ecclesiastical power, than the holy Church of Rome had taught for many years. At this synod it was agreed that proceedings should be taken against him without delay as a most pernicious heretic. Some of the clergy differed, and would in no case vote against him. They considered that Lord Cobham was a man of high social position, and in favour of the king. The synod at last came to the conclusion that the king's mind should be ascertained before going any further. Thereupon the archbishop, with his bishops, and many of his clergy, went straight to the king, who at the time remained at Kensington, and the

matter was laid before him. At this very time the king was incensed, in consequence of placards having been stuck up by night on the church doors of London, stating that 100,000 men were ready to assert their rights by force of arms if needful. This announcement was traced to the Lollards, especially to Lord Cobham, whose conduct on this occasion cannot by any means be defended.

The king's conduct, however, towards Lord Cobham in this matter deserved all praise. Henry could not possibly forget that the accused had been a valiant soldier and a loyal knight. Lord Cobham had been the intimate friend of Henry when Prince of Wales. He was not disposed to deliver up a man to whom he had been so attached, to the tender mercies of an inquisition. He told the archbishop that he would talk with Oldcastle and try to bring him to the right way. He sent for the suspected heretic, and called him secretly. As Henry had studied at Oxford, he was probably acquainted with the divinity of the schools. He urged him to submit to the holy church as an obedient child, and acknowledge his crime. But, in vain ; neither words nor letters would move him.

Persecution had by this time inflamed Oldcastle's ardent spirit, and urged him to petulance of expression and deeds of violence, which outraged the tolerating spirit of the king. The king enforced his arguments by reference to the statute *De heretico comburendo*, which caused Sir John to withdraw to Cowling Castle, in Kent. The king could do no more ; he gave the archbishop full authority to cite him, to examine him, and to punish him according to the laws of the holy church. As soon as the ecclesiastical council received this announcement, Lord Cobham was called before them, to answer to such suspected articles as they should lay against him. The archbishop despatched his summoner down to Cowling Castle with a writ, but he dared not enter without his licence ; he therefore returned with his message undone. The archbishop

then requested John Butler, the "king's spy", to accompany the summoner to Cowling Castle, and inform Cobham that it was the king's pleasure that he should obey the writ.

The archbishop, knowing that such a building as Cowling Castle would laugh to scorn any attack of his, commanded the writ to be posted on the three doors of Rochester Cathedral, which was only three miles from Cowling Castle, charging Cobham to appear before him at Leeds Castle, in the county of Kent, on the sixth day of the month, all excuses to the contrary to be set apart. These papers were torn down as soon as they were set up by Cobham's friends. New letters were caused to be put up, which were again taken down. The archbishop sat in his castle at Leeds on the day appointed, and condemned Cobham of contumacy for his non-appearance. The archbishop commanded him to be cited again to appear before him before the feast of St. Matthew, and added that if he did not obey that time he would be more roughly handled.

Lord Cobham, perceiving himself surrounded on every side with danger, took pen and paper in hand, and wrote a confession of his faith. Having signed it with his own hand, he took it to the king, trusting to find mercy and favour at his hand. He requested the king to read it, and have the opinion of the most pious and learned men in the realm upon it. The king would in no case receive it, but commanded it to be delivered unto them that should be his judges. He then asked the king to appoint one hundred knights and esquires to consider the matter, who, he was sure, would clear him of all heresy. Moreover, he was willing for the matter to be settled by the law of arms. Finally, he protested before all that were present, that he would refuse no manner of correction that should be ministered unto him after the laws of God. Pressed by the clergy, Henry sent out an armed force, to which Oldcastle surrendered. He was carried a prisoner to the Tower of London ; but neither captivity nor the formidable

front of his accusers could damp his ardour in the cause of religious reform. From the Tower he was led forth on the 23rd day of September to the Chapter House, before the Archbishop of Canterbury, Richard Clifford, the Bishop of London, Henry Bolingbroke, the Bishop of Winchester, and Sir Robert Morley, the Lieutenant of the Tower. The archbishop opened the trial by declaring that Lord Cobham, because of his disobedience to the church, had been both privately and publicly excommunicated, but that he was ready, even then, to grant his release. Then Lord Cobham took a paper out of his bosom and read his confession of faith. The trial was adjourned till the Monday following, in order to give him time to reconsider the matter.

In the meantime, the archbishop commanded his judicial seat to be removed from the Chapter House to the Dominican Priory, within Ludgate. The archbishop took his seat, and was surrounded by Richard, the Bishop of London, Henry, the Bishop of Winchester, Benet, the Bishop of Bangor, and an array of priors, vicars, and friars. The archbishop called for a mass-book, and caused all the prelates and doctors to swear thereupon that every one should faithfully discharge his duty on that day. Also John Stevens and James Cole were both sworn as notaries, to write down and keep an authentic account of the trial. Then Sir Robert Morley, the Lieutenant of the Tower, brought before them Lord Cobham. Alone, and unsupported, the accused pleaded his case for two days. When it was found out that he could not be shaken in his faith, one John Kemp, LL.D. drew out of his bosom a copy of the bill which Cobham had received while in the Tower, and requested him to state once more the doctrine of the church. He gave short answers to all the questions, which were substantially the same as before. Then the archbishop stood up and condemned him as a most pernicious and detestable heretic, and excommunicated all persons that would defend him, counsel him, or help him in any way. Then he was handed over to the secular power to receive the sentence of death.

Lord Cobham responded thus, with a most cheerful countenance : " Though ye judge my body, which is but a poor thing, yet I am certain you cannot do any harm to my soul, more than Satan to the soul of Job." Then he was delivered to Sir Robert Morley, who led him back to the Tower.

The king granted him a respite of fifty days, but before that term had elapsed, Lord Cobham contrived, or was permitted, to escape out of the Tower during a dark night, and fled to the glens and mountains of Wales, where he remained in concealment for more than four years. Some believe that he was assisted out of the Tower by Sir Roger Acton, who was convicted of heresy in the following year.

The king issued a proclamation for Cobham's apprehension, and offered a reward of one thousand marks, and a pension of £20 a year for life to any one that would bring him up to London. Also the estate upon which he would be apprehended should be free of taxes during the king's life, while the penal laws against Lollardism were rendered more severe, and the heresy declared to be nothing short of felony. The king charged and commanded all the lords and their officers to give all the help they could to his taker or takers, whosoever he or they might be.

The handsome rewards offered by the king for his apprehension induced many in Wales and on the borders to make the attempt. He was pursued upon the mountains of Monmouthshire, Breconshire, and Herefordshire, from place to place, till he was driven to North Wales. He took refuge close to the mansion of Owen Glendwr, who was himself at the time in concealment in Herefordshire. When Cobham's refuge became known to his enemies, they at once covenanted with Lord Powis, who was then a man of great influence on the marches of Wales, to apprehend him. Lord Powis sent off his men in pursuit of the fugitive as soon as possible, and charged them not to apprehend him till he had set foot upon his estates, that he might

claim the promised rewards. When Lord Cobham was near Castell Côch (Powis Castle), his pursuers surrounded him, and he was seized by Sir Gruffydd Fychan and his brother, Ieuan ab Gruffydd. The spot upon which Cobham was apprehended is called to this day "Cae'r Barwn" (Baron's field). Then he was taken, amidst loud rejoicings, to Castell Coch, where he was handed to Lord Powis. Then Lord Powis sent him up to London, in charge of Sir John Grey, his son-in-law.

Having been confined in the Tower for a month or so, Cobham was condemned of heresy and treason, according to the Act that had just come into force. Upon the day appointed he was brought out of the Tower with his arms bound behind him. He was laid upon a hurdle, and drawn forth into St. Giles's Field. Then he was hanged up by the middle by iron chains, and so consumed alive. Thus died one who, in spite of many errors of judgment, had the highest welfare of his countrymen at heart.

Whatever hard fortunes Sir John met with from the clergy of his time, he has had since his death a strong historical party to vindicate his reputation. As it has been well said, it is difficult to retrieve a lost character, and to recover that of which a man has been robbed; and it may be that Sir John Oldcastle has suffered as much from the pens of hostile writers as his body did from persecuting hands. Whatever were his defects, posterity has forgotten them in his virtues, and the enthusiast has been lost in the martyr.

JOHN DAVIES.

Pandy, August 1876.



INSCRIBED STONE AT TEDDYN HOLLAND, NEAR LLANDUDNO.

ON SOME OF OUR EARLY INSCRIBED STONES.

IN the course of last summer Mr. Peter¹ of Bala, who has a remarkably keen eye for antiquities, made me aware of the existence of an early inscribed stone in the neighbourhood of Llandudno. We arranged to inspect it together, and under the guidance of the well-known archæologist the Rev. Owen Jones, now resident at Llandudno, we had no trouble in finding it. It stands by the road side, near a small cottage called Tyddyn Holland, about a mile and a half from the town. We were sorry to find that we could not make anything very satisfactory out of the inscription, which is both incomplete, owing to a piece of the stone having been broken off and lost, and to its having been tampered with by a former tenant of the cottage, who undertook to deepen the letters for the benefit of English tourists. The accompanying sketch will give an idea of its present appearance. I guess what remains of the three first lines to have been—

SANCT

FILIVS

SACER

The fourth line one can make nothing of: it looks as if it had been 1618, with the enclosed spaces frayed off by a clumsy inscriber. If it belongs to the old epitaph, it was probably an epithet to the father's name, and it would be hopeless to guess what it was. Before going to see it, Mr. Jones kindly called our attention to a reference to the stone in one of Canon Williams's books, "*The History and Antiquities of the town of Aberconwy and its Neighbourhood, with Notices of the Natural History of the District*," by the Rev. Robert Williams,

¹ While penning these lines, the sad news of Mr. Peter's very unexpected death has reached me.

B.A., Christ Church, Oxford, curate of Llangernyw" (Denbigh, 1835). On page 137 it is stated that the following inscription was copied from the stone in question in the year 1731 :—

SANCT
ANVS
SACRI
ISIS

I have no doubt that what is here given as ANVS is the same part of the epitaph which I have guessed to be FILIVS. The CT in the first line look now like a big D reversed, the beginning of the second line is only guessed to be FILI, and in the third line I guess CE to consist of a C with an E in its bosom, which gives it the appearance of an Æ. The first lines might, I think, be completed thus :

SANCTANVS or SANCTAGNVS
FILIVS
SACERDOTI(S)

The son's name may have been *Sanctus*, but *Sanctagnus* or *Sanctánus* would have in its favour the following fact, which makes it certain that such a name was once not unknown among Christians in Britain. A passage in the preface to Sanctán's Irish hymn in the *Liber Hymnorum*, is thus rendered by Mr. Whitley Stokes : " Bishop Sanctán made this hymn, and when he was going from Clonard westward to Matóc's Island he made it ; and he was a brother of Matóc's, and both of them were of Britain, and Matóc came into Ireland before Bishop Sanctán." According to another account they were grandsons of Muireadhach Muindearg, king of Ulidia, who is said to have died in the year 479 : see the *Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters* (Dublin, 1856), ii, 1190. *Matóc* is undoubtedly an earlier form of our later *Madog*. However, *Sanctus* is by no means out of the question, as St. David's father is said to have borne the name *Sant*, and the *Liber Landavensis* records, page 200, a name *Saith*, which, provided its *ai* be the O. Welsh antecedent of our *Mod*.

Welsh *ae*, would be a more regular representative of *Sanctus* than the comparatively modern *Sant*, which may have simply taken its place owing to a reintroduction of *Sanctus* into Welsh. It would be a satisfaction to me, and perhaps to others of the readers of the *Journal*, if Canon Williams could lay his hand on the source from which he copied so long ago the note I have referred to above, and kindly place it at the disposal of the editor. In a case like this every stray bit of information has its value.

About the end of July I managed to go to see the Trefgarn stone, in the neighbourhood of Haverfordwest. The inscription has been carefully described by Mr. Allen in a recent number of the *Journal*. Before returning home I was able also to inspect, with Mr. Roberts, the vicar of Newchurch, several stones in the neighbourhood of Carmarthen, which he had discovered or looked up since the Carmarthen meeting. Among them was Careg Fyrddin on Tyllwyd farm, near Abergwili. The stone seems to show traces of Ogams, but I can make nothing intelligible or continuous of them. There is a legend attached to the stone, which I have forgotten. It would be well to have it placed on record in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Later in the day Mr. Roberts led the way to a cottage called Pantdeuddwr, near Felin Wen in the same neighbourhood. By the door lay for whetting purposes the stone which he has briefly described in a letter published recently in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The inscription, which is illegible only in its last word, reads in very fair capitals :

CORBAGNI

FILIVS AL...

The *A* of the father's name is certain, and I think the second letter is *L*, but one cannot go further, though the name *Alhorti*, found on the Llanaelhaiarn stone, naturally occurs to one's mind. *Corbagni* is a name which is met with also in Ireland, and is of the same origin, no doubt, as our *Corbalengi* on the Penbryn stone; but what is the later Welsh representative of

Corbagni? I have none to suggest but *Carfan* in *Nant-carfan* and *Llancarfan*. The *Liber Landavensis* gives us *Nant Carban* and *Vallis Carbani*. But the vowels *o* and *a* offer a difficulty. However, I am inclined to think that the common nouns *carfan* and *corfan* show the same variation of vowel, that is if we suppose them to be desynonymized forms of one and the same word. The meaning of the former will appear from the following instances—*carfan gwely*, ‘a bedstead’, *carfan gwehydd*, ‘a weaver’s beam’, *carfan o wair*, ‘hay laid out in rows’, which I copy from Dr. Pughe’s dictionary, where one will also find the following words quoted from William Salisbury: “*Eisteynt yn garfanau o fesur cantoedd a deg a deugeiniau*”,—‘they sat down in rows of the number of hundreds and of fifties.’ So I can hardly believe that *carfan* was originally a different word from *corfan*, which now only means a metrical foot or a bar of music. The simpler word occurs in the O. Cornish glosses, as *corbum*, which seems to have meant a saddle-bow, and in that sense it appears in Welsh as *corf*, *corof*, *coryf*, and has been extensively confounded with *corff*, ‘a body’. Moreover, the halls of the Welsh princes were divided into an upper and a lower part, said to be respectively *uch corof* and *is corof*; but what would that mean? Perhaps archæologists who have made a study of the structure of ancient residences could give us some assistance on this point. I should have also added that Cormac in his glossary mentions an Irish word *corb*, which meant a chariot. Was this its meaning in proper names such as *Corbagni*, *Corbalengi*?

As I was not satisfied with examining the Merthyr stone in the twilight in the course of the Carmarthen excursion, I did not leave the neighbourhood now without seeing it again. This time Mr. Roberts went with me, and we came to the conclusion I expected, namely, that the first name was neither *Caturus* nor *Caturug*, but *Caturugi*, with a horizontal *I*, which is now very faint. The entire inscription is—

CATVRVGI

FILI LOVERNACI

On my way to the Abergavenny meeting I called at Goodrich Court, the princely residence of George Moffatt, Esq., to see the Tregaron stone, brought there by Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick. The stone, which is only a fragment of the original, is built into the wall of the chapel, and has been read *Potenina Malher*, which has given rise to several most fanciful attempts at interpretation. But what remains of the epitaph is simply—

POTENINA

MVLIIR

It is to be noticed that the *t* and the *e* are Hiberno-Saxon, the *N*'s are formed the wrong way, and the *v* is upside down, which lead to its being read *A*, which, together with the two *I*'s, and a superficial crack in the stone making an *H*, as it was thought, yielded the traditional reading *Malher*. Lastly, I notice in my rubbing traces of a stroke over the first *N*, which suggested to me an abbreviation that would enable us to read, not *Potenina*, but *Potentina*. But it did not attract my attention when examining the stone itself, and on referring it afterwards to Mr. Moffatt, he kindly tells me that it is only an unevenness in the stone, and not the work of the inscriber. Besides the *Potenina* stone there is another in the chapel, with an inscription in a somewhat peculiar Hiberno-Saxon character, which, thanks to a suggestion of Professor Westwood, I would now read *Eneuirí*. Besides this one name, which is all the inscription on the stone, it shows a good deal of ornamentation. I was unable to learn where the stone came from.

Contrary to one's fears, the stone said to have been found long ago at Llanwinio, and as to which no further information was for some time forthcoming, was last summer traced to Middleton Hall, near Llanarthney, by Mr. Roberts, who kindly sent me a rubbing which was exhibited at the Abergavenny Meeting, together with one by Colonel G. Francis, and a very excellent one by Mr. Davies, vicar of Llannon, who suggested that what had been given as *ACI*, *AVI*, or *ALI*, was to be read

FILI, the letter taken to be A being a badly formed FI. Even then the inscription is very hard to make out, especially the first name. This is what I guess it to be :

BLAD —
FILI BODIBE
VE

that is, *Bladi Fili Bodibeve*. As a part of the stone is lost, the Ogam is incomplete; but what remains is tolerably clear, and makes

a w w i B o d d i b
 B e w w

My only reason for reading *dd* instead of *c* is that I fancy that we have here the same name which in the other version appears as *Bodibeve*. Further, if we begin by reading the Ogam on the right edge,—which is contrary, however, to the analogy of other Ogmie inscriptions of the kind,—we have *Beww[i]awwi Boddibeww[i]*, where *awwi* is the same word which occurs as *awi* in Irish Ogam, and in O. Irish as *áue*, a grandson; whence the epitaph would mean “(the body of) Bew, grandson of Boddibew.” To the same origin probably belongs also the Mod. Irish *o*, genitive *ui*, a descendant, a grandson, which is familiar as the *O* prefixed with a misleading apostrophe to Irish names, as *O'Donovan*, *O'Mooney*, and the like. All these words seem to have lost an initial *p*, according to the Celtic rule; and the only related form in Mod. Welsh is *wyr*, a grandson, which is the exact counterpart of the Latin *puer*, a boy. The element *bew* meets us also in the name *Conbevi* on one of the stones at Tavistock; *Conbevi* is in Mod. Welsh *Cynfyw*. As to *Bladi*, if that be the correct reading, it stands probably for *Blādi*, and is in Mod. Welsh *blawdd*, explained by Dr. Davies as meaning “*agilis, celer, gnavus, expeditus, impiger, properus*”. It enters into the compounds *aerflawdd*, *cadflawdd*, *cyn-*

flawdd, gorflawdd, trablawdd. Lastly, *bodd* in *Boddibewwi* would not be much easier to explain than *boc*, supposing it should be read *Bocibewwi*. Then the final *e* of *Bodibeve* is unusual; but the name must undoubtedly be construed as if it had been *Bodibevi*, which is the form one would have expected. In several respects the stone in question is the most singular and perplexing in Wales.

On the same tour I examined a stone in the wall of Llansaint Church. I had previously had a rubbing and a correct reading of it from the indefatigable archæologist the Vicar of Newchurch. It reads, in debased capitals,

VENNISSETLI

FILI ERCAGNI

Ercagni survives as *Erchan* in *Rhos-erchan*, the name of a farm near Aberystwyth; and *Vennisetli* analyses itself into *venni* and *setli*, of which *venn-* must now be *gwyn* or *gwen*, white; and *setl-i* must be our *hoedl*, life: in fact the whole name occurs later as *Gwynhoedl*.

This leads me to speak of the Llannor stones in Lleyrn, which were described a long while ago in this Journal by Mr. Love Jones Parry. Since then, owing to the pulling down of an old cottage near which they lay, they got buried in the ground in a field which now belongs to the farm of Ty Corniog. The first time I went in search of them I was led astray by a misprint in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, where they are said to be at *Bandy'r Mynydd*, which I took to mean *Pandy'r Mynydd*, whereas it turns out to have been meant for *Beudy'r Mynydd*, the old cottage already alluded to. The next attempt was better directed, for I found the right field; but in vain the men who assisted me dug up and tried the ground at the point kindly indicated to me by Mr. Jones Parry. Since then it occurred to me to call the attention of Mr. Williams, the rector of the neighbouring parish of Bodfean, to the matter, and in him I found a man who was not likely to leave a stone unturned until he had discovered the lost treasures. It was not long before he and his friends spent

a day in digging on the spot suggested, but in vain. However, he did not give up the search, but resumed it another day, when his efforts were crowned with success ; and he invited Mr. Breese of Port Madoc and the present writer to see them, which we did early in the month of October. We found that one of the stones reads :

IOVENALI FILI
ETERNI HIC IACIT.

The letters are rather rude and debased capitals, and some of them are to some extent imperfect, especially the *τ* of *jacit*. The second letter is slightly effaced on the right side ; but that it is not a *c* is certain, for it is, among other things, smaller than the other *c*'s, and than the other letters generally, which is frequently the case with *o* and *i*, but not with *c*. So the inexplicable form *Icvenali* is disposed of in favour of *Jovenali*, which must be a form of the Roman name *Juvenal*, and stands here for *Jovenalis*. In O. Welsh it took the form *Jouanaul*, which occurs in the *Liber Landavensis*, pp. 166, 259. The form to be expected was *Jouenaul*, the *a* of the second syllable being due, perhaps, to the name being associated with *Jouan*, the O. Welsh form of *Ieuan*, John. As to *Etern-i*, the name is written *Etterni* in one of the Clydai inscriptions, and survives as *Edern*. Possibly the village of *Edern*, or rather *Llanedern*, in Lleyn, was called after the father of the *Jovenal* mentioned on the stone in question. It is also written *Edeyrn* I find ; but that is a mistake, as it is not a compound of *teyrn*, which in all instances retains the accent ; but the pronunciation *Edéyrn* is, I believe, unheard of.

The inscription on the other stone consists of a single name, *VENDESETLI*, in taller and altogether much finer letters than those on the stone just described. A scrap of paper, purporting to be one of Mr. Jones Parry's former readings of this stone, handed me before either he or I had a chance of seeing the stone last year, gives the inscription as making *VINDESETLI*. How

another reading got the preference in the *Archæologia* I do not quite know. But there can be no doubt that the first vowel is *ε*; the second one, on the other hand, is rather faint, and from some points of view looks like an *i*, but we agreed that *ε* is the correct reading. Then as to the name *Vendesethi*, it is the same as *Vennisethi*. The two together enable us to guess when *nd* was reduced to *nn*; and the *e* in the one answering to *i* in the other is also *en règle*, as showing that both represent an obscure vowel, the name being accented, in all probability, *Vende-sēthi*. Compare also *Cunatami* and *Cunotami*, *Senomagli* and *Senemagli*, *Trenagusu* and *Trenegussi*. In manuscript Welsh the obscure vowel in question disappears altogether, so the steps are precisely what one would expect. Further, Irish enables one to see that *vend-* stands for an earlier *vind-*, which occurs only once in our early inscriptions, and that as *vinn*, namely on the Gwytherin Stone, in the name *Vinnemagli*, which is identical with the later *Vendumagli* of the Llanillteyrn Stone. This last proves that *nd* continued to be written for some time after the pronunciation had become *nn*, and disposes of the difficulty as to which of them may be claimed to be represented by the later form *Gwenfael*. Now *Vende-sethi* means *Vende-sēthi*, whereof *sēthl-* is the correct antecedent of our modern *hoedl*, life, lifetime; and it serves to give one an idea as to when the Welsh changed *s* into *h*, and *ē* into *oi*, *oe*. In the *Cambro-British Saints* (pp. 267, 268) the name appears as *Gvennoedyl*, and in the *Iolo MSS.* (p. 141) it is *Gwynhoedl*. In the *Myvyrian Archæology* (p. 741) it is *Gwynoedl*, which also occurs, p. 426, as *Gwynodl*, where *o* for *oe* marks the passing of the accent from the ultima to the penultimate.

The church bearing the name of Llangwynoedl or Llangwnodl is in the neighbourhood, and for my part I have very little doubt that the monument in question was the tombstone of the saint after whom that church is called. The mention of him in the *Myv. Archæology*, p. 426a of Gee's edition, is to the following effect:

"Gwynodl or Gwynoedyl, son of King Seithennin, from Maes Gwyddno, whose land was inundated by the sea. Llangwnodl in Lleyn." The children of Seithennin, who were ten in number, and included among them Gwynhoedl, are said in the *Iolo MSS.*, p. 141, to have become saints at Bangor, on the Dee. There is a similar reference to some of them also on page 105, where the name of the one here concerned is incorrectly given as *Geneddyl*. Then the passages in the *Cambro-British Saints*, of which the correct reading has been procured by Mr. Breese, explicitly connect the brothers Gwynoedyl and Tutclut with Lleyn. Lastly, it would be difficult perhaps to determine whether Tir Gwyn, as the field used (according to Mr. Jones Parry) to be called, meant the white or sacred land, or the land of Gwyn, that is of Gwynhoedl. As to the adjective *gwyn*, feminine *gwen*, meaning not only *white*, but also *blessed* and the like, I may add that, believing its original form *vind* to be a nasalised extension of the *vid* we have in the Latin *video* and its congeners, I should suggest that originally it did not mean a colour at all, but rather *seen, beheld, spectatus*, and that *Vendesetl* or *Gwynhoedl* means *vir spectata vita*, just as *Hoedloyw*, that is, I suppose, *Hoedl-loyw* must have meant 'him of the brilliant life': he was brother to Gwynhoedl. Lastly, as the O. Welsh habit was to write *r* for *rh*, there can be no doubt that *Hiroidil* on the Gwnnws stone stands for *Hirhoidil*, or, as it might now be written, *Hirhoedl*; and I am rather inclined to regard the early inscriptional forms *Evolengi* and *Euolenggi* as involving Celtic equivalents, now lost, of *ævum* and *longus*. It is needless to add the other names into which *bev*, *biu*, now *byw*, 'life, lifetime' (as in *yn dy fyw*, 'in thy lifetime') are found to enter, such as *Bodibeve*, *Conbevi*, later *Cynfyw*, *Biuhearn*, &c., or to dwell on the fact that the single name *Vendesetli* gives us a whole chapter on the history of phonetic decay in Welsh. Would that a few more such were found!

J. RHY8.

WELSH VERSIFICATION.

THE following summary of the laws of Welsh versification is offered to the notice of those who may wish, when reading Welsh poetry, to understand the broad principles of its structure. More it does not pretend to be. At the same time the writer, while generalising as far as he saw practicable the confusing multiplicity of definitions given by almost all writers on the subject (all in Welsh, so far as he knows), has attempted to embrace all really salient points.

The word *verse* in the following pages is used to designate one metrical line only.

1. The structure of verses is, in Welsh, founded on *assonance* (*cynganedd*), *rhyme* (*odli*), and the number of syllables in each verse (*cyhydedd*).

2. Sometimes short pieces of poetry have also each verse beginning with the same word (*cymmeriad geiriol*), or with the same letter (*cymmeriad llythyrenol*). In the latter are included all successions of verses which begin with a vowel. This characteristic, though formerly much used, is now but rarely employed, and needs, therefore, no illustration.

3. *Assonance* (*cynganedd*) consists in the recurrence, in one part of a verse, of one or more consonants (*cynganedd groes*) or syllables (*cynganedd sain*), which also occur in a preceding part of the same verse. Such recurring letters are here termed the *assonants* of those which precede, and to which they answer.

4. A consonantal assonance (*cynganedd groes*) consists of one or more consonants in the latter part of a verse recurring in the same *order* as the same consonants in the first part, but affected by different vowels. No intruding consonant is allowed between any two assonants.

E. g., "Y diafol, arglwydd dufwg,
_{1 2 1 2}
 Ti, du ei drem, tad y drwg."
_{1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4}

In the first verse of this couplet there are but two assonants, while in the second there are four.

(a) It is not necessary that all the consonants in the first part should have assonants in the second. Even one will suffice, the other intervening consonants, if there be any, being simply passed over unnoticed, as in the first verse of the above couplet.

(b) In this assonance, the first consonant in the verse, except *n*, which may or may not have its assonant, must have an assonant in the second part.

(c) The most perfect form of the consonantal assonance is that in which the two parts of the verse can be interchanged without violating either sense or assonance.

E. g., "Diwres dwyrain dros deirawr";
_{1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5}

Or "Dros deirawr diwres dwyrain."

5. A syllabic assonance (*cynghanedd sain*) consists in the rhyming of any syllable except the last in the second part, with a syllable in the first part of a verse.

E. g., (a) "Wyllo wrth rodio yr ydwyf."
_{1 2 1 2}

(b) "Ni chewch ddyben o'ch penyd,
 Diffaith a fu'ch gwaith i gyd."

In addition to the syllabic assonance there are also in the verse generally one or more consonantal assonances, which are not, however, subject to the same restrictions as a proper consonantal assonance.

(c) "Gwynfyd i'r diwyd a'r da."
_{1 2 3 1 2 3}

6. (a) The letter *h*, when it stands alone, is sometimes regarded as a simple aspirate. It does not then necessarily interfere with or take part in any assonance.

E. g., "Ceir gwybod cyn darfod dydd,
 Heb hirfaes, pwy a orfydd."
_{1 2 3 1 2 3}

(b) One consonant can be an assonant to two like consonants, or *vice versa*, when the latter immediately follow one another.

E. g., "Er cof fyth o'r cyfreithwyr."
 "Y mae, os lwn ym mai sydd,
 Lle i nodi truth lluniedydd."

See also the first and fourth verses of § (12.)

(c) The consonants *b, d, dd, f, g, l*, when they come next to *p, t, th, ff* (ph) *c, ll* respectively, are, as it were, absorbed into the latter, which alone rule the assonance.

E. g., "A'th ddawn yn ffrwd o'th enau."
 "Ond teg addef hyn i ti."

See also the fifth verse in § (12.)

(d) The *tenues c, p, t*, sometimes have their *mediae g, b, d* for their respective assonants.

E. g., "Ac yn ei fedd gwyn ei fyd."
 "Mae'n amgenach ei hachau,
 Hŷn ac uwch oedd nag ach Iau."
 "Gnwd tew, eginhad daear."

(e) Commonly, though not always, the letter *w* at the end of such words as *galw, hoyw*, etc., and sometimes also in the middle of compound words is elided, as in the following hepta-syllabic verses:—

"Canaf ei chlod hoywglod hi."
 "Anghenfil gwelw ddielwig,
 Pen isel ddelw dduddel ddig."

7. The number of syllables admissible in a verse (*cyhydedd*) may be any number from four to ten, according to the arrangement of Simwnt Fychan.

8. In some metres we have the following peculiarity. At the end of a deca-syllabic verse, and forming a part of it, one or more words, which must not, however, contain more than four syllables, are used as a passing link (*geiriau cyrch*) to connect it with the following verse, which must consist of six, nine, or ten syllables. When written or printed, such link-words are separated by a hyphen from those which precede. The syllable

next to the link-word must rhyme with the adjacent verses.

(a) When the decasyllabic verse is followed by one of six syllables, there must be in the beginning of the latter one or more assonants to a letter or letters in the link-word.

E. g., “Dy eirian, Ion clau, clywais—¹yn addo²

Noddi pawb a'th ymgnis.”
¹ ²

(b) In either of the other two cases the last syllable of the link-word must rhyme with a syllable in the middle of the following verse :—

E. g., “Troi esgarant traws a gwrol—a wnaeth
Yn nawdd a phenaeth iawn ddiffynol.”
“Bro'ch tadau, a bri'ch tudwedd,—a harddoch,
Ymae, wŷr, ynoch emau o rinwedd.”

9. There is also another and a peculiar method of rhyming (*proestio*) made use of in some metres. The last letter in each verse is the same ; but in each it is affected by a different vowel sound.

“Yn iach oll awen a chân
Yn iach les o hanes hen,
A'i felus gainc o flas gwin ;
Yn iach i mi mwyach ym Mon
Fyth o'i ôl gael y fath un :
Yn iach bob sarllach a swm,
Un naws a dail einioes dyn.”

10. These laws apply only to the stricter Welsh metres, commonly known as “the Four-and-twenty”. Besides these, there are, as in other languages, looser metres in which the strict laws of assonance are entirely or in part discarded, such as those used in psalmody and hymnody, in ballads and songs, etc.

11. The Four-and-twenty metres are different combinations of the seven admissible verses spoken of in § (7), each combination having of course its own peculiar laws. If the assonances, rhymes, and link-words be carefully attended to, there will be but little difficulty in perceiving the broad scheme of each metre.

From A.D. 1451 to 1819, all competitors for the chief

bardic prize at the National Eistedfodd were compelled to make use of all these metres in each poem, as they were arranged by Dafydd ap Edmwnd. In the latter year the restriction was withdrawn. Only two of them are here presented to the reader; but they are the two most commonly used—viz., the *Cywydd* and *Englyn*.

12. *Cywydd*. There are three kinds of this metre. The first consists of a couplet of rhyming verses of four syllables each, one of which ends with a monosyllable, and the other with a word of two or more syllables. One of the verses also consists of two dis-syllabic words. The second kind is made up of couplets of hepta-syllabic verses, which are subject to the same laws as the first. The third kind is also hepta-syllabic, but has the last syllable of the first verse rhyming with a syllable in the middle of the second. The kind here described as second is that most commonly used, and poems written in this metre are subject to no restriction as to length.

E. g., (a) “Mae bro mwy bri | Or, “Ni bu neb wr
Eto iti.” Rhwyddach rhoddwr”

(b) “O f’ einioes, ni chaf fwyniant
Heb Fôn, er na thôn na thant,
Nid oes trysor a ddorwn,
Na byd da ’n y bywyd hwn,
Na dail llwyn na dillynion,
Na byw hwy, oni bai hon.”

(c) “Yn ein plith o enau ’n plant,
Dy ogoniant, deg wiwner.”

This metre, in one or other of its forms, enters largely into the structure of the rest.

13. *Englyn*. There are several kinds also of this metre. That most commonly used is the following:—

“Awenawg wr o Wynedd—a yrwyd
O hiraeth i’r llygredd,
Ar arall dir i orwedd;
Dymâ fan fechan ei fedd.”

Each stanza consists of two couplets. The first verse has ten and the second six syllables, as described in § (8) (a). The second couplet is hepta-syllabic, and is

of the second kind described in § (12); it must also rhyme with the preceding verses. If the syllabic assonance be used in the first verse, the assonant must occur in the fifth syllable.

A second form of this metre is given by interchanging the positions of the two couplets above described, while a third consists of a quartett of hepta-syllabic verses, which rhyme in the manner described in § (9). The other metres have their own special laws. What has been said, however, is sufficient to illustrate the application of the stated laws to Welsh versification. Those who should wish to prosecute the study further, must have recourse to more elaborate works.

W. WATKINS.

THE DATE OF LLANTHONY ABBEY.

THERE are two important descriptions of Llanthony Abbey in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. One of them will be found in the first volume of the first series of that Journal, by the Rev. George Roberts, at that time of Monmouth. The other appeared ten years later, in the first volume of the third series, by Mr. E. A. Freeman. Mr. Roberts has entered more largely into the history of the Abbey, which he has worked out at considerable length, with so great success, that it may be reckoned among the most valuable of the articles in the whole collection. Mr. Freeman, on the other hand, has given a remarkably lucid and exhaustive architectural history of the remains of the church and other buildings of the monastery, and a no less valuable contribution to the Journal. He has not, however, entered into the general history of the foundation, while, on the other hand, Mr. Roberts has appended some architectural descriptions, the inaccuracy of which is pointed out by Mr. Freeman. Mr. Roberts infers that the church now remaining is the original one, and that the architectural details confirm his view. He

says Llanthony was built between 1108 and 1136, but much nearer the former date than the latter, as it was abandoned for Gloucester at the latter period. He puts, therefore, the completion of the structure not later than the year 1115. That such an early date is impossible, Mr. Freeman proves beyond all gainsaying, if the details can speak for themselves. So far from Llanthony being Norman, "it has nothing Norman about it, except that it retains the cushion-capital in its decorative shafts, and the round arch in some of its smaller apertures". The earliest transitional building in England, according to Mr. Freeman, is Malmesbury Abbey, commenced about 1135, and "is thoroughly Norman, except that its pier-arches are obtusely pointed", whereas the transitional work of Llanthony is far in advance of this, the west front being nearly confirmed lancet-work.

Mr. Roberts' notion of the present being the original church must then be condemned. He brings down the minute details of its history until 1178, and only adds that the establishment "fell into contempt and ruin in the time of Edward IV". On the other hand, Mr. Freeman shows that it continued to exist until the time of the dissolution, and was only annexed to the Gloucester Llanthony by that king. There is no evidence against the rebuilding, "which architectural science makes perfectly certain". In confirmation of this view Mr. Freeman points out that during the twelfth century there was a single prior and a single set of monks dwelling in one or other of the two abbeys. The deed of Edward IV set forth separate priors, separate monks, and separate properties. How this separation was made is uncertain. The old church would probably be neglected during the establishing of the Gloucester house, and "be rebuilt" when the relations of the two foundations were finally settled, and the Monmouthshire Llanthony became a distinct, if not a subordinate establishment. Mr. Freeman thus puts the rebuilding about the year 1200, the work being gradually done, so that some portions date from the fourteenth century.

If any confirmation of the correctness of this view

were required, it may be to some extent supplied by the sepulchral slab which attracted the attention of the members during the late visit of the Association, and which is here given from a drawing, made on that occasion by Mr. Worthington Smith. A representation of it is indeed attached to Mr. Roberts' article, but ludicrously incorrect, as will be seen on comparing the two together (see vol. i, p. 245). To point out its inaccuracies by description would be difficult; and nothing but having the two side by side can convey an idea of the difference. Here, at any rate, we have a real thirteenth century slab of somewhat advanced character, and which would, to a certain extent, show that at that period the monks, or some of them, were settled in their Monmouthshire house.

Among other stones scattered about is one, the use of which was not explained by anyone during the visit. In the hope that some of our members may tell us what it is, it is here appended. The cut is one-fourth the real size; the section, one-eighth. It does not appear to have been intended for the insertion of small shafts. This is also from a drawing of Mr. Smith.

E. L. BARNWELL.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1876.

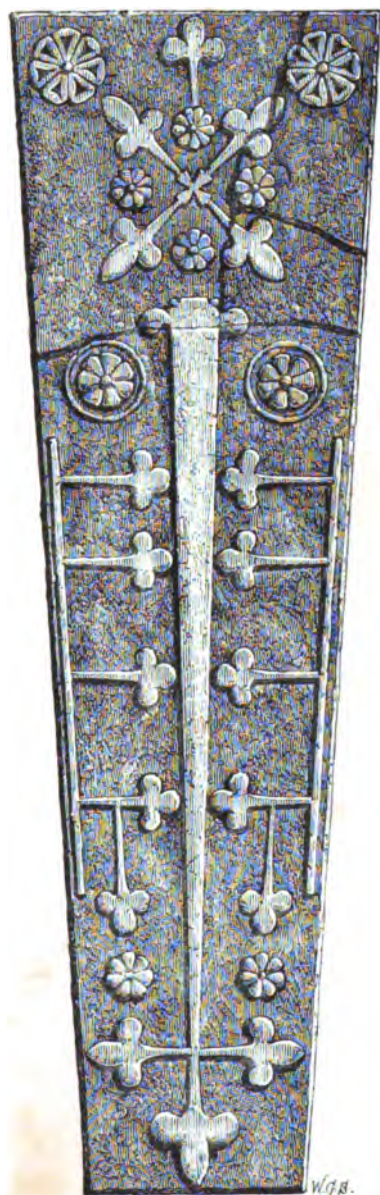
RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance received from the late Treasurer - -	54	11 10	Editor's salary - -	50	0 0
Subscriptions, including arrears - -	304	7 0	Printing - -	218	8 4
By volumes sold - -	8	3 6	Engraving, etc. - -	64	6 2
Balance of Local Fund, Abergavenny - -	5	10 4	Mr. Worthington Smith's expenses at Abergavenny - -	6	3 0
			Rev. D. R. Thomas, postage and parcels -	3	1 10
			G. E. Robinson, Esq., ditto -	4	16 0
			Balance - -	25	17 4
	£372	12 8		£372	12 8

Examined the above, compared with Vouchers, and found the same correct.

ARTHUR GORE }
D. PHILLIPS LEWIS } *Auditors.*

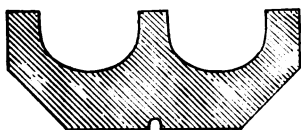
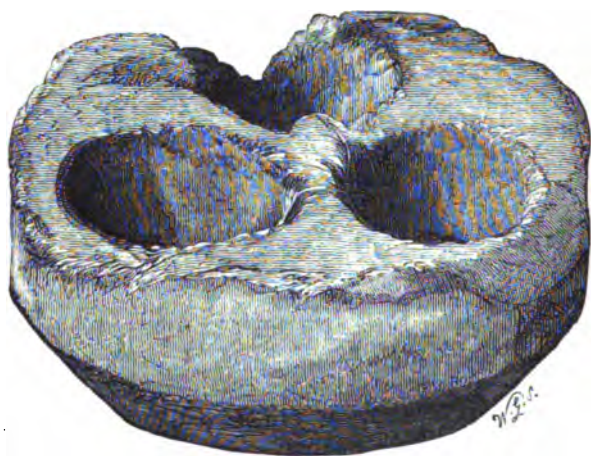
April 24th, 1877.

E. L. BARNWELL, M.A., *Treasurer.*



SEPULCHRAL SLAB, LLANTHONY.

Scale—1 inch to the foot.



STONE FOUND AT LLANTHONY.

One-fourth actual size.

Obituary.

THE LATE T. TALBOT BURY, Esq., F.S.A., V.P. R.I.B.A., ETC.—Mr. Bury was one of the oldest and staunchest friends of the Cambrian Archæological Association, which he first joined during the Ludlow Meeting in 1852. Nor did he, until the last three or four years, ever fail to attend its annual meetings. His health latterly had become delicate, so that he was unable to go through the exertion and labour of Welsh excursions. As long, however, as he was able to attend, he invariably contributed much to the pleasure of the meetings by his genial manner and never-tiring good nature. He was always ready to assist in the discussion of any architectural question, for which he was thoroughly qualified by his knowledge and experience. Nor was he less ready to assist with his pencil, as the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* prove.

He was also, for many years, a member of the Council of the Royal Archæological Institute, at the annual meetings of which he always took an active part. On such occasions he was generally president of the *dining section*, and his geniality so diffused itself throughout the company that what would probably have been a stiff and formal meeting was always, under his auspices, a pleasant and social one.

His career as an architect was very successful; but of late years he was, on account of declining health, unable to pursue his professional duties with vigour. Among the many churches built by him there is not one that does not exhibit his good taste and judgment, especially in all questions of ornamental details, which were never introduced by him for the mere purpose of ornamenting without reference to their use or relation to the building,—an error not uncommon among those who think they can improve on mediæval examples. About thirty years ago he wrote *The History and Description of the Styles of Architecture of various Countries*, being one of Weale's Rudimentary Series. Previously to that work he had put out one on the *Remains of Ecclesiastical Woodwork*,—a book of great merit, but unfortunately now extremely rare. Mr. Bury was, perhaps, still more remarkable for his skill as an architectural draughtsman, of which he has left numerous beautiful specimens setting forth his artistic powers. These are at present in the charge of Walter H. Tregullis, Esq., the chief draughtsman at the War Office, Horse Guards, who will be happy to communicate with any one desirous of possessing a memento of one who was as distinguished for his professional attainments as for his kind and social character.

He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and an Asso-

ciate of the Society of Civil Engineers, as well as a member of many other learned societies. He was of an ancient family in Worcestershire, and connected with the great house of Talbot. He died a widower, on the 23rd of February last, and was buried at Norwood Cemetery.

REV. JOHN PETER, F.G.S.—An able Welsh scholar and antiquary has passed away in the person of Mr. Peter, at the comparatively early age of 44. Born at Bala in 1833, he overcame the disadvantages of his early life by an ardent and persevering love of self-culture. Going as a young man to the Continent, for the purpose of learning French and German, he added to these an acquaintance with other languages both ancient and modern; so that his favourite study of the Welsh was not carried on from the narrow point of view of a mere native, but was grounded on the sound principles of philology, as he has shown by his review of the *Grammatica Cellica*, published in the *Traethodydd*. Objects of antiquarian interest found in him a ready and watchful student, and many a notice in our own and kindred journals has come directly or indirectly from him. Another pursuit that beguiled and gave interest to his many journeyings in the course of his special duties, was that of geology; and we understand that the collection of fossils which he had made is about to be presented to the College at Aberystwith, to form, we trust, the nucleus of a museum, so ably pleaded for by Professor Rudler in Part I of the *Cymmrodor*. Mr. Peter was one of the tutors in the Independent College at Bala, and a hard-working toiler for his denomination. Had his early opportunities been greater, and more leisure attended his later exertions, the powers which he proved himself to possess would certainly have raised his name, had his life been spared a little longer, to a very prominent place in the ranks of Welsh philologists.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

COYTY CASTLE.

SIR,—The following notes may form an interesting appendage to the excellent article on Coyty Castle in the January number of the Journal of the Association. On page 8 we are told that 'Margaret', one of the coheirs of Richard de Turberville, married Sir Richard Stackpole, of Stackpole, and that their issue was two heiresses. There is, amongst the Harleian MSS. (No. 1241), a pedigree of Vernon, which throws some light on this matter. Thomas de Stackpole had a son, Sir Richard, whose son Richard, by Isabel,

daughter of...Laundry, was father of a daughter Isabel, heiress of Stackpole. She married Rees ab Griffith, and their daughter and heiress Joane married Sir Richard de Vernon, of Harlaston and Haddon, and by him was mother of Richard Vernon, of Haddon Hall and Tong Castle, who married Benedicta, daughter of William Ludlow, son of Sir John Ludlow, by Isabel his wife, daughter of Ralph Lingen of Wigmore. Richard Vernon had issue by his wife Benedicta a son, Sir William Vernon, of Tong Castle and Haddon Hall, who married Margaret Swynfen, heiress of Pipe, in Staffordshire, and by her (who died 1460) was father of Sir Henry Vernon, of Tong Castle and Haddon Hall, who was in high favour with Henry VII, who made him governor or tutor of his eldest son, Prince Arthur. Sir Henry rebuilt his castle at Tong in 1500, making it one of those picturesque, embattled manor houses of brick and stone, so well suited to our country, as engravings of it, still extant, show. He married Lady Anne Talbot, daughter of John, second Earl of Shrewsbury, and by her had many children, of whom Sir Richard, the eldest, succeeded him. Thomas was of Stokesay, *jure uxoris* Humphrey, of Hodnet, and Arthur was priest of the latter parish. Though so well known a family and possessing a Norman pedigree previously to their entering England, yet the descent of the Vernons is somewhat confused. The Sir Richard Vernon who married the heiress of Stackpole was son of Sir Richard Vernon, of Haddon Hall, by Isabel, sister and heiress of Fulk Pembruge, of Tong Castle, which he had inherited from his ancestors, the Harcourts, Zouches, and Belmeises, to the last of whom it had been given by King Henry on the forfeiture of Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury. Sir Richard Vernon, last named, was the son of William Vernon, of Haddon Hall and Harleston, son of Richard Vernon, by Margaret, daughter and coheiress of William Camville, of Clifton Camville, son of Sir Richard Vernou, of Haddon Hall and Harleston, son of another Richard Vernon, son of Sir Richard Vernon, son of William de Vernon, of Haddon Hall, and *jure uxoris* of Harleston, he having married the sole heiress of Gilbert Franceys, Lord of Harleston. This William de Vernon was son of Richard de Vernon, whose wife brought him the well known seat of the family, Haddon Hall, in Derbyshire, she being Avicia, only daughter and heiress of William Avenel, of Haddon Hall.

Sir Henry Vernon comes principally before us in border history, from his connection with Prince Arthur, who kept his court at Ludlow Castle, as chief of the Lords Marchers, and it was in the chapel at Bewdley that he was contracted to the ill-fated Catherine of Arragon. It was probably in order to be near his charge that Sir Henry Vernon rebuilt the castle at Tong. He died there in 1515, and his wife, the Lady Anne, in 1494, and is buried in the church at Tong, under a handsome tomb of alabaster, with effigies of himself and lady lying upon it. He also presented a very large bell to the church.

H. F. J. V.

OLD FONTS AND STOUPS.

SIR,—There are a great number of these to be met with here and there throughout North Wales. Sometimes we find in a church an old font, which has been supplanted by a new one when the church was rebuilt, and occasionally we find two ancient fonts in the same church without any tradition attached to them. A few of these unused fonts are found either by the vicarages or else in or close to the church. The following, which have come under my notice, may be worth recording. There are also a good many holy water stoups still in existence.

1. In *Llandinam* Church, Montgomeryshire, underneath the belfry or steeple is the old font that formerly stood in the parish church before its late restoration. Externally it is scored with incisions, which prove it to have been used for sharpening instruments, such as knives. The bowl is large and is leaded. Although unused it is still carefully kept, and its place has been supplied by a more elaborate font of very modern make.

2. *Llanllechlied*.—The old holy water stoup of the parish church of Llanllechlied, Carnarvonshire, is in the wall of the new church. The bowl was cut down, so as to allow of the old stoup being utilised in the new building, but the bottom of the bowl was spared, a small portion only was left, and that because it was unnecessary to cut the stone square, as it could very well be used without going to this expense. This remaining part of the stoup will be found in a kind of archway by the church porch, which leads into a kind of cellar under the west end of the church, where coals, spades, &c., are kept. The bottom part of the stoup, with a part of the bowl, is still seen. It faces outwards, and is on the right hand side as the cellar is entered.

3. *Pentraeth*, in Anglesey, has two fonts. The one is, or was in the porch, the other is inside the church. Both are old fonts and similar in construction, and quite large enough to immerse infants. No one could tell where the one in the porch came from, nor whether it was the original one or not.

4. *Llanarmon-dyffryn-ceiriog*.—By the porch at Llanarmon vicarage, on the left hand side as you enter, is either an old font or a holy water stoup. It came from the old church. Judging from its size, it appears to have been a stoup, but possibly it may have been a font. Still it is hardly so large in the bowl as the old fourteenth century fonts, and I am inclined to think it was a stoup.

5. *Yspythly Ifan* has, leaning against the wall outside the porch, on the east side, an old font, octagonal in form, which was rescued by Miss Wynne, of Voelas, from use as a pigtrough, and it was placed within the precincts of the churchyard for safety. It would be safer within than without the church. There can be no doubt of its being a font, its shape and the hole for letting out the water prove its former use.

6. *Llanidloes*.—There is an old font in this church. It was formerly in a kind of lumber room on the ground floor of the steeple, but it has been removed inside the church by the present incumbent, and it now lies close to the font that presumably took its place, and it blocks up the recess where the more modern font is placed.

7. *Cilcain*.—In this church are both an old Norman font and also the old stoup. They are firmly secured, by being cemented in a corner of the church. The bowl of the font is not large, while the stoup is larger than usual. Both could have been stoups. The place where the stoup was can be seen, the mortar having given way a little. There is also a piscina in this church, preserved in the same manner as are the other remains. All these are placed together and firmly secured, as stated above.¹

Mold.—There is a font in front of the vicarage at Mold.

Pontyglyn.—On the road-side between Corwen and Cerrig y Drudion, at a place called Pontyglyn, is to be seen a font of a plain octagonal form, built into the wall. It is used at present as a receptacle to supply the thirsty with water when climbing up to pleasant Cerrig from Corwen. .

8. *Cerrig y Drudion*.—At a farm called Glynnauau is an old font somewhat mutilated, and used as a trough. There are three churches in those parts without old fonts. This is said to have been formerly in Cerrig y Drudion old church.

9. *Llansantffraid Glyn Ceiriog*.—There is in front of the Glyn vicarage what is said to have been a font, but it looks more like a vase, standing on a Doric grooved shaft. It may indeed have been a font, for it somewhat resembles one which is kept in the vestry of Pentre Voelas Church.

It seems a pity that the old fonts now referred to, and others similarly put aside, for there are others in churches in both the dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph that have been thus displaced, should have been discarded in the too general manner that they have been. They are simple but massive fonts, and there is a stability about them that contrasts favourably with some of those that have taken their places. One would think that the simple fact that for generations past the inhabitants of the parishes where they are have been baptised in them, would have caused them to continue in their original use, and so have retained this link, to bind together the past and the present.

E. O.

SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE

SIR,—After the reading of the paper on the above subject at the Abergavenny meeting in 1876, a question arose as to the correctness of a statement contained in it, to the effect that the archbishop condemned Oldcastle to death. I have since then referred to

¹ For an engraving and description of the font, see *Arch. Camb.*, 1846, pp. 441, 442.

Reeves's *History of English Law*, and find there some countenance for it, though it must be confessed the whole question is an obscure one. The punishment of heretics by burning is mentioned in Bracton, but it is doubtful whether the writ "*De heretico comburendo*" was a common law process or given by the statute 2 Henry IV, c. 15. By this statute, if the offender was canonically convicted, he was to be confined in prison at the discretion of the ordinary, and moreover, to be put to the secular court to pay a fine, to be assessed by the diocesan, to the king. If the person so convicted refused to abjure his opinions, or after abjuration relapsed, it was enacted that in such cases *credence should be given to the diocesan* or his commissary, and the sheriff, mayor, or bailiff of the place should be present when sentence was given, if required by the diocesan, and after sentence was given should receive, and *there before the people in a high place cause to be burnt*, to the example and terror of others. In Cotton's abridgment of the statutes, however, I see under date 25 February, 2 Henry IV, "The same day was a writ sent to the sheriffs of London for the burning of William Sawtra, a clerk, convicted of the clergie, and by them appointed and brought to be burned. This may have been after the passing of the statute". If so, the issue of the writ in the king's court gave a semblance of authority and sanction to the sheriff to carry out the ordinary's sentence. The statute was an exceptional one and shortly after (Richard II) repealed.

Yours,

R. W. B.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE arrangements for the Annual Meeting at Carnarvon are progressing under the direction of a Local Committee with Sir Llewelyn Turner as Chairman, and Mr. Lewis Rees Thomas, Solicitor, as Secretary. As twenty-nine years have elapsed since the former Meeting, and there are but few members still surviving of those who took part on that occasion, it will be practically new ground, and ground full of objects of varied archaeological interest, over the greater portion of which the members will have the advantage of the guidance of one well acquainted with their features and history. The fine Castle has long been the special care and study of him who is now its official custodian, and whose comprehensive work upon it is, we are glad to learn, nearly ready for the press. Two fine rooms within the walls have been placed at the service of the Association for the museum and the meetings. The places of interest within reach are very numerous, and touch on many different lines of archaeology. There are earthworks, cromlechau, and Roman remains, castles, abbeys, and collegiate churches,—all the elements of a most attractive meeting. It will take place about the second week in August.

THE CELTIC CHAIR AT OXFORD.—From the candidates for this chair a right worthy appointment has been made in the person of our learned and able correspondent John Rhys, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. A career of high distinction at the University, followed up by vigorous after-study, has now been crowned by a position for which he is singularly well qualified, and one to which, beyond probably any other living man, he will be able to do full justice. Being but comparatively young for the post, yet specially adapted for its requirements, and with ample leisure and ability for doing full justice to his opportunities, we look forward to a new era of Celtic study under his auspices; and we are heartily glad that this great branch of the family of languages is likely at last to receive the attention it has long demanded. Mr. Rhys' *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, which have appeared almost concurrently with his appointment, give the most tangible proof of his suitability for the post, and the surest guarantee of what may yet be expected of him.

WE have received the prospectus of a new work, shortly to be published in four volumes octavo, which will commend itself to many of our readers. It is entitled *The History of the Princes, the Lords Marcher, and the ancient Nobility of Powys Fadog, and the ancient Lords of Arwystli, Cydwauan, and Meirionydd*. The author is J. Y. W. Lloyd, Esq., of Clochfaen, M.A., than whom few people are better acquainted with the subject; and it is to be illustrated by Edward H. Lloyd, Esq., the son of another valued member of our Association.

A *Glossary of Words* used in the dialect of Cheshire is also advertised for the press, from the pen of the late Lieut.-Colonel Egerton Leigh, M.P., one of the Council of the English Dialect Society, who has founded his collection on a similar attempt made by Roger Wilbraham, F.R.S. and F.S.A., and contributed to the Society of Antiquaries in 1875. The dialect peculiar to the county is, we are told, rapidly dying out, so that in a few years such a work as this would be most imperfect, and well nigh impossible. We cannot, therefore, but rejoice that so careful an observer as Colonel Egerton Leigh should both have enlisted so many coadjutors, and himself have written down from the lips of the peasantry so large a quantity of their vernacular sentences and trite sayings. The work is to be published by subscription, by Minshall and Hughes, Eastgate Row, Chester.

CWRT PLAS YN DRE, DOLGELLEY.—This old house, whose antecedents have been closely discussed in our pages (1876, p. 135), has just fallen under the auctioneer's hammer, and been bought by a tradesman in the town. The historical associations which a late tradition had woven around it, have received a somewhat rude shock, and it is not unlikely that the old house itself will have to make way for a more convenient if not more honoured substitute.

QUERY.—No. 155 in Hübner's book is a stone with an inscription which is far from satisfactorily made out. It is here called *Maenhir Llanol yn Llanbabo*, in Anglesey. Is the stone still known, where is it, and how could a stranger best find it? What is the nearest railway station, and how far would that be? These are questions which one would be glad to have answered by a member who happens to know the locality.

J. R.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS.—“C.” writes from the Athenæum Club:—“Those who desire to preserve ancient monuments, but regard Sir John Lubbock's Bill as interfering too far with private property, are wont to say that, generally speaking, the owners of such monuments, if properly addressed, will usually be minded to hear reason. If so, it may be worth while, with your assistance, to try the experiment upon the owner of the following very curious remains, now in course of destruction. A few days ago I walked from Montgomery to Chirbury, crossing Offa's Dyke, and diverging right and left to visit tumuli at Dudston and Winsbury. These, though set down in the Ordnance as tumuli only, are really moated mounds, of the character of those known as burhs, thrown up by Queen Æthelflæd early in the tenth century, one of which, mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, gave name to Chirbury, and another still remains at Tamworth. Each stands on the verge of a farmyard, and of each one half has recently been removed by the farmer, who has also filled up half the moat. Hard by, where Offa's Dyke crosses the turnpike road, it has been removed, in modern times, for a furlong or more, and in the opposite direction, where it strikes Lymore Park, a much wider gap has been cut in it than was necessary for the insertion of an ordinary field-gate. Scarce a mile from these earthworks, on the Welsh side of the Dyke, is Hên-Domen the ‘Old Tump’, one of the most perfect and characteristic burhs in Britain. Here, I am happy to say, no serious mischief has been done; but the fence is imperfect, and the gate removed, and heavy cattle entering from the adjacent pasture tread down the sides and steep slopes of the mound and banks, and poach the soil into mud. Now, these earthworks in that district possess a very peculiar interest. The date of Offa's Dyke is recorded by Asser, and that of these three burhs, regard being had to their pattern and to their proximity to Chirbury, can be referred with almost equal certainty to a known date and people, and thus is shown the occupation of this part of the Welsh border by the Saxons from the latter half of the eighth to the tenth century. They are all, I believe, the property of one landlord, and a word to the several tenants from him would certainly stop all the destruction now in progress. I am happy to be able to testify, from actual inspection, that the two moated mounds above the Moat-lane station, the very grand moated mound at Newtown, the circular bank at Abermule, the curious embanked hollow on the hill above Montgomery, and the short dyke connected with that work and parallel

and in advance of that of Offa, are all left to natural decay alone, as is the curious British earthwork called Fridd Faldwin, and what remains of the Norman castles of Montgomery and Dolforwyn. As my object is, not to write a topographical essay, for which you would have no space, but to call attention to the state of certain early monuments, I will not trouble you with any speculations upon the site of the Chirbury mound, or upon the Roman camp which there remains, unnoticed by the Ordnance Surveyors".—*The Times*, April 11th.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS.—At Caerleon-on-Usk, during the progress of some drainage works now being carried on, a very interesting discovery of Roman tessellated pavement, coins, and objects of minor value has been made. The present discovery bears out the tradition that the city suffered from a severe conflagration, as a stratum of charcoal about 4 in. thick has been observed through the whole length of the cutting, and about 3 ft. from the surface. The pavement was found in Backhall Street. It was evidently the floor of an apartment, about 30 ft. by 16 ft., the walls of which were standing tolerably perfect to the height of 2 ft., and were found to be decorated with coloured garlands. The design of the pavement is a floral one, highly ornamental, and worked out in six colours—viz., red, yellow, green, grey, black, and white. The pavement was laid in concrete upon flat tiles, beneath which was a hypocaust. Unfortunately the pillars supporting the pavements were found to have given way in several places, but as much as possible has been removed to the local museum, which contains a large variety of Roman remains previously discovered. The coins found were four in number, all bronze, and of the name of Vespasian.—*The Standard*, April 7th.

Reviews.

LECTURES ON WELSH PHILOLOGY. By JOHN RHYS, M.A., late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; Perpetual Member of the Paris Philological Society. London: Trübner and Co., Ludgate Hill, 1877.

SINCE the publication of Edward Lhuyd's *Archæologia Britannica* in 1707, we have met with no work on Welsh philology to compare with Mr. Rhys' *Lectures*. In both we have the same wide knowledge of the cognate languages, and the same richness of illustration; but here we also have the latest results of the new science of comparative philology applied to the matter in hand. The historical value and importance of this method is very great; and its pursuit in the pages before us may be compared to a voyage under the charge of a skilful pilot, into a region full of interest, but little known. Few have been the scholars who have preceded him in this

path, and not one has shown the same competence and ability in its treatment.

In a series of seven *Lectures*, the substance of which was delivered in the first instance at Aberystwyth College in 1874, Mr. Rhys has discussed the principles which lie at the root of all true Welsh glottology; and the result is that we have here a series of pictures which place before us no indistinct outlines of the dim past of our tongue. The material upon which he has mainly worked, and out of which he has elaborated his conclusions, has been the early and Ogmic inscriptions (for which our own pages have been put under large contribution), Old Welsh glosses, and such remains of a still earlier language as have been recognised in names of places and persons mentioned in such writings as Ptolemy's *Geography*, the *Itinerary* of Antoninus, and the *Gallic War* of Cæsar.

Commencing with an introductory sketch of glottology, by the aid of which he reinvests the Aryo-European races with much of their ancient habits, rites, and peculiarities, Mr. Rhys proceeds, by the application of Grimm's Law, to define the position which the Celtic languages occupy in that family. Having pointed out the inadequacy of the phonological argument for the classification into Kymric and Goidelic Celts, he divides them into Continental and Insular, and adds that this "does not in any wise interfere with the probability of the continental Celts having invaded this island, and taken possession of extensive tracts of it, long after they and the insular Celts had differentiated themselves in point of language and history". The Picts he assigns, in opposition to Mr. Skene in his *Celtic Scotland*, to a Kymric rather than a Goidelic origin; and he compares the settlement of Gaels from Ireland in Scotland to the colonisation of Armorica by the Britons. The conclusion to which his line of argument has led him is that "a Celtic people speaking one and the same language came from the Continent and settled in this island, and that sooner or later some of them crossed over to Ireland, and made themselves a home there; that owing to their being separated by an intervening sea, there grew up between them differences of dialect, to which the probable adoption of their language by races whom they may have found in possession of both islands more or less materially contributed"; and that in the course of many centuries these differences had become so many and such that they could no longer be said to speak one language, but two nearly related languages,—Goidelic in Ireland, and Kymric here. But that this divergence must have been comparatively recent is shown by a reference to the similarity in character of the two races so late as the time of Queen Elizabeth.

In his second chapter, on "Welsh Consonants", Mr. Rhys sets forth with a summary of the more common mutations in Welsh and Irish, and then enters into a detailed discussion of them individually. The treatment of each letter forms a string of cameos that enhances the attractiveness of the subject; and there is given a description of a curious instrument, the Logograph, invented by

Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., to record the pneumatic action which accompanies the articulation of sounds by the human voice. The application of the teachings of this instrument, in combination with the other lines of argument, has shown Welsh phonology to be not only "far from devoid of interest", but "the regularity which pervades it leaves but little to be desired; so that it falls, comparatively speaking, not so very far short of the requirements of an exact science". The difficulty of the study arises mainly, he tells us, from the large scale in which phonetic decay has taken place, so that "instead of, as is sometimes stated, Welsh or Irish being the key to so many other languages, the reverse would be nearer the truth, and we want concentrated upon them all the light that can possibly be derived from the other Aryan tongues"—a principle which Mr. Rhys has acted consistently up to, and has set forth with an exuberance of illustration.

The fourth Lecture gives a sketch of the history of the Welsh language, which he parcels out into the following periods:—1. Pre-historic Welsh, ranging from the time when the ancestors of the Welsh and Irish could no longer be said to form one nation, to the subjugation of the Britons by Julius Agricola, or, roughly, to the end of the first century. 2. Early Welsh of the time of the Roman occupation to the time of the departure of the Romans in the beginning of the fifth century. 3. Early Welsh of what is called the Brit-Welsh period, from that date till about the end of the seventh century or the beginning of the eighth. 4. Old Welsh from that time to the coming of the Normans into Wales, in the latter part of the eleventh century. 5. Mediæval Welsh, from that time to the Reformation. 6. Modern Welsh, from that epoch to the present day. These periods are treated in reverse order, the two last briefly, the others more at length, because around them circle the chief difficulties in the process, and they supply the scantiest data. Yet from such data as is available Mr. Rhys proves the former existence of cases in Welsh, and argues, moreover, with great ability, on strictly phonological grounds, that early inscriptions so often assumed to be Irish, are properly and really Welsh. That the country was occupied by the Gaels he denies, and shows that the place-names upon which so much weight has been laid, have been partly misunderstood, and have partly arisen from later and simpler causes. Nay, the same reasoning ought to prove that the Seison also had once occupied the country.

The difficult questions, Who were the præ-Celtic inhabitants of the islands, and whether the Celtic languages still have non-Aryan traits, which may be ascribed to their influence? are both handled with much skill. The Basque or Iberian theory labours under the disadvantage, from a glottological point of view, that the language is only known now in a comparatively late form, and therefore does not supply suitable material to work upon; but, turning to another non-Aryan family, he finds a remarkable similarity between the Celtic and the Finnic groups, and he concludes that "the British

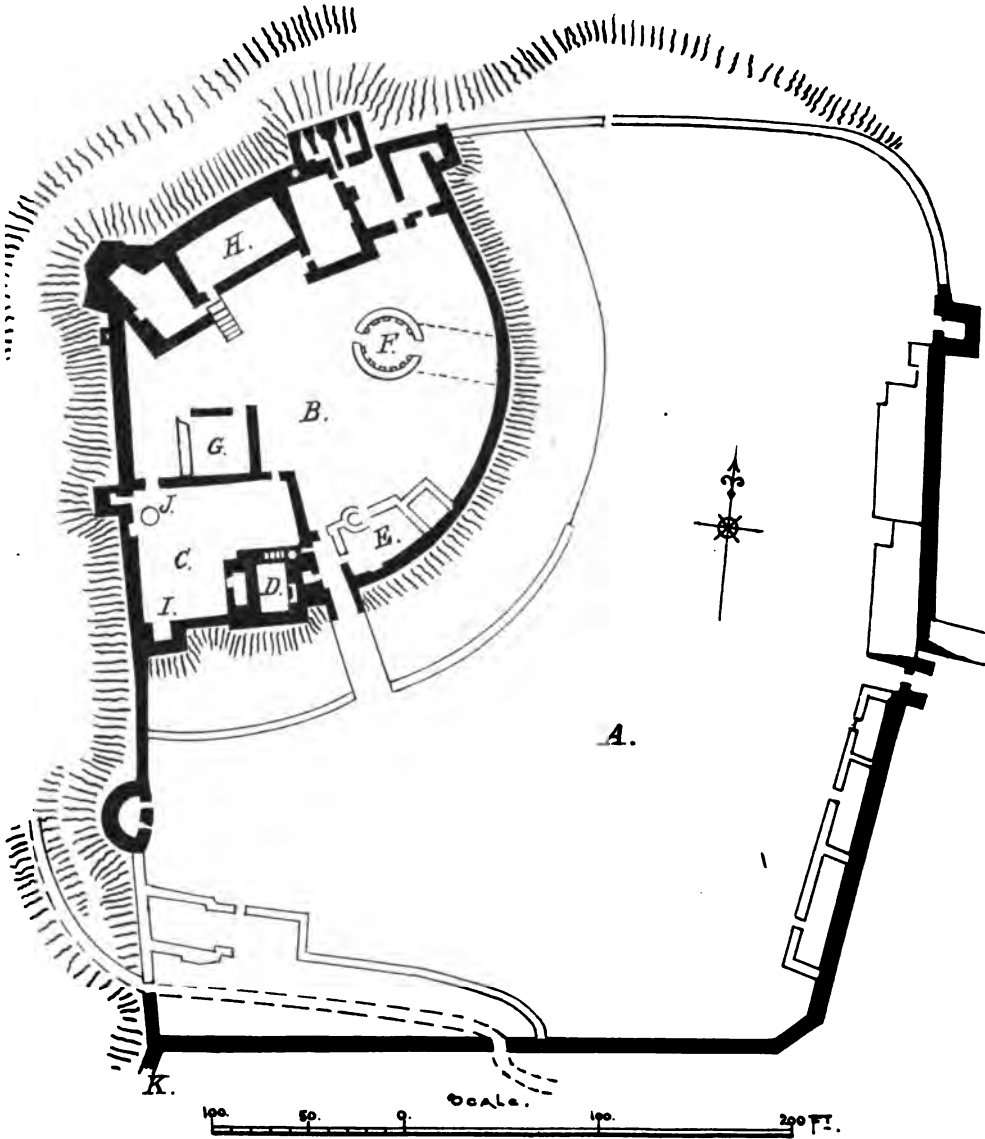
Isles, before the Celts came, were occupied by distinct races, of Iberian and Finnic origin respectively, or else, in case it could be made out that Basque is related to the Finnic tongues by a homogeneous Ibero-Finnic race, forming the missing link between the Iberians and the Finns". An analysis of names preserved in Ptolemy's Geography and the Itinerary of Antoninus, enables him to point out certain localities in the British Isles which were occupied by these, or at all events, by tribes which were not of a Goidelo-Kymric origin. And he shows that rather more than half of what is now England belonged in Cæsar's time to tribes of Gaulish origin. Referring to a map of Britain at the beginning of the seventh century in Freeman's *Old English History*, he points out that the tract of country which the English then ruled over south of the Humber, coincided almost exactly with the boundary of the Gaulish portion of Britain, and closes with the pregnant remark that this apparent recognition of Celtic landmarks by the later invaders is a fact, the historical and political significance of which is well deserving of the historian's attention.

In a learned chapter on Ogams Mr. Rhys thrusts on one side the cryptic view taken by some of this kind of writing, and in conjunction with the Runes, he would trace them back to Phœnician origin; or rather as he sums up the chief points of his theory, "the Ogam alphabet is of double origin, forming a sort of compromise between the east and the west. The characters used, if considered merely as writing and without reference to their meaning, are European, and traceable to the quaternary period; and the same may probably be said of the direction of the writing from left to right. The order of the letters, on the other hand, and some of their names admit of being traced to a Phœnician origin. The Celts appear to have got their Ogams from the Teutons, who seem to have used an alphabet of that description before they adopted the characters of the Roman alphabet".

An Appendix on early inscriptions, with an enumeration of them, arranged according to their counties—a disquisition on Maccu, Mucoi, Maqui, Macwy, and on some Welsh names of metals and articles made of metal, with additions, corrections, and an index, closes this learned and valuable work, the contents of which we have briefly touched upon, with the view of leading others to go and study it for themselves in its copious but well digested details, and in the assurance that they will derive from it not only the profit of a truer knowledge of the Welsh language, but also the pleasure that arises from the study of a subject handled by a master mind.



: LUDLOW CASTLE :



- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>A.</i> Outer Ward. | <i>G.</i> Kitchen |
| <i>B.</i> Middle Ward. | <i>H.</i> Hall. |
| <i>C.</i> Inner Ward. | <i>I.</i> Oven Tower |
| <i>D.</i> Keep. | <i>J.</i> Postern Tower & Well. |
| <i>E.</i> Gatehouse. | <i>K.</i> Junction of Town Wall. |
| <i>F.</i> Chapel. | |

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XXXI.

JULY, 1877.

LUDLOW CASTLE.

LUDLOW CASTLE is the glory of the middle marches of Wales, and first in place among the many military structures by which the great county of Salop has been adorned and defended. It is a noble specimen of military, palatial, and even ecclesiastical architecture, of high antiquity and of historic fame. It is probably without rival in Britain for the sylvan beauty of its position, in which wood and water, and meadows of wide expanse and rare fertility, are combined with rugged and lofty crags, of which the walls and towers seem to form a component part, so natural are the tints of their lichens, so thick the foliage, and so close the embrace of their ivy. Nor are its associations with the past unworthy of so bright a scene. Here, in the age of chivalry, the Lacys and the Mortimers achieved many of those feats of arms which filled the border counties with their renown. Here Stephen exercised his great personal strength on behalf of the heir of the Scottish throne, who was about to be hauled up into the beleaguered Castle by a somewhat uncouth and unusual engine of war; and against these formidable walls the wild tribes of Wales flung themselves for two centuries, only to fall back, like the surge of the sea, broken and scattered. The Castle of Ludlow was the early residence of Edward IV, and the cradle of his

infant sons ; and here died Prince Arthur, the elder brother of Henry VIII. In rather later times, within these walls sat that celebrated Council of Wales of which Henry Sydney was long the President, and which the chambers of the building, ruined and roofless as they are, show to have been lodged so splendidly. Here, too, towards the close of that brilliant but vicious provincial court, the attractions of which were felt even by the austere Baxter, Butler wrote a part of his immortal satire, and the masque of *Comus* was first given to the world. The history of Ludlow, however, both Castle and Borough, has already been written, for its early period, with scrupulous accuracy by Mr. Eyton ; and at greater length, and down to a later period, by Mr. Wright ; and the object of the present paper is only to describe the particulars of the Castle, or at least of the military part of it, and thus to supply an admitted deficiency.

The Castle of Ludlow crowns a rocky promontory which projects at a height of above a hundred feet over the union of the Corve with the Teme. Eastwards, and in its immediate rear, and rather lower than the Castle, but much above the adjacent plain, stands the grand cruciform church with its lofty central tower, and about and below it the quaint old town. To the north, far below the walls, the Corve and the Teme are seen to wind across the meads which they fertilise, while to the west opens the deep and narrow ravine down which their combined waters flow to the distant Severn. Formerly, when the mead was a morass, and the ravine choked with fallen timber and the irregularities of an obstructed drainage, the defence on these two most exposed quarters must have been peculiarly strong, and an addition, by no means unnecessary, to the security of the March.

The promontory is in plan rather more than a right angle, and its two sides are protected by nature. From the angle, at a radius of about two hundred feet, a broad and deep ditch has been excavated from cliff to

cliff, and thus, as at Norham, encloses an area in plan a quadrant, though not of extreme regularity. This forms the middle ward of the Castle, and the inner ward is carved out of it in its south-western corner. The outer ward lies to the east and south, covering the middle ward on its townward side. To form it, the northern and western sides were projected along the cliffs about another two hundred feet, and were connected by a second ditch, now filled up, and which formed the outer defence of the place upon its weakest but least exposed sides. This ditch, the line of which may be inferred from its curtain-wall, was not exactly concentric with the inner ditch, but lay in two irregular lines nearly at right angles to each other, so that the whole area of the Castle is in form roughly rectangular, and about 130 yards east and west by 150 yards north and south ; including, therefore, above four acres.

The town also was walled, and its walls abutted upon the Castle, which thus, as usual under such circumstances, though provided with its own defences, formed a part of the general enceinte. The town-wall may still be traced from the south-western angle of the Castle, above the river, to the south gatehouse, which, though encrusted with late building, and disfigured in the manner characteristic of the last and preceding centuries, still shows a portcullis-groove, and an archway which seems to be in the Early English style, and probably of the time of Henry III.

The Castle is composed of an inner, middle, and outer ward. The inner ward occupies the south-west angle of the middle ward, and is roughly rectangular, 32 yards east and west by 16 yards north and south. The south wall divides it from the outer ward, and its western is part of the general enceinte. Its two other walls divide it from the middle ward. This ward has three towers, the keep, the bakehouse, and the postern, at its south-east, south-west, and north-west, angles. In it is the well.

The middle ward contains a pile of Tudor buildings

over and about the gateway, built against the south curtain, which is of Norman date. They abut also upon the keep. Along the north curtain is the grand mass of the state and domestic buildings, composed of the buttery tower, the hall, the state and private rooms, and the square tower, which occupies the north-east angle of the ward. This group forms the grand feature of the Castle, being of mixed Norman and Decorated date, of great height, and of lordly dimensions. On one side of the ward is the kitchen, built against the inner ward wall; and opposite to it the well known Norman chapel, the circular nave of which stands detached, but which formerly had a chancel which abutted upon the curtain.

The outer ward contains at present but few buildings. Near the centre of its curtain is the outer gatehouse, and on its south side a range of Tudor buildings, probably stabling. One square tower, of early date, stands on the east wall, and indicates the boundary of the Norman Castle; and another, later and semicircular, on the west wall above the river, bears the name of Mortimer. There were some later buildings, including probably a chapel, at the south-west corner of this ward; but these are in part pulled down, and this quarter of the ward has been walled off, and a public footway made across it. This footway passes through two modern doorways in the outer curtain, the thickness of which is thus seen. The ditch covering the middle is, of course, actually within the outer ward. It is cut in the rock, 13 yards broad, 4 yards deep, 150 yards long, and in part revetted; the revetment being, no doubt, a long subsequent addition. It is crossed and closed at each end by the curtain, and must always have been dry or nearly so. The general position, and to some extent the plan, of Ludlow, suggest a comparison with Barnard Castle, the outline of which is also Norman.

Before considering the interior of the Castle, it will be convenient to bestow a few words upon the walls as

seen from the exterior, especially along the road and north fronts. Commencing with the south-west angle, where the front wall branches off towards the river bridge, first comes Mortimer's Tower, half round in plan, and in the Early English style, in which Hugh Mortimer is said to have been imprisoned in about 1150, but which seems of later date. It has a close gorge-wall, a basement at the ground level, and three upper floors. The basement is vaulted, groined, and ribbed, but the ribs and a large window are insertions. There is a well-stair in the north-east angle, and the upper floor communicates laterally with the curtain, which is lofty. Just below the line of the parapet is a row of corbels intended to support a wooden gallery or bretashe. This tower is of Early English or Early Decorated date, with additions of the Perpendicular and Tudor periods. Next to this, upon the wall, is the bakehouse-tower, placed at the junction of the exterior curtain and that of the middle ward, and to be described with the keep. Beyond this tower the original Norman wall has been raised to 40 feet. In it is what seems to have been a sewer-mouth. Next follows the postern tower, a small Norman tower, square, of bold external and no internal projection, having a Norman door in its gorge; and another, the postern, of 4 feet opening, in its northern face. This tower is closed up and inaccessible. The upper part seems an addition. It marks the junction of the inner and middle wards. From it the curtain is continued northward at the same height; the lower part, at the least, being original. Inside, various buildings, now removed, were placed against this wall, and the wall itself is pierced by chambers and galleries not now accessible. Upon it is corbelled out the vent of a mural wardrobe, which has been supplemented by the addition of a hollow shaft placed as a buttress below the corbels.

At the north-west angle is a group of towers, forming the angle, and which contain the buttery. The first has a rectangular projection, in the base of which is a

round-headed sewer of 2 ft. opening. Connected with this is a second tower, a half-octagon in plan, much patched and added to, but the lower part of which is Norman, and the upper early Decorated. This group is very lofty, and has a battering base, so that the weight is thrown backwards well within the edge of the cliff. Across the hollow angle between this last tower and the north curtain is turned a Norman squinch arch, in the soffit of which is the vent, and above the loop window of a guardrobe. This curtain forms the wall of the great hall and adjacent building. A large stone spout marks the buttery, and beyond are the three exterior windows of the hall. This wall crowns a cliff of about 40 ft., below which a broad platform has been cut in modern times, and from which a second steep slope of 50 ft. or 60 ft. descends to the meadows. The hall wall ends in a half-octagon, within which is the staircase to the private apartments; and beyond this again is the guardrobe tower—a large rectangular mass of great height and breadth, and very bold projection, and entirely of Decorated date. In each of the three faces, at the base, are two large shoulder-headed recesses, each containing a vent, the sloping shoot from which is 6 ft. long. In the floors above are various windows of one light with trefoiled heads, and above rises the lower part of a handsome octagonal chimney shaft.

Beyond the guardrobe tower is the wall of a part of the private apartments, mainly of Decorated date, but much altered. In its base are three large early Perpendicular windows of two lights, trefoiled, with tracery in the heads; and above are various Tudor insertions of inferior taste and workmanship, and the timbers of two balconies. This face of the middle ward ends in a square tower of Norman date, which stands at the junction of the walls of the outer and middle ward. From hence the wall is of the outer ward, and seems to have been rebuilt partly in the reign of Elizabeth, to which belongs a small square headed door, outside which are some ruins upon a platform of rock about 30 ft. broad.

From hence the wall is modern, nearly to the Norman tower, from which to the gate house it is probably Norman. Beyond the gatehouse, to the river cliff, the wall is 5 ft. to 6 ft. thick and 40 ft. to 50 ft. high. It is old, but probably not original. The ditch is filled up, and trees have grown along its line, two or three of which must be above a century old.

The INNER WARD.—The *keep* stands on the higher part of the enclosure, but at some distance from the river cliff, nor has it any natural advantages for defence. It was not intended to stand alone, but, as is often the case with keeps of that age, upon the *enceinte*, and to form part of the general line of defence. It is peculiar, in that its original plan, though rectangular, had two slight ears or projections, and it was, in fact, slightly T-shaped, and had communications right and left through the arms of the T with the curtain wall on which it stood. This is very unusual, and quite an exception to the jealousy with which the entrances to Norman keeps are usually guarded. In this respect it is rather a large mural tower than a keep. It has been much altered at various periods, both within and without, and the history of these successive alterations is by no means easy to unravel. The body of the keep is 40 ft. long on its south face, which projects about 7 ft. beyond the curtain into the outer ward. This is the cross limb of the T. The stem projects from the curtain into the inner ward about 30 ft., and is 31 ft. broad.

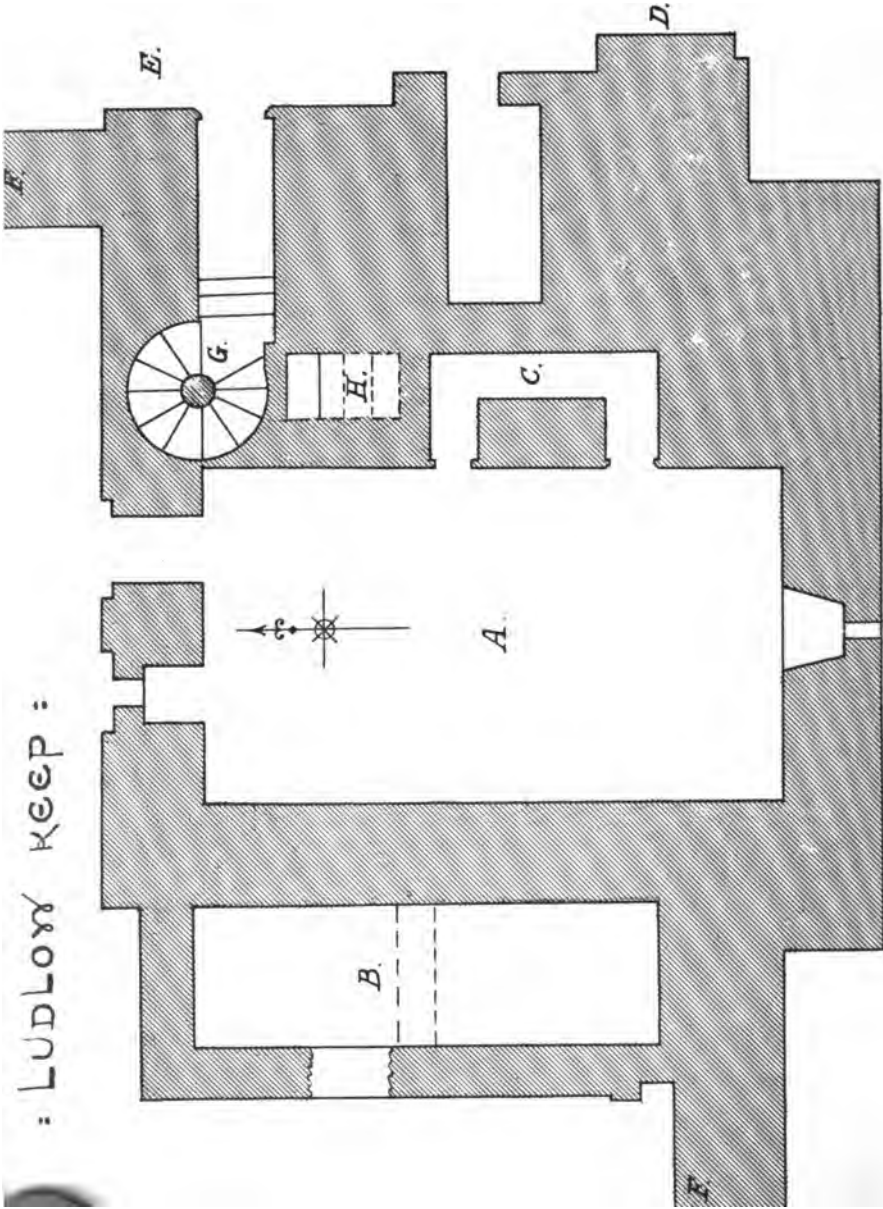
In the original building there was a basement at the ground level and a lofty upper floor with an open roof. The exterior was plain. It had a low plinth, but no pilaster strips, save that at the end of the east wall there is a sort of pilaster 6 ft. broad by 1 ft. deep. On the south face a string of half hexagonal section runs a little above the level of the first floor, and on the east and west faces, a little higher up, are sets off of 5 in. The upper story is marked by a similar set off all round. The north, south, and west walls at the base are 7 ft. 6 in. thick, and above it 5 ft. The east wall, containing the

staircase, is 9 ft. 6 in. thick. Two additions have been made, which much affect the ground plan. On the west the hollow angle of the T has been filled up by a building 11 ft. broad by 24 ft. long, which is carried up to the top, and enters partly into the composition of a north-west turret. The wall of this building is only 3 ft. thick. The corresponding hollow angle on the east face is also filled up by a mass of masonry 9 ft. thick, but which goes no higher than the first floor. It contains a cell, the porter's prison, and a passage leading from the main gate to the well stair of the keep. The porter's prison is barrel vaulted, is not bonded into the keep, and is probably very late Norman. There is in the keep wall, partly seen in the vault, a loop or window, though there is no indication inside from whence it opened.

The existing keep is composed of a basement and three floors. At present the basement is entered by a door in the north wall from the inner ward, the first and other floors by a well stair in the east angle, entered from the main gate. The basement is three steps below the ground level. It is 31 ft. north and south and 14 ft. 5 in. wide. It has a high pointed vault, a loop in the south or outer end, and in the north end a loop, and above it a window, and by their side the door from the inner ward. The window recess is slightly pointed, that of the door more decidedly so, but the exterior facing of both door and window is late Perpendicular, four-centred in a flat head. In the side walls, at their north end, on each side is a Norman arcade of two arches, plain and shallow, springing from plain detached columns with fluted and cushion capitals, the whole resting on a low bench. The arcades begin 1 ft. from the north wall, and the arches are full centred, but of unequal span, 4 ft. 3 in. and 5 ft. 11 in. The western arcade has been walled up and is only partially seen. On the east side, at the southern arch, the column is gone, and the lower half of its nook is occupied by a sort of altar of square stones, having a large flat stone on its top. The whole work is rude. There



: Ludlow keep :



- A. Vaulted Chamber
- B. Addition with cross arch.
- C. Mural Passage.
- D. Middle ward Gate.
- E. " " Inner Gate.
- F. Curtains.
- G. Stair to upper floors.
- H. Stair to 1st Floor close.

Scale.

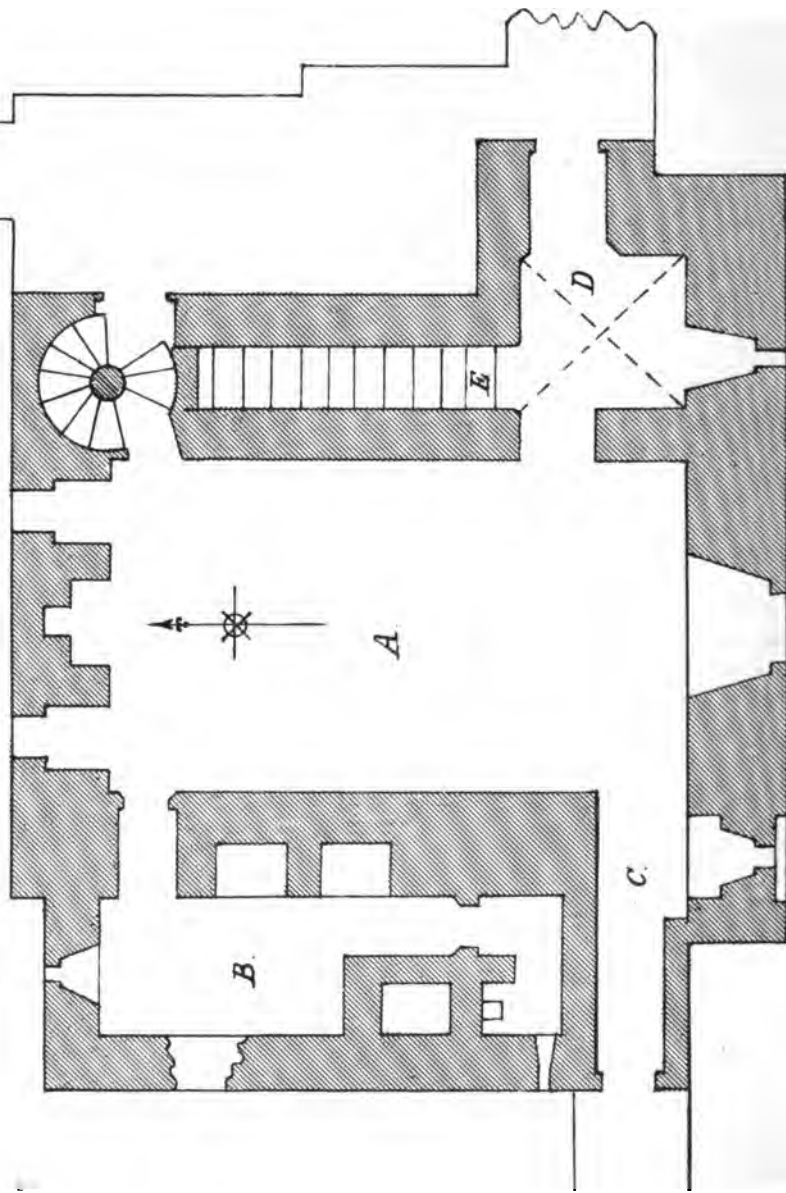


: GROUND FLOOR :

20 FT



= Ludlow Keep =



- A. Stair Room.*
- B. Bedroom & Garret.*
- C. Vaulted Lobby*
- D. Vaulted ground ditto.*
- E. Old Staircase.*

- FIRST FLOOR -

10 5 0 Scale.

10

20 FT

are no drips or hood mouldings, and a mere attempt at an incised ornament. The arcade is recessed about 1 ft. In the east wall, near its south end, are two square-headed doors of 2 ft. opening and 7 ft. 6 in. apart. Each opens into a passage 3 ft. 7 in. long and 2 ft. 7 in. broad, and these end in and are connected by a cross gallery 12 ft. long and 2 ft. 6 in. broad. These passages are lined with ashlar 6 ft. 7 in. high, and flat topped. The roof is formed of rubble, wedged tight and plastered. Also, each doorway has a rebate and barhole, showing that the door opened inwards, and was fastened on the inner side or from the passage, into which, however, there was no other way. It appears also that the great chamber was formerly divided by a cross wall, so placed that one of these doors opened into each chamber, and a step in the rubble vaulting shows where this wall crossed, and that there was a slight difference in the height of the vault on its two faces. The southern of the two doorways has been mutilated and a Norman pier has been inserted, but this seems modern, and a clumsy device to support the roof. It is difficult to understand for what purpose this very curious passage was constructed. It afforded a way from the outer to the inner room, but this does not account for the position of the bar holes. Moreover, as regards the large room, the arcade seems strangely out of place. It was certainly confined to two arches on each side; and as the room lies north and south, it could scarcely have been a chapel, neither is it likely that it was a room of state. The wall seems at one time to have been lined with ashlar, and there are ashlar bands in the vault, a part of which is built of hammer-dressed stone, and part of very ordinary rubble. The arcade and probably the substance of the building are rather early Norman, and the vault and north wall seem additions in the Early English period. This chamber has no communication with the additions either upon the east or the west front.

The *first floor* is exactly above the basement, and

measures 30 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in. In its south end is a Tudor window, no doubt replacing a Norman loop; and in its north end are two windows in Tudor recesses, and between them a Tudor fireplace. In the west wall, north end, a round-headed door opens into a side chamber 8 ft. by 13 ft., vaulted, but with a timber floor, having windows to the north and west, and in its east or keep side two round-headed recesses of 3 ft. 8 in. opening, and 3 ft. deep. In the south end of this room a narrow passage leads into a guardrobe chamber 7 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft., with a loop to the west. Between the two rooms is a block of masonry which contains the shafts of the guardrobes from the upper story. In the other or south end of the west side of the main room a lofty full-centred arch of 5 ft. 10 in. opening, is the mouth of a vaulted lobby 13 ft. 7 in. long; at first 5 ft. 10 in. wide, and then reduced to 3 ft. 2 in. This opens upon the south curtain, west of the keep. In the south wall of the lobby is a small round-headed window in a plain recess, and outside, flanked with nook-shafts, the only ornamented Norman window in the keep. Opposite, in the east wall, is a door, of 4 ft. 3 in. opening, which leads into a vaulted and groined chamber 8 ft. square, with a loop to the south, and to the east a short passage 4 ft. wide, which opens upon the south curtain and leads to the upper floor of the gatehouse. In the north wall of the chamber is the head of a straight staircase, which threads the east wall of the keep, and was the original entrance from the ground level to the first floor. The staircase is of ashlar, barrel-vaulted, and fifteen steps are still to be seen. Returning to the main chamber, there remains to be noticed a door at the north end of the east wall, which opens into a well stair, and from it by an outer door into what was the first floor of the gatehouse. This well stair occupies the north-east angle of the keep. It is entered by a vaulted rising passage in the east wall from the main gate at the ground level, and the staircase rises to the ramparts, opening upon the first and two upper floors. At present

its door and window openings are Tudor, but the staircase itself is probably much older. It is evident that here was the original entrance to the keep, as at Chepstow and Carlisle, whence a straight stair led up the centre of the wall to the first floor; but when the lower part of the well stair was inserted, the straight stair was walled up, and so remains. At Chepstow and Carlisle, besides the staircase, there was a door which gave entrance to the basement floor. This could not have been the case here, for it would have cut the arcade. The cill of the south-east door shows the floor of the first floor chamber to have been slightly raised, which was, no doubt, done when the vaulting was inserted. There are two square holes in the floor, intended to give air to the main room below, and probably late insertions. This storey was 12 ft. 6 in. high. From it seventeen steps in the well-staircase lead to a Tudor door into the second floor.

The *second floor* is of the same dimensions with the first. In its south wall is a Tudor window, no doubt replacing one of Norman date; and in the north wall two windows, square-headed, but in round-headed though not Norman recesses. In the east wall, besides the staircase door, is a Tudor fireplace, possibly only refaced in that style. This wall has been much altered and patched, and the fireplace is probably an insertion. In the west wall, at its north end, a door opens into a lateral chamber, above that appended to the first floor, and in it are two guardrobes. It has a square-headed loop to the north and three to the west, the central one in a round-headed recess. On a level with this chamber, and probably opening from it, is a small chamber over the west lobby. This has a loop to the west, but is not accessible. There is a similar chamber over the east lobby, but how entered does not appear. This second floor is 11 ft. 10 in. high, and from it nineteen steps ascend to the floor above.

The *third floor*, also entered by a Tudor doorway from the staircase, is of the same dimensions with the floor below. In the east wall is a fireplace, also Tudor, and

in the west wall, at the north end, a square-headed door, opening into the third floor of the appended chamber. This chamber has a Decorated window in its north wall, and had a timber floor and ceiling, and is crossed by a round-headed arch which supports the south wall of the north-west turret. A weather-moulding in the south wall shows that this appendage had at first a lean-to roof.

The south wall of the main chamber has also a weather moulding, showing that this wall was once a gable, and that the keep had originally a high pitched roof with a central ridge. A Tudor window has been inserted into the wall, and cuts through the moulding. The north wall is pierced by two round-headed recesses, in which are trefoil-headed windows of one light, and apparently of Decorated date. There is no weather-moulding at this end, one of the many indications that this wall has been rebuilt. This floor, like that below it, is 11 ft. 10 ins. high, and from it nineteen steps ascend to the battlements, opening by a Tudor door at the stair head. The stair ends in a rectangular turret, 15 ft. by 9 ft. The north-west turret, 8 ft. by 10 ft., has no opening from the ramparts. The two southern turrets are larger, and both have exterior staircases of twelve stairs leading to their flat roofs. The south-west turret is 15 ft. by 14 ft., and the south-eastern, not now accessible, is about 15 ft. square. The north and south walls are here 5 ft. thick, two being occupied by the embattled parapet. The east wall is 9 ft. thick, and contained a double chimney flue. The west wall is double, the inner 4 ft. thick, being the wall of the keep, and the outer 3 ft. to the wall of the appendage. The space between, 5 ft. 8 in. broad, was covered by a flat roof, so that the rampart here was 12 ft. 8 in. broad within the parapet. There were two embrasures on each face of the keep, and the roof last laid upon it was flat.

The keep seems originally to have been built by Roger de Lacy, 1086 to 1096, as a plain T-shaped tower, upon and a part of the curtain wall. It had a basement floor at the ground level, and one upper

floor of considerable height, with an open, high-pitched roof, of which the north and south walls, nearly if not quite of their present height, formed the gables, just as in the Norman gatehouse of Sherborne Castle. Probably the side walls were nearly as high as the gables, so as to conceal the roof. The basement was entered at the ground level by a door in the north wall. It had at least two arches of an arcade in each of its side walls, and was probably divided by a cross wall into two chambers, the inner being entered by the passage in the east wall. The entrance to the upper floor was also on the ground level, but in the east wall, and therefore in the middle ward. It was by a small door and short passage, from which, on the south or left, a staircase threaded the east wall, and landed in a vaulted lobby at the level of the first floor. This lobby and one opposite to it led out upon the curtain. How the battlements were reached is uncertain, possibly by the present well staircase, which, in that case, commenced at the upper floor level.

The first alteration made in the Norman period was probably a century later than the original building. This consisted in the addition of a building on the west front, filling up the hollow angle of the T. It contained a basement, which seems to have been a cess-pit, and is now entered by a breach, and is vaulted. The roof was a lean-to. To enter this building a door was opened in the wall of the keep, and on the opposite or east side a mass of masonry was built into the other hollow angle of the T. This, however, stopped at the first floor level, and was probably intended to give a second passage between the first floor and the gatehouse. In the block was a vaulted prison cell for the porter, and a passage which led into and covered the entrance of the keep.

At a later date, during the Early English period, still greater changes were made. The north wall was either rebuilt or refaced, the basement was vaulted, and the north-east angle was taken down and rebuilt, a well

stair being probably inserted into it. At the same time the lateral walls and the west appendage were raised, the first floor fitted with a flat ceiling, and two floors inserted above it, with doors into the western appendage, and two turrets were carried up at the two northern angles of the building.

The next and final alteration occurred in the Tudor period, when the vault of the eastern entrance was rebuilt, and faced with an outer door case, the well staircase fitted with doors and loops, and the old straight staircase walled up, and fireplaces inserted in the walls. Also the north door and window of the basement were refaced. Of course all this is a matter of opinion only, the alterations having been so great and of so complete a character that it is difficult to form even a theory concerning them. This is one of the most curious and perplexing Norman keeps now standing. It is much to be desired that its owner would cause an accurate plan and section of it at each floor to be made and published.

The curtain connecting the keep with the *bakehouse tower* is 36 ft. by 38 ft. long, 7 ft. thick, and about 20 ft. high to the ramparts, but it had a covered passage, and rose towards the tower, probably having a narrow staircase communicating with the second floor, while the main gallery opened into the first floor. The tower is rectangular, about 23 ft. by 27 ft. It projects 16 ft. into the ditch, and its interior measures 15 ft. by 11 ft. It was originally open at the gorge into the inner ward, the masonry being replaced, as at Cologne and Avignon, and as in the later gatehouse of the Tower of London, by a timber partition. A large oven has been built at the ground level, filling up the whole area, and an arch turned at the first floor level, supporting a wall, which replaces the timber work in the upper floors. In this wall are a fireplace, small oven, and window. A door in the east wall opens from the curtain, and in the west wall another door opens into a mural passage in the west or outer curtain, in which it has a loop. On the left or south is a wardrobe chamber, 6 ft. by 5 ft., with a loop

to the south, and in the opposite direction the passage runs 11 ft., descending four steps. It probably was continued in the substance of the curtain to the postern tower, but is now walled up. The upper or second floor of the tower is not accessible. It seems to be on the pattern of the first floor, and is entered by an exterior staircase from the south curtain, and on the other side has a guardrobe and passage opening upon the rampart of the west curtain, towards the postern tower. The bakehouse tower is Norman, and of the age of the keep. Its floors were of timber.

The *postern tower* is spiked up and inaccessible. It is about the size and height of the bakehouse tower, and of the same date, but its gorge was always closed. At the ground level a small door opens from the inner ward, and there is a similar door on the north and outer face of the tower, which is the postern. Both are full centred and plain. This tower has no internal projection. In the ward, close to the tower door, in a most inconvenient position, is the well, with a shaft worked roughly in the rock, 8 ft. in diameter. It is now partly choked up.

The cross curtain from the postern is carried straight to the north-east angle of the ward, and thence turns south, till it abuts upon the keep. This wall, though probably Norman, is not so old as the keep or main curtain, so that in the original castle the inner and middle ward seem to have been one. There is a round-headed door in the curtain near its north-east angle, which opens between the inner and middle ward.

The *middle ward* is the most important division of the castle. In it are the domestic and state buildings, the chapel, the kitchen, and the great gatehouse. The principal buildings occupy its north side, resting upon and forming the exterior curtain wall. Near the centre is the *hall*. This was a noble apartment, 60 ft. long by 30 ft. broad, and 35 ft. high to the springing corbels of its open timber roof. The recesses for the hammer beams remain, and the corbels on which the principals

rested. Owing to the low springing of the main timbers the roof had from within the appearance of a very high pitch, which the water table shows not really to have been the case. It is on the first floor, and approached from the court by a broad exterior staircase, opening in the south wall near its west or lower end. In the north wall are three long narrow windows of one light each, trefoiled, and crossed by a heavy transom, and in the east end of this side a small door leads, probably, into a wardrobe. The view from these windows is up the Teme and Corvedale. In the south wall are three large windows looking upon the court. They are of two lights, trefoiled, and crossed by a transom. Their recesses have equilaterally arched heads, and the angles are replaced by filleted beads. One window only has a stone seat. The great door, towards the west end of this side, matches with the window recesses, though a little lower. In the west end are two buttery doors of unequal size, and at the north-west corner a door opens, as at Pembroke, into a well stair to the roof. In the east end of the hall, near the north-east corner, and high up, is a combined door and window—a sort of hatch, by means of which those in the upper state room could either look into the hall or step down into the gallery that ran across above the dais. The central south window has been blocked up, and converted into a late Tudor fireplace. No doubt the original grate, as at Penshurst, stood in the middle of the hall.

West of the hall is the *buttery tower*, a very fine group, which occupied the north-west angle of the ward. Part of it projects boldly, and caps the north-western angle of the curtain. The part within the ward is also rectangular. The part connected with the curtain is Norman, and was a large rectangular tower with an open gorge. In its base are two round-headed doorways, now nearly buried, whence mural passages led to wardrobes in the curtain. The older part has been raised, and a pointed arch turned, and upon it a wall built closing the gorge at the second

floor. This tower has had large additions on its inner face, and is now a part only of the building of which the basement seems to have been a store ; and the first floor, 33 feet by 27 feet, a serving-room and buttery attached to the hall. This room was entered by a side-door on the great hall staircase, so that the dishes were brought from the kitchen up the great stair, but not through the great door of the hall. In the buttery is a large fireplace.

At the other or east end of the hall are the *state rooms*, contained within a grand and lofty structure, rectangular in plan, and projecting beyond the hall. Whether the foundations are Norman, or whether, like the superstructure, the whole is of Decorated date, is doubtful. The material is excellent ashlar. There are a basement and two upper floors. In the first is a grand fireplace ; but the principal apartments were on the second floor. The door and window openings are numerous and varied. Some are excellent Decorated, with lancet and segmental arches ; others are insertions in florid Perpendicular ; and others, in wretched taste and of base materials and workmanship, are of Tudor date. The upper room has also a large fireplace, and the abutments of the hood are two carved heads. The north window is of one light, and of great length, divided by transoms. The south window is of similar character, but has two lights. This upper room had an open roof of low pitch, supported by three pairs of principals.

Next to these rooms, on the east side, is a smaller pile of buildings, also rectangular, which fills up the space between the state rooms and the north-eastern tower. This, probably, was appropriated below, to servants' apartments, and above, to the principal bedrooms. There are in the basement three fine early Perpendicular windows of two lights, trefoiled, and with the centre mullion carried through the head. Windows of this size, so low down in an outer wall, are rare, and what is also curious, they open from two rooms by no

means remarkable for size or ornamentation. This part of the suite, originally Decorated, on perhaps a Norman foundation, seems to have been remodelled or rebuilt in the Perpendicular period. Connected with these buildings and with the state apartments, and abutting upon both, is the *guardrobe tower*—a grand rectangular structure projecting from the curtain, and wholly of ashlar, and of Decorated date. It is composed of a basement and four upper floors. The basement is occupied by several guardrobes, the spacious outlets of which have already been described. The upper floors seem to be connected with the state rooms, and in the walls are many small chambers not accessible. The windows are of one light, trefoiled, usually with a transom. Between this building and the hall, projecting outside the curtain, is a multangular turret containing a staircase.

The north-eastern tower caps the angle of the ward. It is rectangular in plan and of Norman date. It forms a part of the two curtains of the middle and outer ward, standing upon each. In its base a door leads into a mural passage in the east curtain, now blocked up with rubbish, and in its first floor is a guardrobe in the north wall.

The *kitchen*, wholly of Decorated date, is a large rectangular building, placed against the wall of the inner ward, but free on the other three sides. It has two large windows to the east, and an excellent door in the north wall, opposite to the hall staircase. The flagging of the floor remains, and parts of the large fireplace on the west side, with a couple of small side ovens. It has had divers Perpendicular additions. The back kitchen was to the west, and it is probable that a breach in the adjacent wall of the inner ward represents a late doorway, communicating with the well and the great oven.

The *gatehouse* is approached from the middle ward by a bridge over the ditch, of which the inner end was broken by a drawbridge, flanked by walls with loops. The gateway has a low-pointed arch, on a tablet above

which are the arms of Elizabeth and those of Sir Henry Sydney, with the date 1581. As the curtain is 7 ft. thick, and bonded into the keep, it is evidently original, and the door fittings are an insertion. There is no portcullis. The entrance door opened into a passage, having the porter's prison and the entrance to the keep on the left, and on the right the gatehouse chambers. The building is of the age of Elizabeth, and very inferior to the older work. Probably the original entrance was by a mere archway in the curtain, as at Kenilworth and Bridgenorth.

The *chapel*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is the most remarkable part of the castle. It stands out in the centre of the middle ward, between the gatehouse and the hall. All of it that remains is the circular nave. This is 28 ft. in interior diameter, with walls 4 ft. thick. It has an entrance door to the west, and a large chancel arch to the east. The rest of the interior is occupied by a mural arcade of fourteen arches, seven on a side, resting on a low stone bench. The arches are alternately chevron moulded and beaded, the capitals cushion-shaped and roughly ornamented. Above the arcade was a timber gallery resting upon twelve corbels, of which one is decided Norman and one Early English. Light was admitted by three windows, to the west, north, and south. That over the door was round-headed, with plain flanking detached shafts, and round the head a chevron and double billet moulding. Outside, these windows rest upon a billeted string, the flanking shafts are engaged, with small plain caps and bases, and the ring-stones, of considerable breadth, rest upon an abacus, and are worked in chevron and billet mouldings. The north and south windows are quite plain.

The west door is a fine example of enriched late Norman work. Outside it stands in a double recess, having detached nooked flanking shafts, two on each side, with fluted capitals, and the semicircular spaces above the flutes are covered with a small indented

pattern, a sort of hollow nail-head. Of the four, all the caps and one shaft remain. The actual doorway has plain square jambs. Above, a bold simple abacus, the under chamfer of which is hollow, has the face carved with the rudimentary dog tooth ornament. Over the door is a deep chevron moulding. The next ring, over the inner shafts, has a bold beading, and the outer, and much the broadest ring, has a chevron moulding reduplicated, and above it a double billeted drip.

The chancel arch is large, round-headed, and of three ribs, beneath a double billet moulding. The style of ornamentation resembles generally that of the west door. On the west face are two nook shafts on each side, and in addition two half shafts are placed as pilasters in the actual archway supporting the middle rib. This arch and that of the door have become slightly flattened by settlement, as is shown by the gaping of the soffit joints near the crown. The east face of this arch is quite plain, save that the abacus is returned. The original chancel, 42 ft. long, had a high pitched roof, and there is a mark of a second and later one less steep. The side walls are gone. The curtain formed the east wall, and has no window. Outside, the nave is divided into two stages by a billeted string, on which the windows rest, and which is considerably above the top of the door. Above is a plain battlement of no projection, with embrasures one half the breadth of the merlons.

Two arches of the nave arcade have been pierced for Tudor windows, and a third, to the north, has been converted into a doorway. The north window has also been made a doorway, and it is evident that a light gallery of two stages was laid from the domestic apartments to the chapel, the upper opening on the circular gallery. The original way to this circular gallery must have been by a wooden stair within the building. The chancel was standing in the reign of Charles II, and had two Tudor windows in its north wall and windows in the roof, also the nave had a saddleback roof, of

which the gables were east and west. The material of the chapel is coursed rubble. South-west of the chapel was, in Elizabeth's time, a fountain. This chapel is with great probability attributed to Jocelyn de Dinan in the reign of Henry I (1100-1135), the Temple church, which it resembles, dating from 1127.

The OUTER WARD.—The *gatehouse* has been much altered and mutilated. In front it presents the appearance of a gateway, with a low pointed arch, in a curtain about 6 ft. thick and 35 ft. high, of which the merlons are pierced by plain loops. On each side the gate is a flanking wall 3 ft. thick, and projecting 8 ft., which, no doubt, covered the drawbridge. The arch looks decorated, as is probably the curtain, though the battlements are probably modern. The ditch has been filled up, and large trees grow along its course. The only buildings in this ward are placed against the curtain, and have already been noticed.

There is no evidence, material or by record, of any castle here before the Norman conquest. The Low or Mound known to have been removed from the churchyard, and the memory of which is preserved in the name of the town, is the only ancient earthwork connected with the place, and was, no doubt, sepulchral. The original Norman castle seems to have stood on the present lines. It was composed of a keep, placed close to the entrance, and forming a part of the *enceinte*. Westward, the keep was connected by a short curtain with the south-west or bakehouse tower, rectangular, of moderate size, and having its inner face or gorge open. From thence the curtain passed at right angles northwards along the edge of the rock to a second tower, also rectangular, and containing a postern. From thence, still along the edge of the rock, the curtain, probably 25 ft. high, reached the north-west angle, where it was capped by a tower nearly rectangular, but placed diagonally, so as to cap the angle, and which was open in the rear. Thence the curtain passed eastwards, along the north front, to the north-east angle,

where was a tower, square or nearly so. No doubt the Norman domestic buildings were placed upon this curtain, and probably there was a central tower on the wall near the present guardroom tower. From the north-east tower to the keep was the curved curtain, probably then, as now, free from buildings, and outside of this a ditch, still remaining, and extending from cliff to cliff. Of this original Castle there at present remain the keep, the bakehouse and postern towers, the base of the buttery, and much of the north-eastern tower, and more or less of the curtain.

Later in the Norman period certain changes were made. The keep was raised and enlarged, the curtain forming the inner ward was built, and probably the well was sunk, and in the middle ward the chapel was built. The outer ward may have been part of the original design, or it may have been a late Norman addition; that it was not of later date than this is shown by the square mural tower. All the rest, curtain, gatehouse, and Mortimer tower are later.

The next changes were in the Decorated period, when very important alterations were made in the older parts, amounting almost to a reconstruction of the fortress. Very early in the period, perhaps before it, the north door and window of the basement of the keep were inserted, the vault turned, and probably the gateway remodelled. At a later date, but still early in the Decorated period, the hall, buttery, and domestic apartments were built along the north front and the kitchen.

The works in the Perpendicular style are few, and are confined to alterations in the domestic apartments, and in the entrance passage to the keep and the kitchen.

Then came the Tudor period, in which the Castle had to be converted into a palace for the presidents of the marches. The base of the keep became a prison, the well-stair was probably inserted, the rooms fitted with Tudor windows and fireplaces, and the gatehouse

was built. Much was done in fitting up the hall and domestic apartments, though in a slight and flimsy manner, so that most of this work has disappeared, and stables were built in the outer ward. The extinction of the Council of Wales and the civil wars put a stop to any outlay upon the place, and for some time it seems to have been freely pillaged, until it became a complete ruin, without floors, or roofs, or any kind of fittings in lead, iron, or timber. Of late years it has been so far cared for as to be protected against all injuries save those of time and weather, while at the same time it is freely open to all visitors. What is wanted for antiquarian purposes is that the mural passages should be cleared out, and a plan made of each floor.

HISTORY.

Ludlow is apparently a purely Norman fortress. Its earthworks, such as they are, or were, have nothing in common, either in position or character, with the hill forts of British origin, so common in that district, neither do they at all resemble the later and English works attributed to Æthelflæd and her countrymen in the ninth or tenth centuries, and of which Wigmore, Richard's Castle, and Shrewsbury are adjacent types. In plan, indeed, Ludlow is not unlike those works by which headlands and promontories on the sea shore were frequently defended, it is supposed, by the Scandinavian sea kings, and of which the entrenchment at Flamborough Head is the finest example on record ; but these are seldom, if ever, found far inland, nor is there anything in the two concentric segments of ditches which constitute, or did formerly constitute, the earthworks of Ludlow, inconsistent with the notion that they are Norman works.

There is no mention of Ludlow in *Domesday*, but that record gives three places in the district bearing

the name of Lude, of which one, belonging then to Osberne Fitz-Richard, is demonstrated by Mr. Eyton to be the later Ludlow. The termination necessary for its distinction was derived from a large low or tumulus, probably sepulchral, and which stood until 1190 on what afterwards became the burial ground of the parish church. Lude or lud is thought by the same author to mean a "ford", as by a common pleonasm in the adjacent "Ludford". The two other Ludes were distinguished by the names of their lords, and known as Lude-Muchgros and Lude-Sancy.

Mr. Eyton has further shown, almost to demonstration, that Fitz-Richard's tenant in Lude was the much more considerable Roger de Lacy, and that when he decided here to build a castle, he obtained the lordship from Fitz-Richard, and founded the castle within ten years after the survey, or about 1086-1096. Roger was a good type of a Marcher lord. In 1088 he was in rebellion against William Rufus, on behalf of Courthose, and again in 1095, when he took part in the Mowbray rising, was exiled, and so died.

Rufus allowed his estates to pass to his next brother, Hugh, who, however, died childless between 1108-1121, when the estates fell to the Crown by escheat. Henry I granted Ludlow to Pagan Fitz-John, who also held Ewias Lacy, and who was slain by the Welsh in 1136, leaving no male issue. Stephen seems to have seized his lands, and to have placed as Castellan in Ludlow a certain Sir Joyce or Gotso de Dinan, evidently a Breton knight. Shortly afterwards Joyce was in rebellion, for in April 1139, Stephen, accompanied by Prince Henry of Scotland, laid siege to the castle, and constructed against it two "counter-forts". It was at this siege that Stephen rescued Prince Henry, by his personal strength, from the grasp of a grappling iron, thrown over him as they walked rather too near to the walls. It would seem that the Castle was not taken.

Joyce's most dangerous foe was his neighbour, Hugh de Mortimer of Wigmore, of whom he obtained posses-

sion by means of an ambush, and detained him prisoner in the Castle; a tower of which has been supposed by its name to commemorate this event. Joyce died, also without male issue, about 1166, after which event Henry II gave or restored Ludlow to Hugh de Lacy, a descendant, though not in the male line, from the former family; Emma, the sister of Roger and Hugh de Lacy having been the mother of a certain Gilbert, who took his mother's name, and died 1135, leaving Hugh de Lacy the new grantee of Ludlow. This Hugh, who was a very powerful lord in Ireland, held both Ludlow and Ewias, and was Custos of Dublin. Henry II feared his power, and in 1181 seized upon Ludlow. Hugh was assassinated in Ireland in 1185, and left Walter, his son and heir, to whom Henry, in 1189, restored his father's lands; but seems to have retained the Castle and tower of Ludlow, which he transmitted to King John, to whom, in 1206, Walter de Lacy paid four hundred marks, to be reinstated at Ludlow.

John, however, again seized the Castle in 1207, and gave it in charge to William de Braose, and for a time to Philip de Albini, and then to Thomas de Erdington. Nor did the king restore it till 1214, when Ingelram de Cygoigne was directed to render it up, which he did, though unwillingly. Walter, like his father, was chiefly occupied in Ireland. In 1224 he gave up Ludlow to William de Gammages; no doubt to hold as a pledge for his own good conduct. He died in 1241, leaving Walter, his grandson, as his heir, who died under age. Walter left two sisters, of whom Matilda married, first, Peter de Geneva, one of the Provençal favourites of Henry III, and who had the custody of Ludlow. Peter died childless, but in 1234 he made over to William de Lacy the constablership of the Castle in fee. Lacy was to keep it in repair, and to maintain there a chaplain, porter, and two sentinels, and the expenses were to be allowed. In time of war, the lord was to garrison the place, and live in the inner, the tenant living in the outer ward. Walter de Lacy died in

1249. His widow then married Geoffrey de Genville, a Poitevin, who was living in 1283, and who held the Castle and half the manor, the other half belonging to Margery de Lacy, sister and coheirress with Matilda, and who had married John de Verdon. During that period, and immediately after the battle of Lewes, when Simon de Montfort visited Wales in 1264, he took Ludlow Castle, which, however, he could have held but for a short time.

Although Peter de Genville, son of Geoffrey and Matilda, died before both his father and mother, yet he had the Castle at his death in 1292. His daughter and heiress Johanna de Genville, married Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, who, in 1316, was joint lord of Ludlow with Theobald de Verdon, grandson of John de Verdon and Margaret de Lacy.

The Mortimers held what they probably made the lion's share of Ludlow for five generations, through some of the most turbulent times in English history, but under this rule Ludlow gave place to Wigmore, their chief seat, and the centre of their oldest estates and main power. Roger, the paramour of the she-wolf of France, received the young Edward III at Ludlow soon after his father's death with great magnificence, and not long before his fall, attainder, and execution. Edmund his son, recovered this and his other castles in 1354, six years before his death. His grandson Roger, the fourth Earl of March, obtained the long separated moiety of the Lacy property by exchange with William de Ferrars, who had inherited it from the Verdens, and thus transmitted the whole of Ludlow to his son Edmund, the fifth earl, in whose time Sir Thomas Beaufort, afterwards Duke of Exeter, held the Castle against the insurgent Welsh. The fifth earl died childless in 1424, when Ludlow Castle and the earldom of March descended to his nephew, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, who held it through the wars of the Roses, and transmitted it to his son, King Edward IV. The borough of Ludlow profited by the

assumption of the Castle by the Crown. The townsfolk were steady Yorkists, and if they occasionally suffered, and that severely, from the fortunes of war, on the whole they were gainers. Their ancient franchises, dating at the least from the commencement of the thirteenth century, were confirmed in the reign of Henry VI by Richard, Duke of York, and in 1461 and 1478 Edward IV gave them an extended charter, under which they were removed from dependence upon the Castle. In 1472 the king sent his two sons to remain in the Castle, where the council of Wales, established by him, sat in the name of the elder, the Prince of Wales, then but an infant in arms. They remained at Ludlow until 1483, when they were removed to a prison and a grave in the Tower. Henry VII also sent Prince Arthur, his infant son, born in 1486, to Ludlow, and was himself a frequent visitor here till the prince's untimely death in 1502. After that event the council of Wales was established on a more regular footing, and placed under a lord president, who at first was a bishop. Money was granted for the repairs and maintenance of the Castle, which, it appears from Bishop Lee's report, in 1535 was in a ruinous state.

In 1559 Queen Elizabeth appointed Sir Henry Sidney as lord president. He held the office twenty-seven years, keeping considerable state at the Castle, where, on his return from Ireland, he passed the latter years of his life. He built the gatehouse within the middle ward, which the inscriptions inserted on the gate show to have been completed in 1581. He built also the bridge leading into the Castle, probably one to the outer gate, for the description does not accord with that standing, and which leads to the middle gate. Also he repaired the chapel, and brought water into the Castle, and did much in the way of general repairs, and of buildings and enclosures, to facilitate the business of the council and the custody of its prisoners. The keep, called then the porter's lodge, was the prison, and the inner ward their court for exercise. Sir Henry

died in May 1586. Whatever the council may have been in his time, it became, in the reign of James, a source of great expense and scandal, and Richard Baxter has left on record the condition, moral and social, to which the purlieus of this provincial court were reduced during his youth. It fell, and it was time, with the surrender of the Castle to the parliamentary army in 1646. The place was dismantled, and in 1651 the furniture and fittings were inventoried and put up for sale. At the restoration an attempt was made to revive the council, but the actual revival was nominal only, and even this was abolished on the coming in of King William. The Crown appointed a governor of the Castle, and it would seem, by an inventory of goods there in 1708, that part of it at any rate was in very tolerable repair, especially the rooms of state. The final ruin was commenced under an order by George I, when the lead was removed from the roofs. Buck, whose account was published in 1774, speaks of many of the apartments as still entire, and probably it was not absolutely roofless until the end of the century. In 1811 a lease held by the Powis family was converted by the Crown into a freehold.

G. T. C.

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG
OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL
OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,

IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from p. 116).



MAESMOR AND CEFN Y POST.

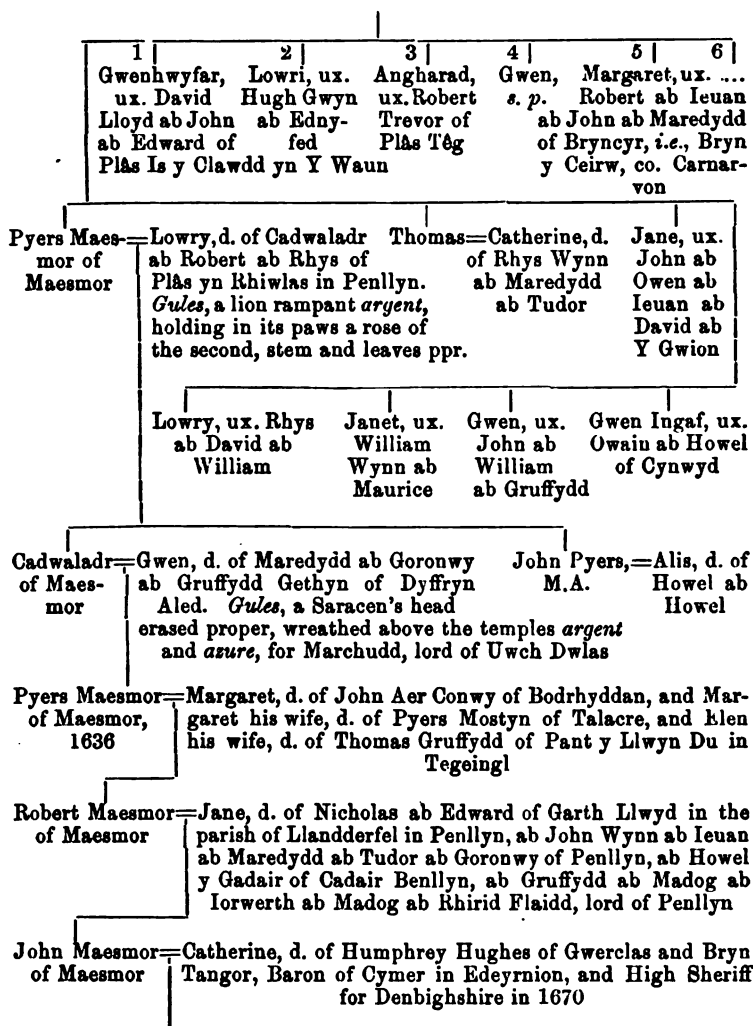
GRUFFYDD AB RHYS of Maes- mor, ab David ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn	—Margaret, daughter of Robin ab Gruffydd Goch of Llŷs Bryn Euryn in the parish of Llandrillo Uwch Dulas; descended from Marchudd. <i>Argent</i> , a griffon passant guard- ant <i>gules</i> , for Gruffydd Goch, lord of Rhos and Rhufoniog
---	---

Robert of Maesmor. — He bought Llwyn Dedwydd from Ieuan ab Owain ab David	—Margaret, d. of Harri Salus- bury of Llew- esog, ab Thos. Salusbury Hen of Llyweni	Catherine, ux. Ieuan ab Da- vid ab Ithel of Tegeingl	Lowry, ux. William, second son of Ien- kyn ab Iorwerth of Ynys y Maen Gwyn
--	---	--	--

		2,3,4				5,6,7			8,9,10		
Robert Wynn of Maes- mor	—Mallt, d. of David Lloyd ab David ab Ieuan Fychan of Glanllyn	Ieuan David Lloyd Thomas of Llwyn Dedwydd ²	Gruffydd ¹ John Wynn Maurice	Huw Maesmor Sir Rhys Wynn John Lloyd							

¹ Ancestor of the Wynns of Plâs Isaf in Edeyrnion.

² Thomas ab Robert, of Llwyn Dedwydd, married Elizabeth Anwyl, daughter and heiress of Morgan ab John of Cynllwyd, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Jane, who married



John Wynn ab Cadwaladr of Plás yn Rhiwlas; by which marriage the Rhiwlas family became possessed of Llwyn Dedwydd and Cynllwyd. By his wife, Jane, John Wynn had a son and heir, Cadwaladr Wynn, who was the ancestor of the Prices of Rhiwlas. Morgan of Cynllwyd was the son of John ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd. See *Mont. Coll.*, Oct. 1876.

Robert Maesmor=¹⁶⁷⁹ Anne, d. of Thomas Price of Giler and Bwlch y Beudy in the parish of Cerrig y Drudion, ab Robert ab Thomas ab Rhys Wynn of Giler, second son of Cadwaladr ab Maurice of Foelas, descended from Marchweithian, lord of Is Aled. *Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, holding in its paws a rose of the second, leaves and stem *ppr*.

Catherine, heiress=^{of Maesmor} Peter Maurice of Hafod y Maidd in the parish of Cerrig y Drudion. He became Dean of Bangor in 1727

Peter Maurice of Maesmor, clerk=^{...} Captain Maesmor=^{...} Margaret, d. and
Prebendary of Penmynydd, and Maurice of Rhagad, heiress of John
rector of Llanllechid High Sheriff, 1750, Lloyd of Rhagad. She died
s. p. 22 Oct. 1779

Catherine,=^{1st, John Kyffin} =^{2nd, Edward Lloyd of Trefnant in Caer}
heiress of of Ucheldref Einion, descended from Alo ab Rhiwallon
Maesmor of Trefnant, who bore *or*, three lions' heads erased *gules* in a border engrailed *azure*; descended from Iestyn ap Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan. *Gules*, three chevrons *argent*

John Lewys Parry, Esq.,=^{...} Catherine Maria Margareta,=^{Lieut.-General}
of the Royal Marines, heiress of Maesmor John Manners Carr.
ob. 8 May 1822



ARDDWYFAEN IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MOELFRE.

Harl. MSS. 2299, 9865.

Owain Fychan of Ar Ddwyfaen,=^{...} Gwenllian, d. of Tudor ab Ithel Fychan,
ab Owain Hên ab Gruffydd ab lord of Mostyn, ab Ithel Llwyd ab Ithel
Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Gam ab Mareddydd ab Uchdryd, lord of
Brogyntyn. See p. 113 Cyfeiliog, ab Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. *Azure*, a lion statant, guardant, *azure*

Tudor of Ar Ddwyfaen. By an inquisition taken the 9th of June, 27th Henry VI (1449), relative to lands called "Y Ddwyfaen", David ab Tudor was found to be his heir

Alson, d. of Gruffydd ab Owain ab David of Edeyrnion

Eddylad, ux. Gruffydd Llwyd ab Gruffydd ab Robert ab Rhys ab Robert of Cinmael in the commot of Is Dulas and cantref of Rhôs, ab Gruffydd ab Sir Howel y Pedolau ab Gruffydd ab Ednyfed Fychan

Ieuan Annest Jane

David of Ar Ddwyfaen

Mabli, d. of Thomas ab Llewelyn ab Madog of Maerdref in Edeyrnion

Llewelyn of Llwyn Dedwydd and Caer Gerrig in Llangwm

Ieuan = Elen, ux. Ieuan ab Tudor ab Iorwerth Sais of Llanynys. Or, three greyhounds - courant *sable*

Ieuan of Ar Ddwyfaen

Margaret, d. of Howel ab Madog ab Cynwrig of Llanynys¹

Mali, ux. Richard ab Ithel, Baron of Llanbedr in Dyffryn Clwyd, by whom she had a son, David Lloyd

David of Ar Ddwyfaen

Margaret, d. of David Llwyd ab David ab Robin ab Gruffydd Goch of Plas yn Dôl Edeyrn. See Edeyrnion

Reignallt of Llysan

Margaret, ux. Harri Gervys ab Maurice of Tref Rhuddin

Catherine, heiress of Ar Ddwyfaen. She married Thomas Lloyd Gethin, eldest son of Howel Lloyd ab David ab Mareddydd of Bala, ab Howel ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, lord of Penllyn.



ARDDWYFAEN IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MOELFRE.

Collwyn ab Moreiddig ab Rhys ab Gwyrstan ab Llywarch ab Rhiwallawn ab Aradri ab Mor ab Tegerin ab

¹ Howel ab Madog ab Cynwrig of Llanynys, ab Howel ab Madog ab Mareddydd ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Einion ab Mareddydd ab Uchdryd ab Edwin ab Goronwy.

Aylan ab Greddyf ab Cwnnws Dhû ab Cyllin Ynad ab Peredur Teirnoedd ab Meilir Eryr Gwyr y Gorsedd ab Ticho Tyvode ab Gwilfyw ab Marchudd ab Bran ab Pill ab Cervyr ab Melifron ab Gwron ab Cunedda Wledig, who is said to have been King of Gwynedd in A.D. 330, that is during the time that the province of Britannia Secunda, of which Gwynedd or Venedocia was a portion, formed a part of the Roman Empire ; but it was not till after the departure of the Roman legions from Britain in A.D. 448 that any part of this province fell under the government of the Britons. Collwyn had issue a son,

Gwrgeneu, lord of Penllyn. He married Generis, daughter and coheiress of Cynfyn Hirdref, lord of Nevyn,¹ in the comot of Dinlleyn and cantref of Lley, and Haer his wife, daughter and heiress of Cynillon ab Y Blaidd Rhudd, lord of Gêst, in the comot of Eivionydd and cantref of Dinodig, who bore *azure*, a wolf passant *argent*, his head and neck *gules*. Haer married secondly Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys from 1062 to 1072. Gwrgeneu obtained the lordship and lands of Penllyn from his wife's half-brother, Mareddydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys. By his wife Generis he had issue a son and heir,

Rhirid Flaidd, lord of Penllyn, Pennant Melangell, in the lordship of Mechain Is y Coed, Glyn, and the eleven towns in the cantref of Trefryd, in Powys land, and of Gest, in Eivionydd, in Gwynedd. He bore *vert*, a chevron inter three wolves heads erased *argent*, and he resided at a place called Neuaddau Gleision, in the township of Rhiwaedog, in the time of Madog ab Mareddydd, who reigned over Powys Fadog from 1133 to 1159. Rhirid Flaidd married Gwenllian, daughter of

¹ Nevyn is a small town situate on the Irish Sea. Here Edward I, in 1284, held his triumph on the conquest of Wales ; and, perhaps to conciliate the affections of his new subjects, in imitation of the hero Arthur, held a Round Table, and celebrated it with dance and tournament. The concourse was prodigious, for not only the chief nobility of England, but numbers from foreign parts, graced the festival with their presence.

Ednyfed, lord of Brochdyn or Broughton, in the manor of Y Glewysegl, in the lordship of Maelor Gymraeg, second son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, lord of Maelor Gymraeg, who was slain in 1073. *Ermine* a lion passant gardant *gules* for Ednyfed ab Cynwrig, by whom he had issue—1, Madog, of whom presently ; 2, Einion, who was slain by an arrow at the siege of the castle of Din-serth or Diserth, in Tegeingl, at a place since called Bryn Einion, in 1261. The cross which was erected on the spot where he fell has been removed from its original site to the churchyard at Diserth. It has the same sort of interlaced ornamentation as Maen Achwynfan, which is not far from this place. According to Gruffydd Hiraddug it once bore the following inscription :—

“Oc si petatur, lapis yste kausa notatur
Einion oxi' Rhirid Flaidd filius hoc memoratur.”

His son Einion Greulon was lord of Crugaeth, in the lordship of Croes Oswald or Oswestry. (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, Oct. 1873, p. 307.) Rhirid Flaidd had also among others a daughter named Gwenllian, who married Gruffydd of Henglawdd, son of Ednyfed Fychan, lord of Bryn Ffanigl, by whom she was mother of Sir Howel y Pedolau,¹ who was knighted by Edward II, to whom he was foster brother, and was noted for his great strength. His monumental effigy in the church of Caermarthen represented him recumbent in armour, breaking a horseshoe with his hands ; and this monument remained till it was broken by some plasterers. He was the ancestor of Gruffydd Lloyd of Cinmael, whose daughter and heiress Alice was the second wife of Richard ab Ieuan ab David ab Ithel Fychan of Llaneurgain, in Tegeingl, whose daughter and heiress Catherine married Pyers Holland ab John Holland, ancestor of the Hollands of Cinmael. This Englyn was composed in honour of Rhirid Flaidd by Cynddelw.

¹ Lewis Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 16, note.

“ Mae im flaidd a'm Car, o'm caffael wrthaw
Yn wrthel, gerth, Afaes,
Nid blaidd Coed, williaidd allael
Ond Blaidd Maes, moesawg a hael.”

And the following he composed on the death of Rhirid Flaidd—

“ Rhirid rwyf gwryd a garaf hefyd
Mi a gefeis olaf
Duw a'i dug oddiarnaf
Fe ddwg pawb a fo pennaf.”

Rhirid Flaidd was succeeded by his eldest son,

Madog ab Rhirid of Rhiwaedog. He married Arddun, daughter of Philip ab Uchdryd lord of Cyfeiliog, ab Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl,¹ by whom he had issue—1, Gwrgeneu Llwyd of Rhiwaedog, father of Gwrgeneu Fychan of Rhiwaedog, father of Ithel of Rhiwaedog, whose son Einion ab Ithel was esquire of the body to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd for life. At his death in 1401, he left issue two daughters coheirs, Margaret, the eldest, had Rhiwaedog, and married Mareddydd ab Ieuan ab Mareddydd ab Howel of Ystym Cegid ab David, lord of Rhiw Lwyd, descended from Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Gwynedd, by whom she was ancestor of the Lloyds of Rhiwaedog ;² 2, Iorwerth of Penllyn, and 3, Rhirid Fychan, ancestor of the Myddletons of Gwaunynog, Garthgynan, Chirk Castle, &c.

Iorwerth of Penllyn married Gwerfyl, daughter of Cynwrig ab Pasgen ab Gwyn ab Gruffydd, lord of Cegidfa and Deuddwr, *sable* three horses' heads erased *argent*, by whom he had issue four sons—1, Madog, of whom presently ; 2, Gruffydd ; 3, Iorwerth Fychan ; and 4, Ynyr,³ and of the daughters, Gwenllian married Llewelyn ab Ithel of Aelhaiarn, in Glyndyfrdwy, and

¹ Lewis Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 229.

² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix.

³ Ynyr was the ancestor of William ab Robert ab Richard ab William of Bedd Gelert, ab Robert ab Howel ab Rhys ab David ab Cynddelw ab Iorwerth ab Ynyr ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd

of Derwen Ynial, son of Heilin ab Eunydd, lord of Dyffryn Clwyd, and Maud married Goronwy ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Ednyfed Fychan.

Madog ab Iorwerth of Penllyn. In the petitions presented to the English Prince of Wales at Kensington, 33 Edward I, A.D. 1305, the name of Madog appears as petitioning that he might quietly enjoy certain lands and the bailiwick "*Unius Cantr' in Penllyn and Ardudewey,*" which the king had given him for his service. He married Eva, daughter of Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd of Cors y Gedol, *ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters—1, Gruffydd, of whom presently; 2, Goronwy, who married Eva, daughter of Llewelyn ab Einion ab Celynin of Llwydiarth, *sable*, a he goat, *argent*, attired and unguled *or*, and two daughters—1, Gwerfyl, ux Iorwerth ab Hwfa of Dudlyston, ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn; 2, Margaret, and 3, Gwenllian.

Gruffydd ab Madog of Llan Uwch Llyn Tegid married, according to the Harl. MS. 2,288, Alice, daughter of Bleddyn Fychan ab Bleddyn of Hafod Unos, who is there stated to have been the mother of all his children. According to other accounts,¹ he married Janet, daughter of Cynfelyn ab Dolphyn, lord of Manavon, *azure*, a lion passant *argent*, who was the mother of Ieuan, and that afterwards he married Gwenllian, daughter of Ieuan ab Howel ab Mareddydd ab Howel ab Madog ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis. By one or other of these three ladies Gruffydd had issue—1, Ieuan of Llan Uwch Llyn and Cefn Trevlaith, in the parish of Llanstumdwy, in Eivionydd. He "lived in great credit and esteeme in the days of King Edward III, who allowed him an annual stipend for guarding and conducting of ye justice of North Wales with a companie of archers, whilst he should soejourne and stay in ye countie of Merionydd."²

¹ Lewis Dwnn, vol. ii, Cefn Treflaith, p. 95.

² Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt.

He died in 1370,¹ and was buried at Llanuwch Llyn, where his tomb still remains, on which he is represented recumbent in armour, with a shield charged with the arms of his house, and this inscription, "HIC IACET IOANNES AB GRIFFIT AB MADOG AB IERWERTH, CVIVS ANIMÆ PROPITIETUR DEVS. AMEN ANO. DNI. MCCCCLXX." He was the ancestor of the Vaughans of Glan Llyn Tegid, Rowlands of Myllteyrn, and Pryses of Tref Brysg ; 2, Howel y Gadair of Cadair Penllyn ; 3, Rhys, ancestor of the Joneses of Llandyrnog, in Dyffryn Clwyd, and Helygin in Tegeingl, and John ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Y Ddol or Llechwedd Ystrad ; 4, Goronwy of Penllyn, of whom presently, and 5, Gruffydd of Trefgoed.

Goronwy of Penllyn, the fourth son of Gruffydd ab Madog of Llanuwch Llyn Tegid, married Isabel, daughter of Gruffydd of Rhuddallt, fourth baron of Glyndyfrdwy, of the English creation, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John L'Estrange of Knockyn Castle (*gules*, two lions passant *argent*), and Jane his wife, daughter of John Charleton, Lord Powys, by Maude his wife, daughter of Roger Mortimer, first Earl of March. By this marriage Goronwy had, besides other issue, a son and heir,

Tudor ab Goronwy of Penllyn. He married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Howel Selyf lord of Nannau, *or*, a lion rampant, *azure*, by whom he had besides other issue, a younger son Ieuan, who was one of the sureties for the farmer of the Raglotship of Penllyn at Michaelmas, 4 Henry VI (1426), and a son and heir,

Howel ab Tudor of Penllyn, who was farmer under

¹ "He was alive after this year. I think that a numeral, probably an "x", has been broken off at the end of the inscription." (W. W. E. Wynne.) One of his daughters, named Angharad, married Ithel ab Cynwrig ab Bleddyn Llwyd, son of Ithel Anwyl, who lived at Ewlo Castle, and who was one of the captains of Tegeingl, to keep the English from invading them. His grandson, Cynwrig ab Bleddyn, died in Harlech Castle, aiding its brave defender, David ab Ieuan ab Einion, Constable of the Castle. (Harl. MS. 1969.)

the Prince of Wales, of the Mill of Pen Aran in Penllyn at Michaelmas, 1 Henry IV, 1399, and held on lease the extent lands of the Crown in the comot of Penllyn, Michaelmas, 4 Henry VI (1426). He married Tibot,¹ relict of Ieuan Fychan of Moeliwrch, who held on lease the Raglotship of Aber Tanad in Mechain Isgoed, at Michaelmas, 1 Henry IV (1400). (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1873, p. 253, and January 1876, p. 28), and daughter of Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn of Cors y Gedol, *ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference, by whom he had an elder son, Mareddydd, of whom presently, David Lloyd, Gwerfyl ux Gruffydd ab Bleddyn of the Tower near Mold (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January 1875, p. 38), and Mallt ux. Mareddydd ab Owain ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn.

Mareddydd ab Howel, the eldest son, was of Bala. He was one of the jury on an inquest held in that town 31 Henry VI (1453). He married Gwenhwyfar Fechan, daughter of Ieuan ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair of Cadair Benllyn, ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Rhirid Flaidd, by whom he had a son and heir,

David ab Mareddydd of Bala, in the parish of Llanfihangel, in Migneint.² He married three times ; by his first wife Gwenllian, daughter of William ab Gruffydd ab Robert, he had issue a son and heir, Howel Lloyd, of whom presently. He married secondly, Margaret, daughter of David ab Ieuan ab Einion, the brave constable and defender of Harlech Castle ; and thirdly he married Annesta, daughter of Rhys ab Mareddydd ab Tudor ab Howel ab Cynwrig Fychan of Y Foelas, in

¹ Tibot married first Howel, ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth of Glasgoed, in Cynllaith.

² The parish of Llanfihangel yn Migneint, in Penllyn, contained the townships of Maestran, Strevelyn, and Cyfity, Gwern Evel, Bedwarien, Llanycil, and Bala, Llangower, and Dwygraig. Bala is a market town, having in the end thereof a great mound, whereon sometime stood a castle, which, in 1202, Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, fortified. R. Vaughan of Dolgellau. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1850, p. 204.)

Yspytty Ieuan, who was entrusted by Henry VII with the Standard of England at the battle of Bosworth, after the former standard bearer, Sir William Brandon, had been slain. By this lady David had issue four sons—1, Rhydderch of Llanycil; 2, Hugh; 3, Sir John, colated to the rectory of Llanycil in 1537; 4, David Lloyd; and three daughters—1, Elen ux. William Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, in Penllyn; 2, Lowri ux. Richard Lloyd of Plas yn Dol Edeyrn, in Edeyrnion, and 3, Margaret ux. Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab David.

Howel Lloyd of Bala, the eldest son, married Mallt, daughter of Howel Fychan ab Howel ab Gruffydd of Llwydiarth, in Powys Wenwynwyn, by whom he had four sons—1, Thomas Lloyd Gethin, of whom presently; 2, Piers Lloyd, of whom presently; 3, Howel Lloyd, and 4, Robert Lloyd, and five daughters—1, Gwen, ux. Robert ab Thomas of Bala; 2, Lowri, ux. Edward ab John Wynn of Dol Derwen, in Llandderfel, ab Ieuan ab Mareddydd ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair; 3, Elen, ux. Thomas ab Reignallt of Glan Tanad, ab Gruffydd ab Howel ab Iorwerth Goch of Mochnant;¹ 4, Elizabeth ux. John Gruffydd of Llandderfel, and 5, Jane ux. Rhydderch ab Richard ab John ab David.

Piers Lloyd, the second son of Howel Lloyd, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Gruffydd ab Thomas ab Howel ab Ieuf Llwyd² ab David Fychan, by whom he was father of

¹ Iorwerth Goch of Mochnant was the son of Ieuan Foel Frych, ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth Foel of Mynydd Mawr, ab Madog Fychan ab Madog ab Urien of Maen Gwynedd, ab Eginir ab Lles ab Idnerth Benfras, lord of Maesbrwg. He was the ancestor of the Lloyds of Maen Gwynedd, in Mochnant, the Wynns of Aber Cynllaith, and the Bromfields of Bryn y Wiwair, in Rhiwfabon.

² Ieuf Llwyd ab David Fychan married Nesta, relict of Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern of Cors y Gedol, and daughter of and co-heiress of Gruffydd ab Adda of Dol Goch, in the parish of Towyn, and of Ynys y Maen Gwyn, a taxer of the fifteenth in 1293-4. Raglot (governor) of the comot of Ystym Aner 3 and 7, Edward III. Gruffydd's tomb is still to be seen in Towyn Church. He was the son of Adda ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Cadifor ab Cenillin ab Gwaethfoed, lord of Ceredigion, or, a lion rampant, regardant, sable.

Oliver Lloyd of Mochnant, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lloyd of Glanhavon, in Llanrhaiadr in Mochnant, *sable*, three horses' heads erased *argent*, by whom he had a son and heir,

Thomas Lloyd of Glanhavon, and *jure uxoris* of Trevor Hall, in Nanheudwy, and Valle Crucis Abbey, in Ial, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery in 1749. He married Mary, daughter and sole heiress, by Margaret, his wife, eldest daughter of John Eyton of Trimley, Esq. (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January 1875, p. 52) of Robert Trevor¹ of Trevor Hall and Valle Crucis Abbey, Esq., by whom he had issue two daughters co-heiresses—1, Mary, ux. Edward Lloyd, son and heir, by...his wife, daughter of ..Pennant of Bagillt, in Tegeingl, Esq. of Edward Lloyd of Pentref Hobyn, Esq. (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1875, p. 233); and 2, Margaret, who married first Edward Lloyd, son and heir of Edward Lloyd of Plas Madog, in Rhiwfabon, who died *s.p.* in 1734, aged eighteen, and secondly she married Arthur Mears of Pennar, co. Pembroke, who also died without issue, and the estates of Trevor Hall, Valle Crucis Abbey, and Glanhavon passed through the eldest daughter Mary, into the family of the Lloyds of Pentref Hobyn.

¹ Robert Trevor died January 1, 1693. He was the fourth son (by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Eyton of Leeswood, Esq.) of John Trevor of Trevor Hall and Valle Crucis Abbey; a captain in the royal army, who died at Wrexham, and was buried in the church there in 1684. Captain Trevor was the eldest son (by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Wynn of Dyffryn Aled, Esq.) of Matthew Trevor of Llys Trevor, now called Trevor Hall, and Valle Crucis Abbey, who died November 9, 1683, aged forty-five, and was buried in Llangollen Church. He was the eldest son of John Trevor of Llys Trevor, who was the first of this family who became possessed of the abbey. John Trevor was the eldest son of David Wynn of Llys Trevor, who died in 1620, ab Matthew Wynn ab David ab Edward of Llys Trevor, ab Howel ab Llewelyn ab Adda ab Howel, second son of Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr, ab Ieuaf ab Cuhelyn, lord of Trevor, third son of Tudor ab Rhys-Sais, lord of Chirk, Nanheudwy, Whittington, and Maelor Saesneg. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January 1874, p. 36.) The arms of the Trevors of Trevor are those of Tudor Trevor in a border, *gules* for Adda ab Awr of Trevor.

Thomas Lloyd Gethin, the eldest son of Howel Lloyd ab David ab Meredydd of Bala, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of David ab Ieuan ab David of Ar Ddwyfaen (see page 196), by whom he had issue—1, David Lloyd, his successor; 2, Elis ab Thomas, and two daughters—1, Elizabeth, ux. Robert Wynn of Llwyn y Bee, son of Gruffydd, fifth son of Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Maesmor; 2, Margaret, ux. Hugh ab Thomas ab David of Cil Talgarth, in Penllyn, ab Madog ab Ieuan Fychan ab Ieuan y Cott ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Cadwgan ab Madog Heddgam of Cil Talgarth, *azure*, a bow and arrow distended and pointed downwards.¹

David Lloyd of Ar Ddwyfaen, the eldest son, married Gwen Lloyd, daughter of Cadwaladr ab Robert ab Rhys of Plas yn Rhiwlas in Penllyn, *gules*, a lion rampant, *argent*, holding in its paws a rose of the second, leaves and stem ppr. seeded *or*. Her mother was Jane, daughter of Mareddydd ab Ieuan ab Robert of Cesail Gyfarch, who purchased Gwydir from David ab Howel Coetmor. By this lady David Lloyd had issue—1, John Lloyd, of whom presently; 2, Cadwaladr Lloyd of Penyfed, in Llangwm—1, Jane, and 2, Lowri.

John Lloyd of Ar Ddwyfaen, the eldest son, married Catherine, daughter of Edward Brereton, of Bora-sham, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1598, and Anne, his wife, daughter of John Lloyd of Bodidris, in Ial, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1551, by whom he had issue Owain Lloyd, who was the father of John Lloyd of Ddwyfaen, Harl. MS. 1969. This family is now represented by John Lloyd of Y Ddwyfaen and Plas Isaf, Esq., now living, 1876, son of John Lloyd ab John Lloyd ab David Lloyd ab John Lloyd ab David Lloyd of Ar Ddwyfaen, son and heir of the above-named Thomas Lloyd Gethin, who was *jure uxoris* of Ar Ddwyfaen.

J. Y. W. LLOYD, M.A.

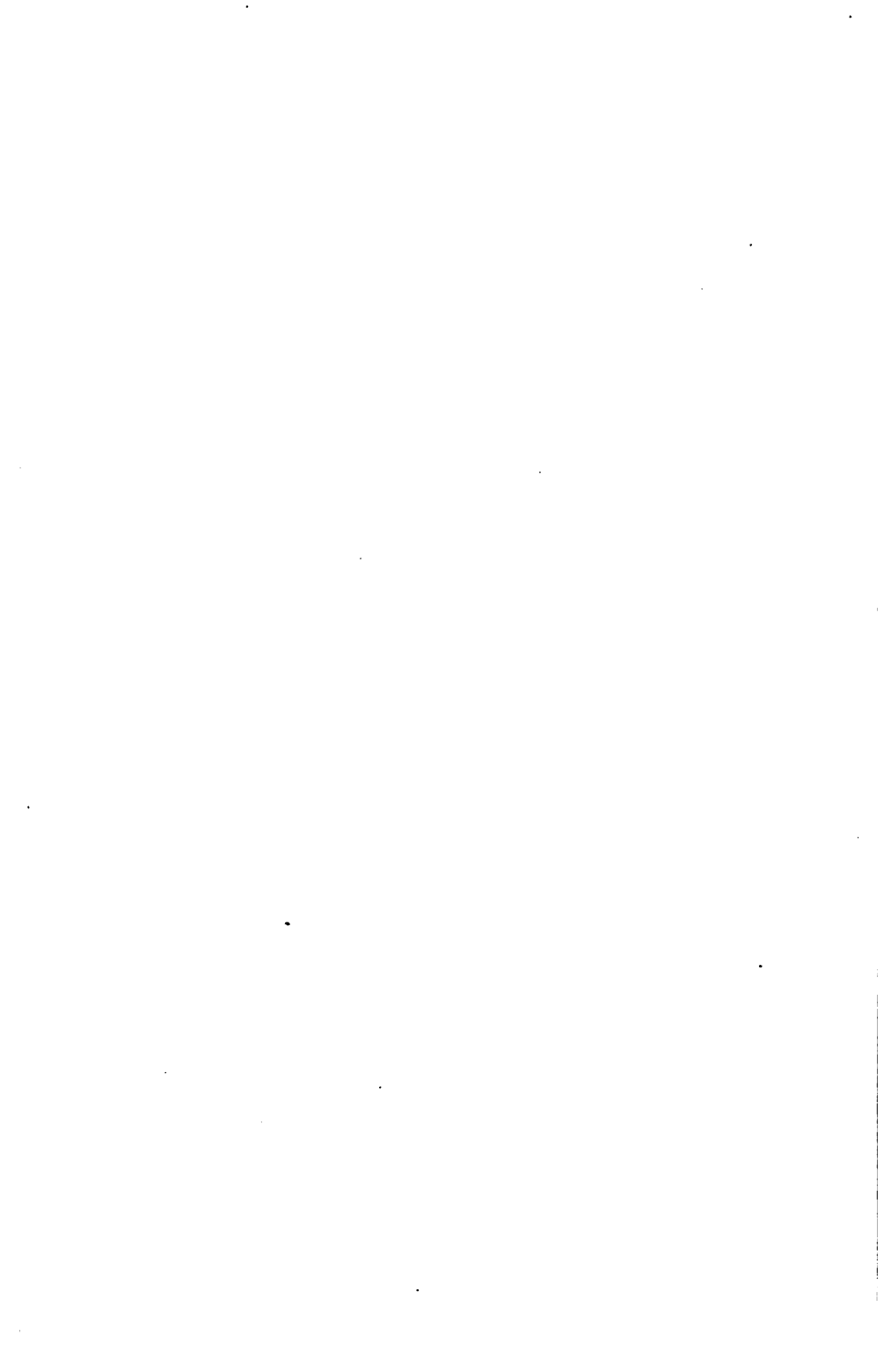
(To be continued.)

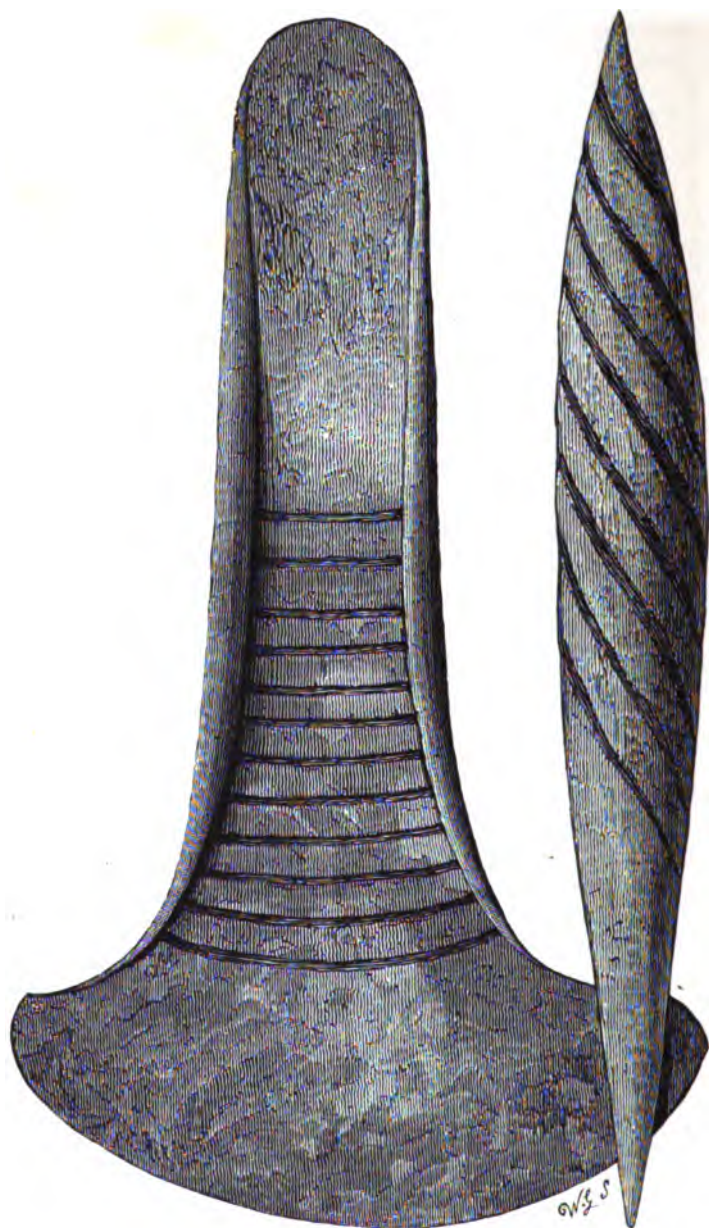
¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix. Cil Talgarth in the lordship of Penllyn.

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS AND COPPER CAKE.

(MENAI BRIDGE AND ELSEWHERE.)

ABOUT two years ago I received an intimation from my old and valued friend Capt. D. White Griffith, the late chief constable of Anglesey, that some implements of Archaic type (eight in number), had been newly obtained during quarrying operations near the Menai Bridge, and requesting me to go over there to see them. This I immediately did; but although the time that elapsed was very short, it had sufficed for the scattering of the find, through its disposal to various persons in the neighbourhood. Fortunately one was secured by Capt. Griffith, and this, together with another, then in the possession of the landlord of the Anglesey Arms, I had an opportunity of inspecting. I learned, subsequently, that both Lord Clarence Paget and Richard Davies, Esq., M.P., had obtained specimens. Thus four out of the eight are accounted for, but I know not what became of the rest. The account given of the discovery is that some workmen engaged in raising stone, after they had removed loose soil mixed with small stones to a depth of 7 ft., came to some large fragments of rock, under one of which were laid six, and under another, two of the implements. The place where they were found is close to the Beaumaris Road, on its upper or northern side, a few yards to the eastward of the point where it joins the great Holyhead Road. I was told at the time that beneath both roads there passes a kind of shaft, not unlike an old working for copper, and that the name given to this cave was "Cil Bedlem", or the gipsy's retreat, probably because it may have been made use of by those wanderers, or others in search of a hiding place. From closer examination, however, of persons living near the spot, I ascertained that, although "Cil Bedlem" was the name of a cottage that formerly



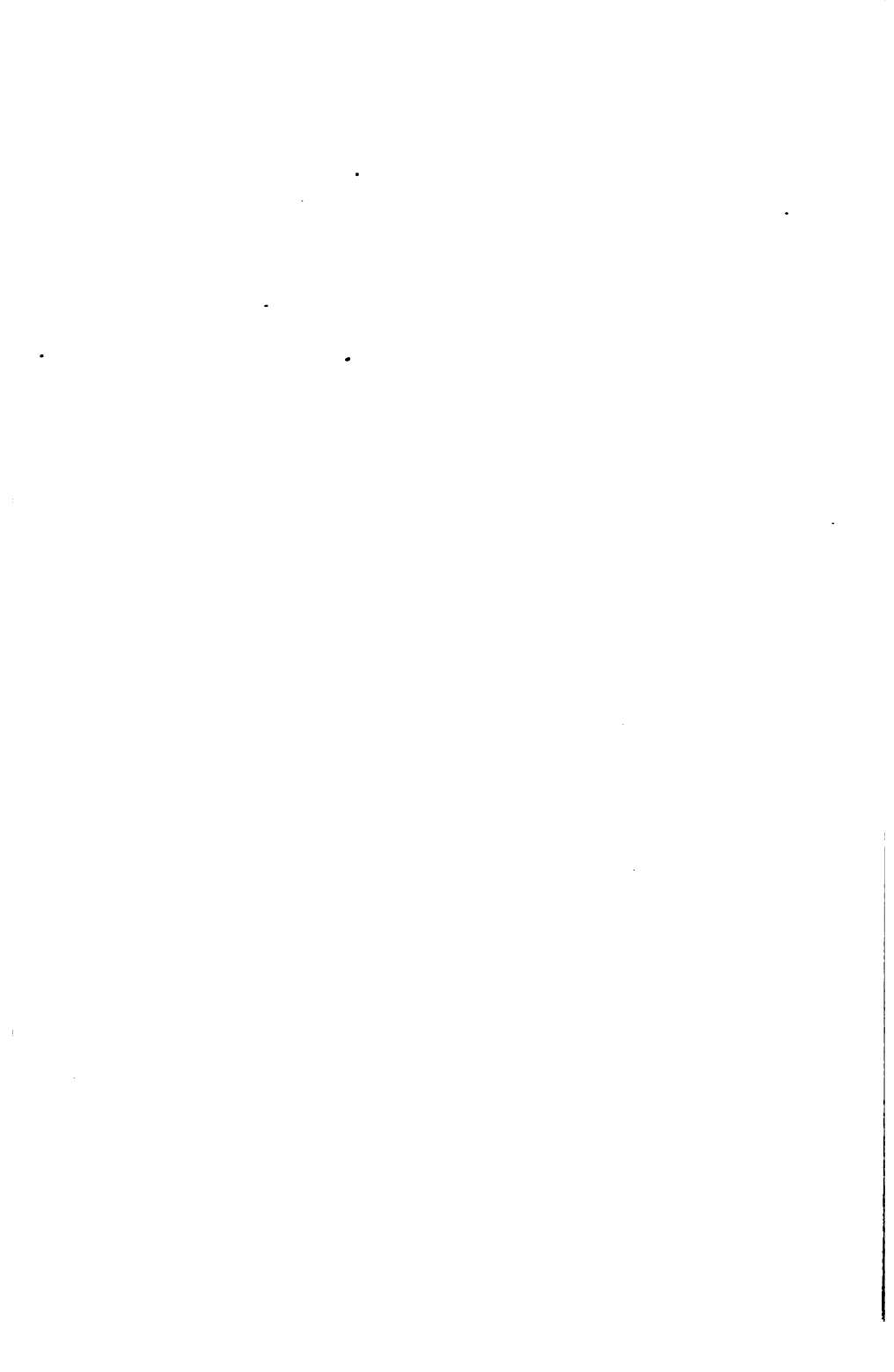


BRONZE CELT, MENAI BRIDGE.
(Original size.)

stood here, they could give me no certainty as to the existence of the cave. Possibly this may be identical with the "Cil Begle" described by the author of "Beaumaris Bay", and also by Miss Angharad Llwyd, who say that the "seat cut in the rock, with a rude arch over it, where the bishop sat during the preaching of Baldwyn here in A.D. 1188, should have been called 'Cadair yr Archesgob', but his business being to beg the people's alms, they, upon that account, called the place 'Cil-Beg-le'"—a derivation, I must say, rather far-fetched. It is said that traces of copper ore have been met with hereabouts, and the shaft may have been connected with mining operations, and if so, the close proximity of the place where the implements were brought to light, is suggestive as to the use originally made of them. But (supposing the cave to exist) it is now impossible to trace its course, as it is deeply buried beneath the embankment that carries the Holyhead Road.

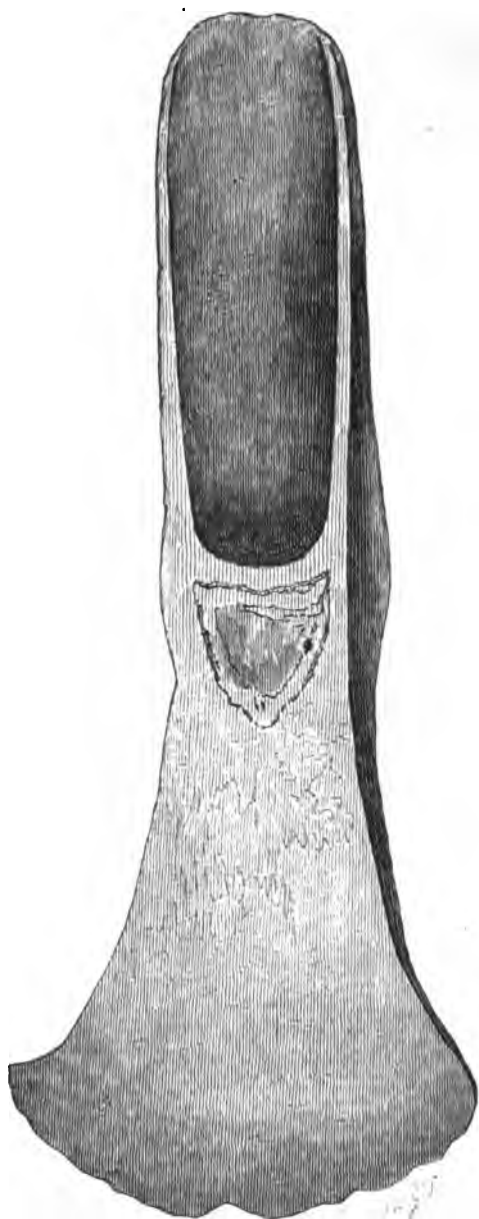
I now proceed to describe the two specimens that came under my observation, and I also give a drawing of the one belonging to Capt. Griffith. Here it may, perhaps, be as well to mention that, although the eight varied slightly as to size and weight, still they were similar, being all of the saddler's knife type, and alike also in ornamentation, if that may be so called which was manifestly placed purposely on the flat spaces between the flanges, in order to secure a better grip for the wooden handle, and on the outside, in order to catch and retain the lashing well in its place. Both the horizontal interior and the exterior diagonal ribs are one-sixteenth of an inch broad, the former, twelve in number, commence at the distance of an inch and three quarters from the cutting end, and are a quarter of an inch apart, the latter are continued right up to the narrow end. The length of this example is six and a quarter inches, its greatest thickness, including the flange, is three quarters of an inch. The flange, gradually dying off to the level of the flat surface at

either end, is three-sixteenths of an inch where deepest. The greatest width at the broad end is three and five-eighths inches, although it has evidently been originally wider, there being traces of considerable wear on one side. Its width near the commencement of the curve, at the narrow end, is about an inch, where it is also sharpened, but not more so than would be required to fit it into the shaft; the broad end is ground to a fine edge. Half-way down, the breadth is one inch and a quarter. The weight is exactly one pound. The dimensions of the other example examined by me are as follows:—Length six inches, greatest breadth three and a half inches, depth of flange one-eighth of an inch, breadth at half length within the flanges, one inch, weight one pound two ounces and a half. There appears to be rather a large percentage of copper in its composition. In shape these are identical with examples given in the descriptive catalogue of the animal materials and bronze in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, although there are none having precisely the same ornamentation. (See figs. 229 and 302, pp. 390, 391, also fig. 268, p. 379, where the outside diagonal markings are the same.) A drawing of a similar shaped but unornamented implement, is given in the account of antiquities of bronze found near Preston, in the parish of Plymstock (see *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxiv, p. 119, supplementary notes), in which case workmen blasting boulders in a field, supposed to be the site of a Roman encampment, found eight bronze celts (the coincidence of number is curious) placed on their ends under two of the rocks or boulders, four under each. For other specimens of the same class see *Grave Mounds and their Contents*, by Llewelyn Jewitt, illustrations facing p. 128, where he remarks that they are “but seldom met with in barrows, although frequently ploughed up in the course of agricultural operations”. Wright, *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 73, speaking of such implements, says “There is no doubt that these tools were in common





LOOPEO PAALSTAB CELT, VRONHEULOG.
(Original size.)

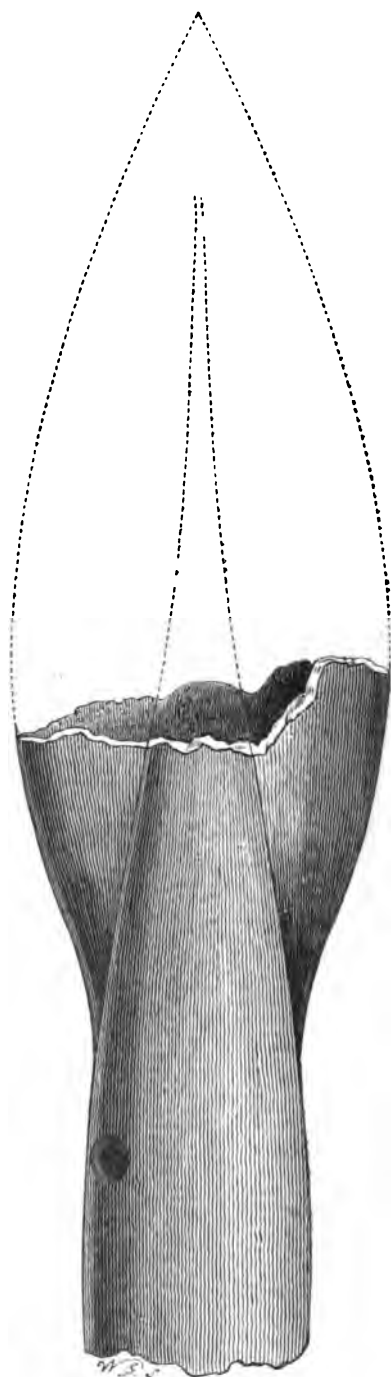


PAALSTAB CELT, LLANFYLLIN.
(Original size.)

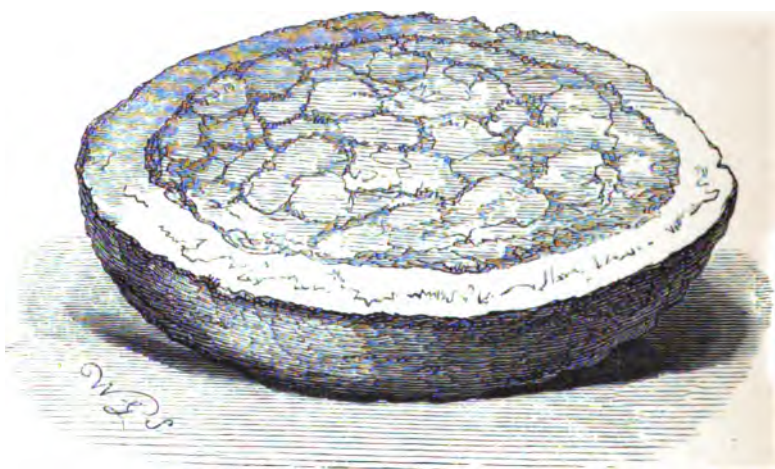
use by workmen in England at some period, for they are found very frequently, though very rarely, in sepulchral interments all over the island". Worsaae (*Antiquities of the Bronze Period*, p. 25), giving a figure of one of these, says that "they were fastened at the end to a wooden handle. They were probably used as a kind of axe or pickaxe. At all events, similar tools of iron are still used in Iceland as crowbars". Indeed, the shape is such as to admit of their being adapted to a great variety of purposes. In Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities* we find (pp. 351, 352) that the *σμίλη* or dolabra, a similar instrument, was used as an adze for planing and polishing wood; by stonemasons; as a hoe; in throwing up entrenchments and destroying fortifications; also by leather cutters, and even as a page cutter! This form is more rarely met with in Wales than either the socketed celt or the paalstab, which latter is by far the commoner type. Of the paalstab I append two drawings. The plainest of them was found many years ago, together with a similar one, at Coed Llan, near Llanfyllin, and is now in the possession of Mrs. Richards of Vronheulog, Merionethshire, who tells me that she gave its fellow to Capt. Massey Taylor of Tynllwyn, near Corwen. It has no ornamentation beyond a something like a shield on either side, just below the groove for the handle; the cutting edge is broad, being two inches and a half across, and it was evidently originally broader, a portion having been worn away. Its length is six inches and a quarter; receptacle for the handle, three inches long; breadth at half length, one inch; greatest thickness, nearly one inch. The other is a well preserved example of the single-looped type, the ornamentation on either side consists of three ribs, running to a point towards the cutting edge, the middle one, which is the longest, being nearly two inches in length. It is six and three-eighths inches long, with a breadth, at the cutting end, of one inch and three quarters; receptacle for handle is two and five-eighths inches long, and the breadth abreast of the loop

is one inch and one-eighth. This last was found when the Vronheulog drive was being made, close to the foot of a rock, not far from the lodge, and at the same time and place was discovered the broken spear-head, of which I give a drawing, and which I shall now describe. The length of the fragment is nearly three inches and three quarters, and, judging from the inclination of the mid-rib and sides, it may have been, when entire, about seven inches or so, as indicated by the dotted lines. The breadth of the blade will have been about two inches, the rivet hole still remains, and has a diameter of a quarter of an inch. The fabric itself is thin, not more than one-eighth of an inch at the broken edge. An almost identical example, found in Devonshire, is figured in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. ix, p. 185, and another among the antiquities of bronze found at Ty-mawr, on Holyhead mountain in 1832, figs. 1 and 2 in Mr. Stanley's memoir. Lastly, I come to treat of the material, without which none of these implements could have been formed—viz., copper; and this brings me back again to Anglesey, where I have to chronicle another addition to the already goodly list of copper cakes found in that island. The discovery was made known to me by Thomas Prichard, Esq., of Llwydiarth Esgob, who has possession of the cake, and who kindly drove me over to see the place where it was found. The farm is now called "Olgar", which may mean "rough remains", or "remains of a fort". Mr. Prichard tells me that in an old map of the Meyrick property by Lewis Morris, the name is spelt "Olgre", which would be "strong remains" or "vestiges".¹ The farmhouse itself is situated on high ground, but the cake was found in a field on the side of a bank, sloping towards the north; this spot has gone by the name of "gardden", and animals always liked the grass that grew

¹ Another and very probable derivation, suggested by the Editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, is *Gwylgre* (the watch-place), which name, now transformed into *Golden Grove*, occurs near Llanasa in Flintshire.



BRONZE SPEAR-HEAD, VRONHEULOG.
(Original size.)



COPPER CAKE. "OLGRA" (ORD. MAP) LLANBEDR-GOCH, ANGLESEY.

there, which doubtless owed its richness to long occupation in former times. The circular enclosure within which the copper cake lay was thirty feet in diameter. Numerous querns had been obtained in clearing off the stones ; and in breaking up the land the plough had frequently come to a standstill over an obstruction within the area, which it was at last determined to rout out. Instead of a boulder, as was supposed, the obstacle proved to be a mass of copper, placed endwise in the ground, which was likewise the position in which the Dindryfael and Bryn-du specimens were deposited. The tenant of the farm described certain drains, which he reconstructed for our edification with some flat stones lying about. He said they were about one foot high, and the same in breadth, being filled with red ashes. Possibly they may have been connected with smelting operations. An old paved way, leading from the direction of Parys mountain, came at one time close to the circular enclosure. The adjacent millstone grit, extensively worked at the present day, doubtless furnished the querns in Roman times. I picked up a piece of Samian on the spot, and my belief is that, as was suggested by Mr. Prichard, these quarries being worked, it was necessary to have workshops at hand for the manufacture and repair of quarrying implements ; and we may suppose that in many instances the quern spindles would be of bronze, iron being more expensive. This beautiful cake, of which I give a drawing, is eleven inches in diameter, two and a half inches in thickness, and weighs thirty-two pounds. There is a well-defined moulding of about an inch deep running all round it. Some markings on the bottom look, at first sight, not unlike the letter R, but they are probably accidental.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Bodewryd : March 1877.

DOG-TONGS.

SOME of the stories told by the late Dean Ramsey, in his *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, of the sagacity of collie dogs, must, to judge from certain mementoes, have had their amusing as well as ridiculous counterparts in the Principality, only they have lacked the pen of the witty Dean to chronicle them. Following their masters through the labours of the week, they did not see why they should not share their Sabbath observances; but they had their own notions of the proper length of such indulgences, and they had their own ways of making their opinions known. Neither were they altogether free from the clannish pride and partisanship of their owners: indeed, it was no uncommon thing for them to start up in vigorous assertion of their offended dignity, and that at moments and in places highly inopportune; and many a stout heart that would have collared his offending fellow-man, kept at a prudent distance from the uninviting teeth of the too faithful companion. Still certain unpleasant duties had to be performed, and a timely invention came to the aid of the disconcerted churchwarden. The illustration given shows very well the form of the instrument both at rest and in motion, and its character has become familiar to us in another use, under the name of "Lazy-tongs". Some of the joints, including the handle, have been lost from the present instance; but the handle was not unlike the forceps or catching end, which was in some cases (as at Gyffylliog) lined with nail-heads or small knobs to make the grip more secure as well as more cautionary. No convenient pew could shelter the offender, and no amount of snarling could any longer ward off the certain, not to say ignominious, expulsion of the culprit. The dog-tongs had only to be quietly taken off the seat

on which they lay so innocently, and the handles brought quickly together, when out shot the jointed folds and arms, and in an instant seized the helpless wretch around the neck or leg, and without danger or ceremony extruded him from the place.



W.A. H. H.

The usefulness of such an instrument must have been very great when dogs were more in the habit of attending church than they happily now are, and when it was even necessary to appoint an officer to see to their proper conduct, or, if necessary, their summary exclusion. There was one occasion on which the presence of a dog was held to be specially ominous, for Pennant tells us that "among the Highlanders, during the marriage ceremony, great care was taken that dogs should not pass between the couple to be married." (Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ii, p. 170.) Whether such a cus-

tom prevailed also in the Principality does not appear, neither are we told the reason of the precaution ; but may it not have been interpreted as an omen that there would be more love for the old dog than for the new wife ?

The tongs here illustrated are from Clodock Church in Herefordshire, and were exhibited by the Rev. C. L. Eagles in the Temporary Museum at Abergavenny in 1876. A similar pair, but more perfect, from Llanynys Church, Denbighshire, were exhibited by the Rev. John Davies, vicar, at the Wrexham Meeting in 1874. Another, as already mentioned, existed in Gyffylliog Church in the same county.

D. R. T.

CAMROSE CHURCH.

THE most casual observer cannot fail to have been struck by the very marked contrast which the ever-changing appearance of one of our large towns presents when compared with the stagnant growth of a country village in some remote corner of this island. Far away from the centres of commerce and civilisation these hamlets still preserve that old world look we seek to find in vain elsewhere. They form, indeed, an invaluable link between the present and the past, and give a very fair idea of the state of things which existed when Liverpool was a fishing village and London a group of thatched houses, cowering beneath the frowns of a mediæval fortress.

A visit to Camrose, in Pembrokeshire, will take us back almost to this period. It is a village four miles to the north-west of Haverfordwest, consisting of a few scattered cottages, with walls of whitewashed mud and roofs of thatch. Probably the only difference between Camrose of to-day and Camrose of five hundred years ago, is that a large dissenting meeting house now shares

the honour of being the place of religious assembly of the people, which formerly belonged to the church alone. The numerous prehistoric remains in the neighbourhood indicate the early period at which the locality must have been inhabited. The churchyard is situated on the edge of a prettily wooded valley, at the bottom of which runs a mill stream. On the opposite side of this valley, but at no great distance from the church, is an ancient tumulus. The proximity of places of Christian worship to Pagan remains is by no means uncommon, and calls for a few words of comment. The neighbouring church of Rudbaxton may be cited as another striking instance, being built within one hundred yards of a large barrow. The early Christian missionaries to this country were doubtless guided by the same judicious tact which enabled St. Paul to seize upon the altar to the unknown God, and by means of skilful oratory to persuade the people to transfer their feeling of veneration (which was in itself good) to a more worthy object. The introducers of Christianity into this country therefore did not wantonly destroy every remnant of Paganism, but stamped them with the symbols of the new religion, thus utilising all that was good in the old faith. In Brittany, at the present day, may be seen the lichen-covered cromlech, surmounted by the cross of Christ, ever bearing witness to its triumph over heathenism. Facts such as the above are well deserving of the careful consideration of the archæologist. It often happens, for instance, that stones bearing ogham inscriptions have crosses carved on them, and what has been said previously shows that it is quite possible that the Christian symbol was added subsequently to the cutting of the inscription. If the cross does not evidently form part of the original design, it is *probably* of later date, and if it interferes with the original design (as when cutting through an inscription), it is *almost certain* to be more recent.

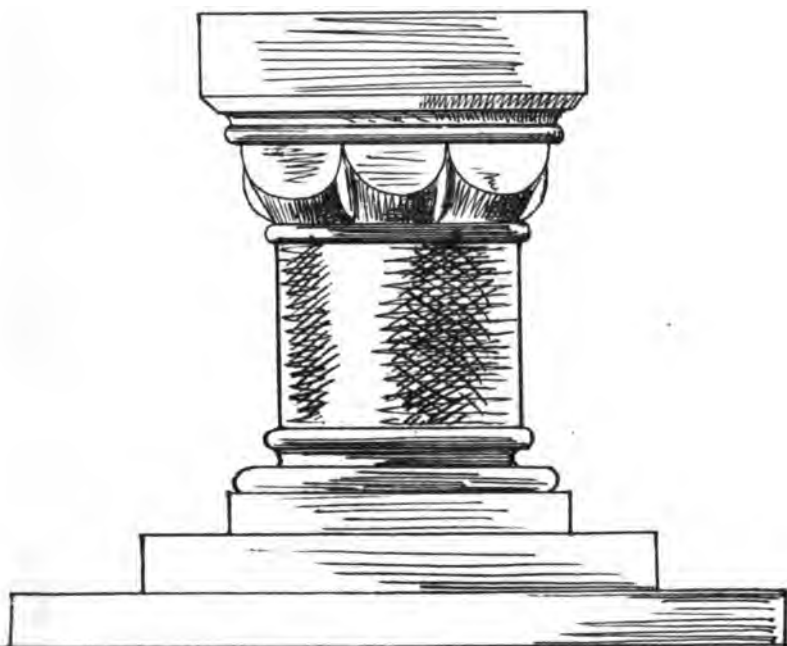
Having now briefly touched upon the peculiarities of the situation of Camrose Church, let us proceed to

discuss its architectural features. Mr. Freeman advocates the thorough examination of the exterior of a building before venturing to pass judgment on the interior. The one being, in fact, what mathematicians call a function of the other. The churchyard gate lies to the north, from which point we may obtain a good *coup d'œil* of the whole structure, and then, walking round it sunwise, note its details more minutely. The great length of the building is very remarkable, being 114 ft. from east to west, and this peculiarity is increased by the absence of aisles or transepts. However, the monotonous appearance of the main body of the church probably contributes to the pleasure with which the eye rests on the picturesque old tower at the west end. Surmounting its embattled top a gigantic wooden weathercock stands out boldly against the clear sky, and just below the parapet a broken gargoyle, quite in keeping, glares with his one remaining eye to warn the unwary of the torrent of water that the next rainy day will enable him to belch forth on their unsuspecting heads. The tower is 12 ft. square at the base, and 40 ft. high, and abutting against the north-east angle is a polygonal stair turret, one side of which has a very considerable batter. But since the main tower does not taper towards the top, and the line of intersection of the stair turret with it being made vertical, the result is that one of the sides is a skew surface. The form of this surface may be readily realised by holding a sheet of paper, so that one edge is vertical and the other sloping, when it will be found that instead of being flat, as before, it will be slightly hollowed in the middle. When these skew surfaces occur in architecture (as for instance in the well known ploughshare vaulting of the apse of Westminster Abbey), they are proof of a want of knowledge of solid geometry, and it will be found that they entirely disappear in the later work. In the present case, this effect, though difficult at first to detect, undoubtedly gives a very quaint look to the tower, which it would be difficult otherwise to account

for. It may here be remarked, in passing, what a great variety of outline has been produced in the different Pembrokeshire churches, by altering the position of the stair turret in relation to the bell tower, against which it abuts, and then again by varying the position of the bell tower in relation to the main body of the building. And in addition to this, the stair turret may be rectangular or many-sided. The commonest plan is to make the staircase at one of the angles of the bell tower in the thickness of the walls, which is accordingly here increased by rectangular projections. When the stair is not built within the walls, the turret containing it is usually polygonal outside, to correspond better with the circular form of the inside, and thus economise masonry, and add to the beauty of its form at the same time. The tapering of one or more of the sides of the tower is a marked characteristic of the Pembrokeshire churches. After examining a few of these old buildings, it will soon be found that it is the constructive features, such as we have described, which influence the general appearance of the work far more than any quantity of mere ornament. On every work of man, from the rude flint flake of the prehistoric man to the most elaborate productions of Greek art, the human intellect leaves its unmistakable traces. Hence the pleasure experienced in placing one's mind *en rapport*, so to speak, with that of the architect of any old building, and following out the train of thought by which he was led to adopt this or that artifice to overcome any difficulty that might beset his path. It is thus often easy to detect the feebleness of modern work by applying to it a similar test, when it will be found impossible to trace out any original train of ideas, by which the author of the design has arrived at his conclusions, and consequently that the chief characteristics of the old work, honesty of purpose and skilful artifice, are conspicuous by their absence.

But to return to our inspection of the exterior of Camrose Church. A few years ago there was in exist-

ence a bell cot over the gable of the wall dividing the nave from the chancel, which has now, alas ! disappeared. The church is without a porch of any kind, and the only means of entrance is by two pointed doorways opposite each other, one in the north wall of the nave and the other in the south. Almost all the old windows have been replaced by square sashes, apparently in the present century. The three-light east window of the chancel, however, still remains in its original condition, and is almost the only specimen in Pembrokeshire. The lights are all of the same height, 8 ft. by 1 ft. 4 in. broad, separated by mullions 7 in. broad, splayed outside, and relieved by a delicate bead in the inside. There are also signs of a double lancet window, built up, in the south wall of the chancel. In examining the south side of the church, a pointed arch of 12 ft. span will be noticed, built up in the wall of the nave next to the chancel, from which it would appear that a short transept existed formerly at this point. Having now remarked upon the chief features of the exterior, let us proceed to the interior. Here the walls are whitewashed throughout, which, though perhaps not quite in accordance with modern ideas, allows of very beautiful effects of light and shade, and is certainly preferable to the polychrome of the fashionable architect of to-day. The base of the tower is arched over with a pointed barrel vault, and opens into the nave. At this end of the church is a beautiful old Norman font, which, however, has several dangerous cracks in it, and is altogether in a very dilapidated state. The roof of the nave is of oak, and the principals, ten in number, consist of two rafters and a tie beam half way up, trussed beneath on each side by segmental moulded struts meeting in a point. The chancel has been lately re-roofed in a creditable manner, though with scarcely a sufficient amount of ecclesiastical feeling. As was before mentioned, the east window has a plain splay on the outside, but in the inside a sunk bead is added in the centre of the splay, which emphasises the outline of the lancets exceedingly well.



• FORT CAMROSE CHURCH •
• ONE & ONE TO THE FOOT •



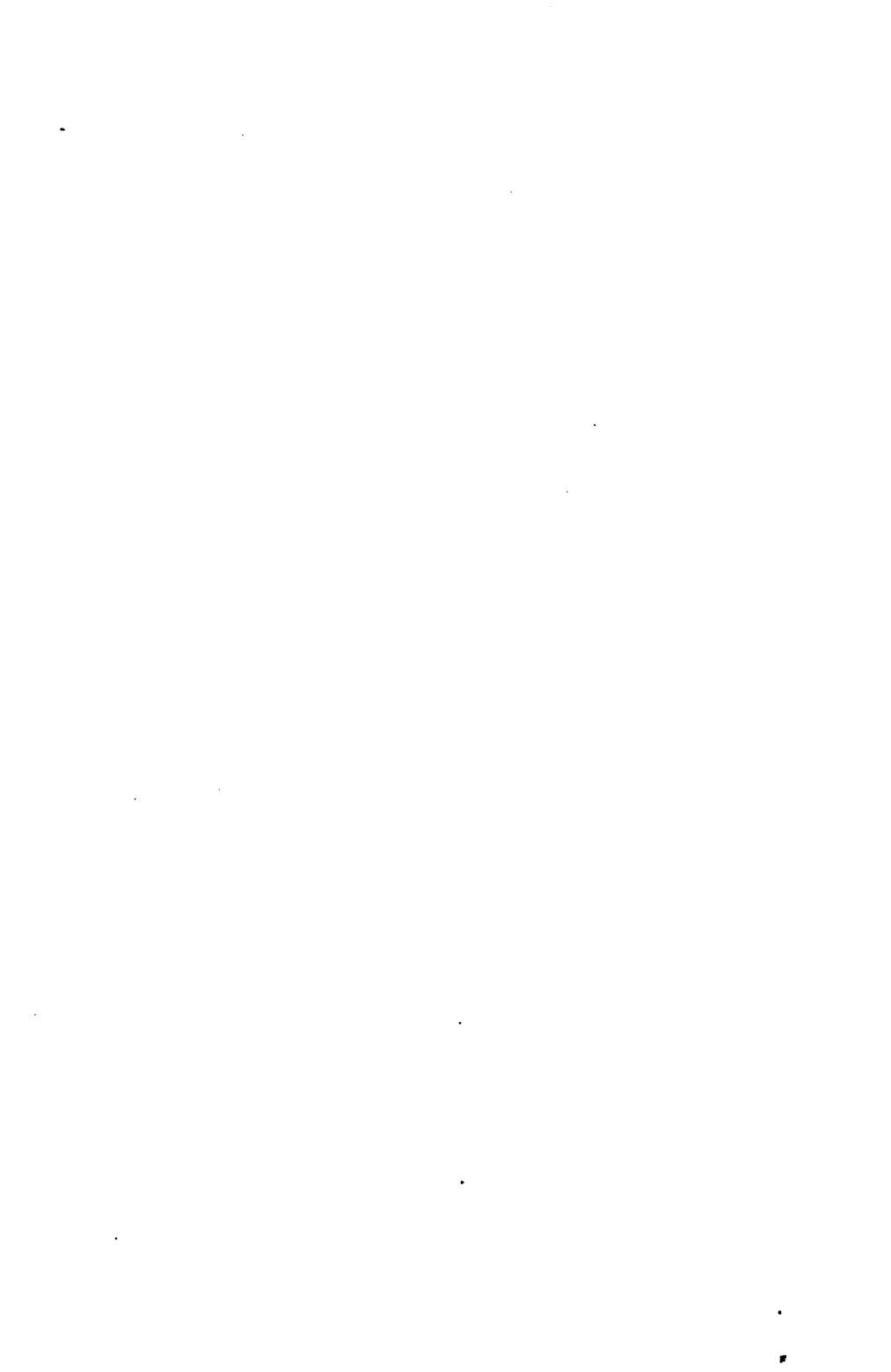
• ELEVATION •



• PLAN •

• EAST WINDOW OF CAMROBE CH. •

• SCALE . 1/4 INCH TO THE FOOT •



On the south side of the altar is a rudely carved piscina. There are two plain stone seats on each side of the chancel, but there is nothing to indicate whether they belonged to the original structure. This church, though it has suffered much from Vandalism and ignorance since the Reformation, has, up to the present, escaped the clutches of the so-called restorer, and the archæologist may be thankful if even a few more years roll by before the fashionable architect swoops down on it, and removes every vestige of interest it may once have possessed. There are remains of the staircase which led to the rood loft in the north wall of the chancel. The chancel arch is pointed without any moulding. To sum up, the chief points to be noted are, outside, the quaint old tower, the great length of the nave, and the absence of aisles or transepts inside; the Norman font, roof of nave, three-light east window, whitewashed walls. The style of the building is Early English, but the font is more ancient.

The following are the chief dimensions of the church :
—Total length from east to west, outside, 114 ft. ; length of nave inside, 65 ft. ; breadth of nave inside, 20 ft. 10 ins. ; length of chancel, 29 ft. 3 ins. ; breadth of chancel, 17 ft. 3 ins. ; width of chancel arch, 13 ft. 5 ins. ; height of tower, 40 ft. ; base of tower, 12 ft. square ; breadth of doorways, 3 ft. 8 ins.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

BRAICH Y DDINAS.

THE ancient fortified town of Braich y Ddinas, on the summit of Penmaenmawr, is well known to antiquaries, and has long since been described by Camden, Pownall, Pennant, and others ; but amongst the various notices of it which have appeared, not one is accompanied by a map or plan fairly representing its existing state. In the third volume of the *Archæologia* we have an amusing sketch by Governor Pownall, purporting to be a representation of the hill-top encircled by two ramparts, and also a survey contributed by Pennant ; but these are fanciful and imperfect. Such being the case, I thought it desirable, especially in these destructive days,¹ to obtain the assistance of Mr. Haslam, who with much patience has worked out an excellent survey under difficulties known only to those who have toiled up and down a mountain-side, over rocks and stones. Much of the original design is lost to us, and much that would otherwise interest lies buried beneath fallen ruins ; but as far as traceable, a plan of the Dinas is placed before the reader.

The first account we have of it is in Camden, said to have been written by Sir John Wynn of Gwydyr, in the reign of Charles I, who states :—"On the top of Penmaen stands a lofty and impregnable hill called Braich y Ddinas, where we find the ruinous walls of an exceeding strong fortification encompassed with a treble wall, and within each wall the foundation of at least a hundred towers, all round and of equal bigness, and about 6 yards diameter within the walls. The walls of this Dinas were in most places 2 yards thick, and in

¹ Extensive quarries have been opened on Penmaenmawr and Yr Eifl, unpleasantly near to the remains of Braich y Ddinas and Tre'r Ceiri.



W. G. Haslam, del.

VIEW OF BRACH-Y-DDINAS.

W. G. Smith, sc.

some about 3. This castle seems, while it stood, impregnable, there being no way to offer any assault to it, the hill being so very high, steep, and rocky, and the walls of such strength. The way or entrance into it ascends with many turnings, so that a hundred men might defend themselves against a whole legion; and yet it should seem that there were lodgings within these walls for twenty thousand men. By the tradition we receive from our ancestors, this was the strongest and safest refuge, or place of defence, that the ancient Britons had in all Snowdon to secure them from the incursions of their enemies."

It is scarcely necessary to observe that the towers mentioned above are simply the remaining walls of cloghauns, bothans, cytiau, or whatever else we may call the primitive dwellings of the inhabitants, resembling in their circular forms and masonry other ruined huts to be seen in large numbers on the Carnarvonshire hills and in parts of Anglesey. They are not uniform in design, nor "equal" in size, as the Baronet is pleased to intimate; and the number mentioned is somewhat exaggerated, even when we allow for many which are no longer traceable; but he is fairly accurate in the thickness of the outer wall, which is from 8 to 9 feet wide; and its height, where most perfect, is 9 ft. The face of this wall is singularly uneven, and its course winding and irregular, just as if parties of men building simultaneously on the edge of the declivity, and following its outline, united their random work as best they could. Its masonry is dry but strong, the stones being set across the structure, their ends alone forming its outer face. The main rampart at Tre'r Ceiri is similarly built with heavier materials, which may account for its durability. The hut-walls are in most instances from 4 to 5 ft. thick; their greatest width often being at their entrances, or where united with the masonry of an adjoining cell. A few of them are 4 ft. high. Their entrances vary, but several of them have a breadth of 4 ft. and even 5 ft.

We have next Governor Pownall's amusing narrative of his ascent, published in the third volume of the *Archæologia*: "As I stopped to bait my horses at the little inn at the foot of Penmaenmawr, I took that opportunity of going to the top of the mountain in search of this singular and curious fortress as it is called and described. A guide was necessary to conduct me up the pathless mountain. The poor man who attends the carriages over the cliff-road served me in this capacity. The first part of our walk was through some cultivated land enclosed with stone walls, at what one may call the foot of the mountain; but so steep was the way, that I, not in so good wind as my half-starved guide, was blown once or twice in this part of the ascent. After we had passed this, our passage became a mixture of walking and climbing, as some degree of practicability did here and there offer access amid the rocks and multitude of stones. After we had gotten to the height of the precipice (very properly called Penmaenmawr, or the Great Stone Head, or Head of the Great Rock) we found ourselves, at this first stage, in a sort of valley which appeared to be a wilderness of stones. We then ascended a second hill, and then, over a multitude of stones like ruins, a third, at the summit of which the mountain comes as it were to a point."

It is not my wish to follow Governor Pownall in his description of remains imperfectly seen by him, and hastily examined. He appears to have been unfortunate in weather, and was soon enveloped in clouds; his clothes got saturated with rain; and some may be disposed to think the mist of the mountain clung to his ideas of Braich y Ddinas ever after. Satisfied with the little he had seen of the place, he unsparingly condemns "the sensible old Baronet, Sir John Wynn", as he is called by Pennant, whose opinion that Braich y Ddinas was a fortress he treats as "absurd". His impressions so well illustrate the Druidical fancies of a century back that I am tempted to reproduce them. After a very inaccurate description he thus continues: "It

appears to have been one of the Druids' consecrated high places of worship. Those places were always enclosed, and separated from common use and profanation. The line of separation was either a simple ditch like that at Stonehenge; or a ditch and mound of earth sloping inwards, like that at Abury; or a line of erect stones forming a kind of wall, like that at Carnbre in Cornwall; or a wall like that in this place. This line in none of the above instances was formed for defence, but merely to mark the bounds. As in the Druid high place at Carnbre, one sees within the sacred bounds carns, cromlechs, and multitudes of circular holy compartments, so here I must suppose the hundreds of circular foundations spoken of were the remains of like holy, consecrated recesses dedicated to the service of religious ceremonies and worship. The situation of this holy temple on the high place, the nature of the enclosures, the interior and more sacred enclosures, the parts contained in them, the carn, the sacred well and basins, all mark it to be precisely one of these Druid temples; and were I to name this mountain from what it has really been, instead of its being named from what ignorance has supposed it to be, I would, instead of Bre y Dinas, call it Carnbre, as the hill in Cornwall, having a similar temple, is called.... Upon the whole, these very curious remains of antiquity, Carnbre and Bre y Dinas, are not only an existing exemplar of those temples dedicated to the ancient fire-worship, which with such uncommon learning Mr. Bryant has first explained to the world, but the parts point out the real existence and explain the nature of many of the ceremonies of the old religion, of which we knew, or perhaps yet know, so little. I cannot, therefore, conclude without wishing to have it marked that this temple, this Bre y Dinas and the Carnbre, are two of the most curious pieces of antiquity that are to be found, perhaps, in the known parts of the world."

In reference to this last remark, I may state that Braich y Ddinas is greatly surpassed in interest by the

more perfect ruins of Tre'r Ceiri, and in extent by those on the summit of Carn Madryn, which, with the group of dwellings on Carn Boduan, are easily visited from Pwllheli by those who care to see them.

Then follows Pennant's more accurate description : " After climbing for some space among the loose stones, the front of three, if not four, walls presented themselves very distinctly one above the other. In most places the facings appeared very perfect, but all of dry work. I measured the height of one wall, which was at the time 9 ft., the thickness $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Between these walls, in all parts, were innumerable small buildings, mostly circular, and regularly faced within and without, but not disposed in any certain order. These had been much higher, as it is evident from the fall of stones which lie scattered at their bottoms, and had probably once the form of towers, as Sir John asserts. Their diameter in general is from 12 ft. to 18 ft., but some were far less, not exceeding 5 ft. The walls were in some places intersected with others equally strong. On the north-west and south-east sides are the plain marks of two roads of a zig-zag form, with the remains of walls on both sides, which lead to the summit. On the small area of the top had been a group of towers or cells like the former one in the centre, and five others surrounding it. Three are still distinct, of the two others are only faint vestiges. Near this had been, I believe, a similar group, but at present reduced to a shapeless heap of stones. Near one of these groups is a well, cut in the live rock, and always filled with water supplied by the rains, and kept full by the frequent impending vapours.

" This stronghold of the Britons is exactly of the same kind with those on Carn Madryn, Carn Boduan, and Tre'r Ceiri, described pp. 194, 206, 207. This was most judiciously founded to cover the passage to Anglesey, and the remoter part of their country, and must, from its vast strength, have been invincible except by famine, being inaccessible, by natural steepness towards the

sea, and on the other parts fortified in the manner described."

I have not much to add to the preceding notices by Pennant and Sir John Wynn, but think it improbable that Braich y Ddinas was fortified with the special object of covering the passage to Anglesey, and the interior of Carnarvonshire. The first anxious thought of the inhabitants in barbarous times must have been for the security of their families, habitations, and stock—a consideration which would naturally lead them to congregate together for mutual safety, and to select for their homes high positions difficult of access, and such as commanded a view of the country round, with its inlets and pathways. These stations they would strengthen with walls or other suitable fences, as a protection from wild animals, and especially against the incursions of hostile tribes. Such, I venture to think, was the origin of Braich y Ddinas. It was not simply a stronghold, built as a place of refuge in times of danger, but was the permanent home of the inhabitants, and we can well imagine that when the lower parts of the country were uncultivated, and in a state of moorland and forest, the summits of isolated cliffs, such as Carn Madryn, Carn Boduan, and Braich y Ddinas were the most eligible positions which could be found, not only on account of the security they offered, but because they were the most healthy and cheerful, overlooking a great extent of varied ground, with the sea in some instances, and its landing places. No enemy could well have approached them unobserved, and should he have succeeded in gaining the foot of the hill, the remaining obstacles before him must have been immense. In ordinary weather these stations are pleasant, and generally the huts are protected from the north and west by elevations of the hill or the ramparts of the town.

It might be objected, however, that the population implied by the number of dwellings within and around Braich y Ddinas could not have subsisted for a length of time on a hill so barren. This difficulty may be re-

moved, by our accepting as reliable Cæsar's statement that the Britons, at a distance from the south coast, did not sow their land, but lived on the milk and flesh of their herds, and the spoils of the chase. It is well known that our hardy native cattle will thrive on a mountain-side in summer, and, with a little attention, in sheltered hollows during winter. But I think that oats, the grain of the country, could have been grown at no great distance from Braich y Ddinas. The last time I visited Tre'r Ceiri, a sister stronghold, I discovered within one hundred, or say two hundred, yards north-west of its western entrance, decided traces of tillage in the form of ridges, at that time exposed, because their previous covering of heath had been burnt. The ridges are about six yards wide, from which all obstructing stones have been removed, and lodged in intervening trenches, opened to receive them, ridge and stone-filled trench appearing alternately. Attached to most mountain farms in Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire are fields cleared of boulders with surprising labour, but elsewhere I have never seen this method adopted. The ridges are evidently old, but whether they existed at a time when Tre'r Ceiri was inhabited, I do not undertake to decide. We have no ground, I think, to conclude that the early occupiers of these places were unacquainted with grain and its culture. Mr. Warre, in his excavations at Worlebury, a hill-town in Somersetshire, having many of the characteristics of our Carnarvonshire specimens, found "several kinds of poor grain amongst the lowest remains of its hut circles". He supposes that this settlement was taken and destroyed by Ostorius, and regards the "burnt corn and other objects found below the layer of black earth as the leavings of the inhabitants of this early period". The saddle quern discovered on so many of our ancient sites, especially in Anglesey, so primitive in form, and in every respect so different from the corn mills introduced by the Romans, favours the supposition that grain of some kind was an article of food here

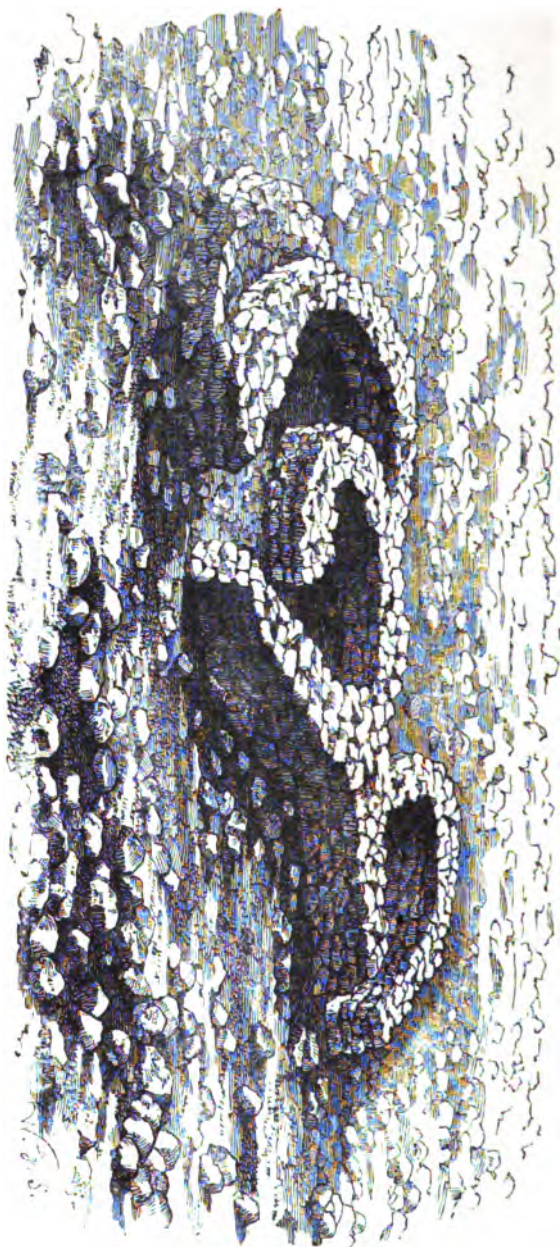
before the arrival of these invaders. I may notice also the unhesitating manner in which the Romans appear to have thrown themselves on the resources of the country, penetrating its remotest parts, and establishing themselves on such a mountainous waste as Heriri Mons, as an indication that provisions were not wanting. The legionary doubtless carried with him a supply of corn for a considerable time, but garrisons would scarcely have been thought of by Suetonius on his first landing in Anglesey, had it been evident that he would have to support and provision them from distant parts of England.

The principal entrance of Braich y Ddinas is in a state of thorough dilapidation, and shows not much of its original dimensions, but retains on the left, as you enter, a few yards of stone facing. A huge mountain wall here skirts the town, outside of which are a cottage, with surrounding paddocks and stone fences, the building of which must have completed the destruction of any covering works which may have stood in advance of the gateway. The ruined wall on the right presents a degree of return, and at its extremity has a circular pile of stones indicating the position of a hut, one or more of which are found near to the entrances of most of these stations. They served the purpose of warders' cells or guardhouses. Those who may have visited Gaer Drewyn, opposite to Corwen, will have noticed distinct indications of lodges at both of its entrances. At the great southern gateway of Worlebury a chamber in the thickness of the wall is perceptible; and of Carn Goch, Caermarthenshire, it is mentioned that "on each side of its principal entrance large circular chambers with smaller circular holes still exist". At Caer Lleion, above Conway (a small town delightfully situated), and at Moel Offrwm in Merionethshire, we find entrances thus guarded by contiguous huts.¹

¹ The ruins on Moel Offrwm stand above the ancient residence of the Vaughans of Nannau,—a mansion and a family name associated in my mind with many pleasant and grateful recollections.

The pathway, commencing at this south-eastern entrance, is commanded in its ascent by higher ground, on which stand the remains of straggling huts, and, winding up the face of the hill, passes obliquely through the second line of defence into an irregular space confined on all sides by walls and circular buildings; from whence, in its onward course, it arrives at the well defined gateway in the third bulwark, beyond which its further progress amid stones and prostrate ruins is untraceable. It probably wound towards the north-west; but whichever course it took, it was still commanded by the higher crest of the mountain. The walls, which I do not suppose were high, are in parts mere masses of ruins; the result of their position on a declivity, with long exposure to the undermining action of frosts and floods. In one of the most perfect portions of the outer north-eastern rampart, at a spot marked A in the plan, occurs a curious cell, the floor-measurement of which is about 5 ft. by 4 ft. Its object, and how it was roofed over (if at all), are undetermined. Chambers frequently appear in stone ramparts of this class, but they are rarely met with in a condition favourable for examination. At the camp of Gaer Drewyn, mentioned before, their presence is indicated by funnel-shaped depressions in the top of the wall,—a form evidently acquired by the falling in of their upper masonry and roof. This camp has much of the Firbolgic character, and was protected on its north-western side by a wall 18 ft. thick, as appears by its foundation, where its faces on each side have been exposed. In the interior rampart at Worlebury, especially that part of it which faces the north-east, surface-cavities of this kind are deeply marked, and have wide diameters; but the use and object of the cells they indicate are still matters of speculation. In the description given in our Journal of Carn Goch, Caermarthenshire, it is stated that “circular holes occur all along the eastern rampart; and in some instances passages leading from the interior of the camp to what must have been circular chambers, perhaps





HUT AT BRACH-Y-DDINAS.

covered over, can still be traced". Mr. Wynn Williams, in his account of that small but very remarkable specimen called Pentyrch, Carnarvonshire, informs us that "in the thickness of the wall are traces of at least three chambers,—one apparently rectangular, measuring 6 ft. by 4 ft. ; and the others probably circular."

At the points B in the plan are the much reduced remains of two short cross-walls connecting an outer with a corresponding inner rampart, intended either to check the progress of an enemy who had gained a footing between the walls, or possibly as causeways or passages for the advance or retreat of the defenders from one bulwark to the other. They are 8 or 9 ft. wide; and if we suppose their tops to have been covered over with sods or clay, might have been thus used by the active and lightly armed natives. At Dolbury, in Somersetshire (a magnificent camp), I observed a more perfect example of these connecting structures.

The ground-plan at C represents a curious specimen of a partitioned hut, having two compartments of a singular form. It is situated on the south-eastern face of the hill, immediately above the second rampart, of which irregular work it almost forms a part. The outer wall of this hut deserves consideration, because where it faces the south and west it is of twofold construction, consisting of two walls separately but contiguously built; the outer one touching and embracing the inner one, as if added for support or strength. The outer fold of masonry in its present state is 3 ft. high; the inner one exceeding it by 2 ft., and forming a kind of upper step. The breadth of the inner wall at top is 4 ft.; and of the outer one, where thickest, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; their combined measurements being $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. As the wall curves round from west to north it disappears under fallen stones; and where it again emerges, on the north-eastern side, it is single. It was not without interest, I must confess, I observed even this small specimen of what may be called the Firbolgic style of building within the limits of Braich y Ddinas,—a town so dis-

tant from Somersetshire and the South Isles of Aran, where double and triple walls are met with. Slight as the indication is, it still upholds the opinion of Professor Babington, long since expressed in the fourth volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Third Series, where he writes, "a careful comparison of the Firlbolgic forts of Aran and Dingle with the ruins at Tre'r Ceiri, Penmaenmawr, Carn Goch, etc., will probably result in a conviction that they are works of the same race". And further on: "I have myself examined the stone forts and towns in the counties of Caernarvon and Caermarthen, and think, as has been already observed, that antiquaries who have had similar opportunities will be unable to avoid the conclusion that they were raised by the same or a closely kindred race with that which built the stupendous Irish duns."

It may not be generally known that scarcely four miles from Tre'r Ceiri there exists, on a small scale, a thorough specimen of a twofold rampart, resembling in construction and character the great inner fortification at Worlebury so often noticed in this memoir.

On a harvest day, having descended from the ever interesting ruins on Yr Eifl (better known as The Rivals), I extended my walk to the top of a conical hill called Pen y Gaer, at the eastern end of the parish of Llanaelhaiarn, where, instead of the ordinary earthworks I looked for, I found the remains of a small fortified town, defended on its western and weaker side by a double wall with a terrace on the outside, precisely of the same character, but not so imposing in height and construction, as the specimen I had seen at Worlebury. The top of the wall which forms the outer step or terrace of the rampart, is several feet lower than the top of the inner line of stonework; and, like the example at Worlebury, it slopes away remarkably towards its base, serving, whatever its ulterior object, the purpose of a prop or buttress to the inner work. In this respect it is a complete copy of the Somersetshire model. Whether the terrace was designedly made as it now

appears, to be occupied by the first line of defenders, whilst the higher and more commanding interior wall was manned by a second row of combatants, or whether its present appearance is the result of dilapidation, I cannot say ; but it is unquestionably curious that ramparts so far removed from each other should, after the lapse of centuries, retain a form so similar and so peculiar.

Another striking resemblance remains to be noticed. I find by my notes taken at Pen y Gaer and Worlebury, which I believe to be correct, that the thickness of their walls is precisely the same ; the inner fold of masonry at both places measuring 8 ft. across, and the outer one 5 ft. across, their united breadth being 13 ft. We are indebted to the small size of its stones for the little that remains of the Pen y Gaer rampart, all that was suitable of its materials having been worked into a boundary fence which runs up the crest of the hill. On its northern and eastern fronts it was protected by a precipitous decline of stones and rocks, rendered more inaccessible by a parapet of some kind at top, traces of which still appear. The interior of the town is pitted with a number of circular hollows edged round by banks and protruding stones, marking with certainty the sites of dwellings, the walls of which have been removed. It may be well to notice that the rampart of the neighbouring fortress of Tre 'r Ceiri differs in some respects from the one I have been describing, possibly, but not necessarily, indicating thereby a difference of age or race. At Tre 'r Ceiri the main thickness of the wall is on the outer side of the rampart, the narrower and lower terrace being within, which is a reversal of the arrangement at Pen y Gaer. It has not, moreover, the Pen y Gaer and Worlebury batter or slope of its outer face, but rises somewhat perpendicularly from its base.

We may here revert to the inquiry, who were the people who built these fortified towns of Carnarvonshire ? To meet this question, it is necessary to ascer-

tain, as nearly as we can, when the Cymry entered Wales. Their earliest appearance in its northern counties is usually stated to have been at the commencement of the fifth century, or soon after the departure of the Romans, when, under the leadership of Cunedda or his sons, a colony of the Strathclyde Welsh obtained for themselves a permanent settlement in Gwynedd. This arrival of the Cymry in North Wales is regarded as an event well established, but it is not equally well defined when and from what point the South Welsh entered the Principality. Some would have us believe they are a medley of all the tribes left by the Romans in Britain. Others, with a greater amount of probability, hold the opinion that they are of Belgic extraction. A few of the Belgic tribes, we are told, were "descended from the Teutons and Cimbri", and of the nation generally, it is recorded "that they were of German origin". According to Cæsar, "they differed in language, customs, and laws from the Gauls, their neighbours," just as the Cymry differ from the Gaels of the present day. He further states that "the sea coast of Britain was peopled with the Belgians", including, we may suppose, Devon and Cornwall. The Saxons, according to their own record, had to contend with the Wealas or Walum at all points between Kent and the Severn—a contest which lasted a long period. What more likely than that large numbers of the Belgæ of the south coast, and especially those of Somersetshire¹ and Wiltshire, well known to have been occupied by them, and connected with Wales by so many of her traditions, should, under the pressure of Saxon invasion, have moved westward along the Severn into the border counties of the Principality, gradually displacing the inhabitants, or becoming incorporated with them as friends or relatives, their own language prevailing?

¹ According to one of the *Triads* the Cymry came from the Summer Country, a region supposed to be in the far east. Gwlad yr Haf, or the Summer Country, is still in Wales the name of Somersetshire.

This view, if established, would account for the existing state of many things amongst us which are otherwise inexplicable. Quite as natural is it that their Cumbrian and Strathclyde cousins, straitened by similar reverses, declining to unite with the Saxons, and pressed on by the Angles, Gaels, and Picts, should, by successive migrations, have sought a home in North Wales near to their kinsmen, aiding them in repelling the Mercians, and in subduing or ejecting the Gwyddyls. These northern Cymry were possibly more directly descended from the Cimbri than their South Wales friends, and hence retained longer their ancestral name. Some have regarded the Cimbri as located at too great a distance from this country ever to have reached it. The irruptions of a people so named into Gaul before Cæsar's time, prove that they were then unsettled, and as the Cymry of Strathclyde had a tradition that their ancestors crossed the German Ocean, there does not appear to be much difficulty in the matter.

If the preceding remarks, briefly stated, are true, it would appear that the Cymry, as a people, had not proceeded far in the occupation of Wales when the Saxons landed in Britain. Not so far, at least, as Carnarvonshire and its western counties. The suggestion, therefore, that a race called Firbolgs were the builders and first occupiers of these towns, who, after a long settlement, were dispossessed by the Gael or the Welsh, has much to recommend it, and when we compare the facts adduced by Professor Babington with the events of our own history, we cannot do less than admit that they are not Cymric, but are what tradition points them out to be, the retreats of a people called Gwyddyls in this country, who appear to have been relatives, if not identical with the Firbolgs. We are still left in uncertainty whether the Cangani or Cangi of Ostorius's time were the supplanters of these Firbolgs or members of the same family. Their religion appears to have been similar, and we do not exactly know whether the Cymry encountered them on first

entering Gwynedd. The Gaels of later centuries, who were invaders, and troublesome on our coast, are called in the *Brut*, Ysgodogion Gwyddelig or Irish Scots, and are supposed by some to have succeeded in colonising parts of Wales, as they had established themselves on the coast of Scotland.

In situation, there was no great difference between the Gaulish towns and our own, placed, as they generally were, on rocky eminences in the interior of the country, and along the coast, like those of the Veneti, "on the edges of promontories and points of land running out into the sea". Worlebury, on a cliff overlooking the Bristol Channel, is in this and in some other respects so like Castle Coz in Brittany, that it might almost have been the work of the same people, and mark the course taken by them through Cornwall and Somersetshire to the western confines of Wales. It is a curious and suggestive fact that a *chevaux de frise* of stones, the rudest and most primitive of defences or obstructions, should now exist at Castle Coz in Brittany, at Pen y Gaer, near to Conway, and in front of the great Dun's, in the Aran Isles of Galway. In Cæsar's time the walls of Gaulish towns were more skillfully built than ours, and were generally secured by an outer trench—an important defence, totally omitted at Braich y Ddinas and Tre'r Ceiri, and where found connected with these strongholds is, I am inclined to think, an addition of a later date.

If we class Braich y Ddinas with Worlebury, we must assign to it a similar antiquity, and suppose it to have been built before the Roman conquest, and centuries prior to the arrival of the Cymry in Carnarvonshire. How long it was occupied and when deserted is not easy to decide. According to the *Brut*, the last of the Gwyddyls did not leave Arvon until A.D. 966, "when Rhodri, son of Eidwal, was killed by the Irish of Mona, and on that account Iago, son of Eidwal, destroyed Aberffraw, where the Irish resided, and he slew them in all their habitations in Mona, and they could never after that oppose

the Welsh. After that he went to Arvon, Lleyn, and Ardudwy, and drove the Irish completely out of those countries, and they never afterwards formed a nation in Gwynedd, and many of them fled to Ceredigion, Dyfed, and Gower." During this persecution, it is possible that Carn Madryn, Carn Boduan, and Tre'r Ceiri, if not Braich y Ddinas, were resorted to by the Gwyddyls of Lleyn and Arvon, as places of strength and security. There are no remarkable remains of Irish settlements at Aberffraw, but north of it, and especially up the Gwna at Trefeilir, Bodwrdyn, Dindryfal, Ceryg y Gwyddyl, Ceryg-Engan, and Bodrwyn, there were, years ago, abundant traces of circular huts, called Cytiau Gwyddelod by the Welsh, but why so designated I do not understand, unless known to have been inhabited by alien tribes. Their own dwellings, about the Roman period, must have been circular and generally similar. That they were of stone on Penmaenmawr we may attribute to situation, and to the materials on the spot, which were suitable and even necessary. Gaulish huts, built of timber, straw, and clay, as usually represented, would have afforded sorry protection on this mountain during the gales which sometimes visit it. For a further account of these ruins the reader is referred to the first volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, First Series. It is scarcely requisite that I should direct his attention to the beauty of the accompanying illustrations in which Mr. Smith has so ably done justice to Mr. Haslam's drawings.

HUGH PRICHARD.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association will be held at Carnarvon on Monday, August 6th, and succeeding days, and the following is the proposed programme of its proceedings:—

Monday, August 6th.—Committee meeting, 8.30. Public meeting, 9 P.M.

Tuesday, August 7th.—Leave by 9.45 train to Llangybi Station, 10.34.

(a.) Those intending to visit Carn Pentyrch may walk two miles, inspecting on their way Llanarmon and Llangybi Churches, and returning to either Llangybi or Chwillog stations, to meet the 3.39 train for Avon Wen, and walking thence three-quarters of a mile to the Circular Mound on the left, towards Criccieth, and returning to Avon Wen for the 6.10 train for Carnarvon at 7.10.

(b.) Those who intend to examine Tre Ceiri will go on to Pwllheli, whence carriages will be ready to convey them to Llanaelhaiarn, about six miles; visiting on the way a cromlech on Cromlech Farm, near Four Crosses, and inspecting the ALHORTVS METIACO Stone in the old schoolroom; ascend thence to Tre Ceiri; and on return journey visit the Llannor inscribed stones on way to Pwllheli for the 5.51 train, reaching Carnarvon at 7.10.

(c.) Those of the Pentyrch party, who prefer it, may walk on to Pen y Gaer (two miles and a half from Pentyrch), on the summit of which are some interesting remains; thence to Glasfryn, the residence of the Rev. J. Williams Ellis, and on to the Pwllheli road, within half a mile of Llanaelhaiarn, and returning in the carriages of the Tre Ceiri party.

Evening meeting at 8.30.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.—By carriages to Dinas Dinorben, Gadlys (a circular camp near Llanwnda Station), Dinas y Pryf, Dinas Dinlle, Llandwrog Church, maenhir in Glynllifon Park, Craig y Dinas (a strong post on the Llyfni), cromlech near Tanybedw, Clynnog Church and St. Beuno's Chapel, Chest, and Holy Well; cromlech with cup-markings, a short distance from the church. Return thence to Carnarvon.

Evening meeting at 9.

Thursday, Aug. 9.—Examine the Castle, Town Walls, and Museum; the remains of Segontium and Roman walls; Llanbeblig and St. Mary's Churches. In the afternoon members and visitors may make their own separate plans, as there will be no evening meeting.

Friday, Aug. 10.—By carriages to Dinas Dinorwic, by Crûg oval enclosure; traces of supposed Roman road from Segontium, at Bethel; Llys Dinorwic, Llanberis Church, Dolbadarn Castle. In returning diverge at Cwm y Glo, taking the Carnarvon road, which

goes to Carreg y Fran; thence by Brynbras Castle to Llanrug Church; DECIVS Stone at Pantavon, the residence of the Rev. P. Bayley Williams.

Evening meeting at 8.

WE regret to have to state that Mr. Lewis R. Thomas of the Old Vicarage has been compelled, through a serious accident, to resign the post of Local Secretary; but we are glad to be able to add that Mr. S. W. Davids, Jun., has kindly undertaken the office.

THE British Archæological Association will hold its Annual Meeting at Llangollen, on the 27th of August and following days, under the presidency of Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P. The programme embraces the Abbeys of Valle Crucis, Cymmmer, and Basingwerk, the Castles of Chirk, Denbigh, and Dinas Bran, the Churches of Wrexham, Gresford, Corwen, Llanrhaidr, and Derwen; and several papers are promised on subjects of interest connected with the Principality.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

KING EDGAR UPON THE RIVER DEE.

SIR,—Did eight tributary kings row King Edgar upon the Dee? I say they did not, and I base my opinion upon the following facts:

(a.) Discrepancy of date of reputed occurrence. Florence of Worcester says it happened in 973. Matthew of Westminster says in 974. William of Malmesbury does not give the date. The *Saxon Chronicle* says Edgar was at Chester in 972. Henry of Huntingdon says he was there in 970. Mr. Frank Buckland¹ says the date of this event on a wall at Chester is 962.

(b.) Discrepancy as to number of tributary kings. Florence of Worcester, Matthew of Westminster, and William of Malmesbury say eight. But the *Saxon Chronicle* and Henry of Huntingdon say there were six only.

(c.) All that the earliest authorities state is that Edgar held a court at Chester, and that he there received the homage of the kings. Henry of Huntingdon says ~~that~~ six subordinate kings pledged him their fealty there, but he does not give their names, nor does he say a word about the triumphant procession by water. The *Saxon Chronicle* is equally silent on these two vital points. Nor does Humphrey Lloyd, in his *Historie of Cambria*, allude to this matter.

¹ H.M. Inspector of Fisheries.

In the *Brut y Tywysogion* (Chronicle of the Princes) we read that in the year 971 "Edgar, King of the Saxons, collected a very great fleet at Caerleon upon Usk". "Caerleon upon Usk" is, doubtless, confounded with the Roman camp upon the Dee, that is, Chester.

(d.) The names given by the monkish chroniclers do not correspond with the names of the Welsh kings who were contemporary with Edgar up to the year 974, except that of Howel, given by Matthew of Westminster. This prince began to reign in 974. William of Malmesbury says the names of the so-called tributary kings were—"Kinad, King of the Scots; Malcolm of the Cambrians; that prince of pirates, Maccus; all the Welsh kings, whose names were Dufual, Giferth, Huval, Jacob, Judethil." Matthew of Westminster says they were—Kined, King of the Scots; Malcolm, King of Cumberland; Maco, King of Man and many other islands; Dufual, King of Demetia; Siferth and Howel, Kings of Wales; James, King of Galwallia; and Jukil, King of Westmaria. Florence of Worcester says they were—"Kenneth, King of the Scots; Malcolm, King of the Cumbrians; Mæcus, King of several isles; and five others, named Dufual, Siferth, Huwal, Jacob, and Juchil."

(e.) In consequence of the fulsome manner in which the monks write of this king, I am inclined to receive their statements with grave doubt. It is an undisputed fact that he was fearfully licentious and cruel; that his laws, as far as offenders were concerned, were atrocious ones, and yet Florence of Worcester terms him the flower and glory of a race of kings. Matthew of Westminster says he exchanged his earthly kingdom for an eternal one. William of Malmesbury says his sanctity broke the neck of an abbot and cured a blind lunatic.

(f.) From the Iolo MSS. we learn that Gwaethvoed, Lord of Cibwyr and Ceredigion, in reply to Edgar's summons to row him on the Dee, said "he could not row a barge; and if he could, that he would not do so, except to save a person's life, whether king or vassal." When a second message begged for some sort of a reply to return to the king, "Say to him", said Gwaethvoed,

"Fear him who fears not death."

("Ofner na ofne angau.")

(I may here incidentally remark that, in speaking on this matter at Dowlais House, Mrs. Clark, who is a connection of the late Viscountess Beaconsfield, laughingly remarked, "Oh, I am descended from Gwaethvoed!" At my request she gave me her crest and monogram. The motto is Gwaethvoed's reply to King Edgar, which reply, the Iolo MSS. inform us, is the motto of all his descendants.)

(g.) The mere idea that eight kings, like so many galley slaves, should row, upon compulsion, the puny-bodied, lustful-minded, Dunstan-guided Edgar upon the Dee is simply preposterous. What would their subjects think of such an ignoble exhibition? I am persuaded that such a fair opportunity of advancing their own interests would not be neglected by their rivals, and in those days

scarcely a Welsh prince sat securely upon his throne. Treachery and murder, and not good will and harmony, distinguished those days. No Celt would obey a prince who had submitted to the imperious mandate of the Saxon Cæsar with the same tameness that a naked captive followed the chariot of the Roman Cæsar. Why, the very spirit of Caractacus (Caradog) would have burst its bonds at such a sight, and confronted such craven-hearted creatures as the Welsh princes are represented to be. But they were no cravens, but bold and brave men. Gwaethvoed's reply may be aptly put into the mouths of each one of them. I do not deny that Howel (Hywel Ddrug) was there, but from interested motives only. A man who could imprison his father, blind one uncle, drive into exile another, and murder a cousin, would not hesitate to handle an oar. I admit, therefore, that Howel was at Chester, and that other princes came there to render homage to Edgar. Such being the case, it was no difficult matter for the chroniclers, out of gratitude for the benefits he had heaped upon the monasteries, to assert that "he (Edgar) exhibited them (eight princes) on the River Dee in triumphant ceremony."

T. MORGAN OWEN.

CHETHAM LIBRARY.

SIR,—The notice of the late Mr. Thomas Jones of the Chetham College Library contains an error which should be corrected. He is there spoken of as the Secretary, whereas he never held that office, but was only Librarian, and most efficiently and courteously did he discharge his duties. Mr. R. H. Wood, now of Rugby, has acted as Secretary for more than ten years, when he succeeded his friend Mr. Langton. With such officers it is not surprising that that Society has flourished, and still does flourish, in so eminent a manner.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

M.A.

LLANDUDNO INSCRIBED STONE.

SIR,—I greatly regret my slowness in putting this and that together. With regard to my remarks on the inscribed stone near Llandudno, in the April number of the Journal, it has just occurred to me since that we have the name *Sanctagnus* accurately continued in *Sannan*, in the name of the church of Llansannan in the same district. This would put *Sanctânus* out of the question; and the suggestion that *Sannan* is identical with the Irish saint's name, *Senanus*, in my *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 25, is to be cancelled, and those on p. 388 to be modified as here indicated. The Llandudno Stone probably commemorates the very Briton who is mentioned as *Sanctân* in Irish hagiology.

A word as to the longer inscription at Penmachno, in which we have *Venedotis Oive Fuit*. Here I have attempted, both in the *Archæologia* and in my *Lectures* (p. 387), to explain *Venedotis* as equivalent

to *Venedotius*; but I am now convinced that I was wrong, and that the scribe meant it as a genitive, *Venedot-is*. We have *Venedot* continued in the Welsh *Gwyndod-ig*, Venedotian, and *Gwyndod-es*, a Venedotian woman. I was led astray by a preconceived notion that the form *Venedotia* was old; but when I came to reconsider the matter, I failed to find anything in manuscript older than *Genedotæ* in the *Annales Cambriæ*, and *Guenedotæ* in Nennius, both in the genitive. Now *Gwyndod* and *Gwynedd* are collective forms meaning "the tribes", or, if I may say so, "tribedom"; the latter term, *Gwynedd*, being etymologically equivalent to the Irish *fine*, a tribe or sept. But I must not attempt to proceed further until I have learned something about the so-called five royal tribes of North Wales.

Yours, etc.,

J. RHYS.

CARREG Y SGRIFEN.

SIR,—Meeting with an old parishioner, a native of Llanuwchllyn, I questioned him whether he had ever seen or heard of a Carreg y Sgrifen (an inscribed stone) anywhere thereabouts, as the former existence of two or three is indicated in some notes of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt. His reply was that when a boy he remembered very well seeing a stone so called, "by the little brook that comes down from the Drysgol, and passes through Llwyngwern fields to the Tryweryn. He thought there were many carvings on it, but no letters." Will some of our members, who have the opportunity, make search for the stone, and communicate the result to the Journal? The portion to search will be the Llwyngwern fields.

Yours,

QUESTOR.

RATH.

SIR,—Some time ago you inserted a query from a correspondent as to whether there were any traces of a British word cognate with the Irish *rath*, and having the same meaning, viz., a fort, an earth-work entrenchment, an artificial mound or barrow. I thought at the time that the suggestion I have to make was scarcely worth troubling you with; but it now occurs to me that I should not have taken it upon myself to judge of that.

I once lived for a few years near Leicester, and became acquainted with the principal antiquities of the place and neighbourhood. Close by that town are the well known *Raw-Dykes*, which are two parallel earthen ramparts, now about 6 feet high, and having a flat space between them about 36 feet wide. The length of them, or of what remains of them, is 630 yards. They are near the river Soar, and run in a curve concave thereto. The river makes a very similar curve at the place, in the opposite direction; so that the *Raw-Dykes* and the *Soar* enclose a large elliptical area which is now open at both ends. There can be no reasonable doubt of the correctness of

the general opinion, which is that the Raw-Dykes are part of a fortification,—the remains, in fact, of a magnificent rath. See Gough's *Camden* and Nichols' *Leicestershire*.

What, then, is the origin of the "Raw" in Raw-Dykes? Dr. Stukeley, who entertained the very improbable idea that these banks were connected with a British racecourse, derived the syllable from the Welsh for racecourse, which I have forgotten! *Rhedyn* (fern) has also been suggested as the original; but it has been replied that the strong clay soil of Leicestershire is very unfavourable for the growth of fern. Moreover, how should the *n* have become lost? Camden suggested *Road-Dykes* as the former name. This was a pure conjecture. He made also another suggestion which is probably almost correct, to be mentioned presently.

I confess that it occurred to me, as an Irishman, that "raw" is almost exactly the pronunciation of the Irish word "rath" with its aspirated *t*, and that *therefore* Raw-Dykes might be Rath-Dykes. This, though I suppose wrong, put me on what I believe to be the right scent; for I knew at the same time that the change of "rath" into "raw" would be quite in accordance with analogy and precedent in English provincial pronunciation. Rothwell, only twenty miles distant, in Northamptonshire, though always thus spelled, is always called Rowell. Rothbury is sometimes even spelled Robury. Many such illustrations could be given. Compare also *sithence*, now *since*; *'em* and *'at*, for *them* and *that*, etc. There are several Ratcliffes in England (three of them, and probably all, being *red cliff*) and several Rawcliffes. The latter name seems to be a softening of the former. The "Raw" of Raw Dykes may, then, be quite easily and naturally a softened form of what was originally something like "RATH", the change having been made by Saxon tongues. We may add that the change now contemplated would be specially probable in the present case, for the *d* of "Dykes" would tend to promote the dropping of a dental, or approximate dental, immediately before it.

But further, our already formed expectation that this entrenchment was called something like "Rath" is surely greatly strengthened by the fact that the Roman name of the town connected therewith was *Ratæ*. It would be most natural that so important a fortification, as this must have been, would give its name to the place. I find that Camden anticipated me in connecting "Ratæ" and "Raw", though he inverted what I believe to be the true order of the relationship.

Here, then, is a thing which *is* a rath, and which we have strong reasons for believing was *actually called* something very like "Rath" by the Britons. It is not for me to conjecture, from the Irish form of the word, what the exact British form may have been. That Leicester represents the *Ratæ* of the Itinerary of Antoninus had been already concluded by Camden and others, when it was most interestingly verified by the discovery of the famous milestone of the

¹ *Rhedegfa*, pl. *rhedegfeydd*.

reign of Hadrian, found near Leicester, on the (Roman) Fosse Way which runs into that town. The stone stated its distance "a Ratis". It is now safe in the museum at Leicester.

But we now pass on to another corroboration of our position. Camden at first thought that Ratæ might have been near where Ratby now stands. This is a village nearly five miles west by north from Leicester. However, he soon gave up this idea, though knowing nothing of the milestone, which settles the point. But what concerns us now is this, that at this same *Rat*-by there is a very fine *rath*. It has apparently bequeathed its name to the village, though it has degenerately turned Saxon itself, and has adopted the title of the Barrow or Burrough. It is considered to be Roman. It is a quadrangular entrenchment, measuring nearly three hundred by a little over one hundred and fifty paces. Of course the combination of a British name with the Danish syllable "by" (a village) presents no difficulty. There are in England scores of such mixtures of two languages in the same name; there are many in Ireland also.

We may mention, as illustrating the possibility of delusive coincidences, and the need of circumspection, that at the distance of seven miles north-north-east of Leicester there is the village of Ratcliffe on the Wreke, which has, close by, a remarkable tumulus called Shipley Hill, measuring 350 ft. by 120 ft. and 40 ft. high, which, if artificial, could be called a rath. It was supposed by Camden and others to be a Danish sepulchral barrow. But Ratcliffe is only *red-cliff* (the cliff of red marl, from which it is called, is still there by the river), and the mound is now known to be, not artificial, but natural.

Dublin, June 1877.

M. H. CLOSE.

SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE.¹

SIR,—Mention is made, in the inquisition on Sir John's attainder, of "Oldcastell" and Wotton", hamlets of Almeley, as part of his possessions. Mr. Robinson, in his *Castles of Herefordshire*, states on the authority of Bishop Charlton's *Register*, that Sir John's grandfather presented to the living of Almeley in 1368, and that he or his son Thomas in 1391 granted the advowson of the living to the Priory of Wormesley; so there is every reason to suppose that Sir John was born at Oldcastle in Almeley. Oldcastle and Almeley's Wootton are still names of farms in that parish. Adjacent to Oldcastle Farm is the site of a castle which attracts attention, on the east side of the Railway, near Almeley Station, on a natural elevation rising abruptly out of the narrow valley on all sides but the north, with a small stream running by on the west. A conical mound of earth, about 40 feet high, with a platform from 30 to 40 feet wide on its summit, has been thrown up in the centre of a circular earthwork, of which sufficient traces remain to indicate its extent. There are no traces of stone foundations. It may have

¹ Note, p. 124 *ante*.

been one of the castles erected in the time of Stephen, on the Welsh border, or it may be of a much earlier date. In the time of King John it was one of the castles of Walter de Beauchamp, of the Elmley branch of that family, hereditary Sheriff of Worcestershire, and a Lord Marcher. On the 8th of August, 1216, King John notified to William de Cantilupe that he had committed to Walter de Lacy, Hugh de Mortimer, Walter de Clifford, and John of Monmouth, the custody of Walter de Beauchamp's Castle of Almeley and his lands and tenements, then in Cantilupe's keeping, until Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Lawrence, in order that Walter might in the meantime go to Gualo, the Pope's legate, and obtain absolution from the interdict which Gualo had published on the landing in England, in May, of Louis, son of the King of France, against that Prince and all the barons who espoused his cause. In July the Earl of Salisbury, William Mareschal, Walter Beauchamp, and other noblemen, deserted the cause of the French Prince, and sought to make their peace with the King. On the 6th of August the King certified to the Sheriffs of Oxford, Worcester, and Leicester, and the Constable of Almeley, that he had granted a safe conduct to Walter and his followers to come to his presence and arrange terms of peace; and on the 28th of August the King directed the same Sheriffs and Walter de Clifford to restore to Walter de Beauchamp his lands which they had taken before his return to the King's peace.

Dugdale transforms "Almeley" into Elmeley, and so identifies it with Elmley in Worcestershire; but the place referred to in the Rolls is clearly Almeley in Herefordshire. (*Patent Rolls*, 18 John, p. 192; *Close Rolls*, vol. i, pp. 280, 282; Dugdale's *Baronage*.)

R. W. B.

Reviews.

HISTORY OF THE PRINCES OF SOUTH WALES. By the Rev. the Hon. GEORGE T. O. BRIDGEMAN, M.A.

AFTER a careful perusal of this work we have come to the conclusion that Mr. Bridgeman has, in the most conscientious manner, stuck to his original design, "to identify the representation of certain princely families". Such being the case he will, doubtless, willingly agree with us when we state that his book is not a "history" in the strict sense of that term, but that it is a series of biographies or genealogical sketches.

We venture to differ from him when he asserts that there was a time when his orthography of Welsh names was "of common acceptance between the English and the Welsh". No such time ever existed. To cite the names "Res" (should be Rhys), "Vachan"

(should be Vychan¹), "Wendont" or "Wendot" (should be Wendon²), "Gwyneth" (should be Gwynedd), was there ever a time when these names were "of common acceptance between the English and the Welsh"? And it is with surprise that we read his opinion on the royal house of Dynevor, "the history of this eminent race of princes who so long baffled all the efforts of the English monarchs to reduce them to subjection". We presume, if we have studied our history aright, this assertion is founded upon sentiment, and not upon historical facts.

We cannot but sympathise with the spirit which animated the author when he began his work; for from his words we were led to believe that we were about to enter upon a learned work setting forth in a graphic manner, and that, too, in a continuous whole, the various elements and factions that contended for so many centuries in Wales and along the borders for the mastery. But we must own to some disappointment here. A history is not a mere record of uninteresting and uneventful acts, nor the stringing together the names of petty men who happened to be connected by birth with some house of certain pretensions, but who of themselves, and in themselves, were simply and truly so many dead men as regards their connection with the real history of their country. A historian should soar above his subject, having it well in hand at the same time. From his vantage ground he should be able to inspect, as upon the face of a map, the whole array of facts. He could then easily connect the various events of the periods concerning which he writes, and dropping minor details, pick out and dilate upon the eventful ones, bringing in, as a matter of course, the various relations and connections they have with kindred events and circumstances.

We shall now proceed to make a few remarks on some of the leading features of this work. We quite agree with the author that the system of gavelkind, engendering, as it did, the baser and more selfish feelings, and being a deadly foe to a common sovereignty, was one of the main causes of the overthrow of the Welsh. Mr. Bridgeman would seem to be a believer in the story of the three hundred wolves' heads. This story rests upon the authority of William of Malmesbury alone. No allusion is made to this tribute by any Welsh or Saxon writer. Even upon the showing of the Norman monk this story cannot be true, for he says that Edgar commanded Judwall, King of the Welsh, to pay him yearly a tribute of three hundred wolves. We take Judwall for Idwal Voel; but the Welsh chronicles assert that Idwal Voel was killed in battle by the Saxons in 943, while Edgar did not begin to reign before 959. But we are glad to find no mention whatever of the "triumphant procession by water" at Chester. Hence we conclude that

¹ Or Fychan or Bychan (little, small). Vachan is not a Welsh name.

² Wendot or Wendont is not a Welsh name. Wendon means white (*gwen*) skin (*ton* or *tonen*).

Mr. Bridgeman, like ourselves, is a thorough unbeliever in that piece of fiction. He says that the sons of Hywel Dda defeated the sons of Idwal Voel at Aberconway. Llanrwst was the scene of this battle. He makes no mention of that redoubtable monster, Hywel Ddrug; and he dismisses "the head and shield and defender of the Britons", Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, with a footnote!

By the "hills of Carnau" we presume he means the offshoot of Plynlimon, above the village of Carno, Montgomeryshire. He says that Griffith ap Cynan was assisted by an army of "Irish Scots". He gives no authority for this statement; and we are not aware that there was at any period of history such a compound of nationalities as "Irish Scots". The *Brut y Tywysogion* says that Trahaearn was assisted by the "Scots", while Griffith was aided by the Irish. Perhaps these facts will account for the compound of "Irish Scots" of this battle, which was one of the most decisive and eventful recorded in Welsh history. Mr. Bridgeman says it took place in 1080. Its date is generally given as 1079.

In a footnote (p. 36) an interesting fact is recorded concerning the "intrepidity of a Welsh contingent", who fought against Stephen at the battle of Lincoln. This interference in the affair of England will remind us of the part taken by Welshmen in supporting Edmund Ironside against the Danes; in frustrating the designs of Harold, son of Godwin, in the council at Northampton; by countenancing the dilatory earls, Edwin and Morcar; in stubbornly resisting, side by side with Dane and Saxon, the Normans at York; while it prepares us for the part taken by the Welsh at such critical periods of English history as the rebellion of Simon de Montfort, the wars of the Black Prince, the rising of Hotspur, the struggles of the rival Roses, the rebellion of Buckingham, and the contentions of King and Parliament. The battle of Corwen and its results are well described. One great peculiarity of the Welsh princes was the suddenness of their attack, either upon one of themselves or upon the English. To wit, the rising of Iorwerth ap Owen ap Caradog ap Griffith against Caerleon after its capture by Henry II, and his departure for Ireland.

We are told that in 1165 Rhys ap Griffith ap Tewdwr Mawr completed the conquest of Cardiganshire by the capture of Aberystwyth Castle; but in 1171 we find that Henry II "gave" Cardiganshire to Rhys, and that Rhys gave horses, and that he promised more hostages to Henry. This is proof positive that Rhys was the vassal of the English monarch. He became, in fact, the tool of Henry, who flattered his vanity, by making him his Justiciary of South Wales. Of the princes of South Wales, Iorwerth of Caerleon alone displayed a brave and patriotic spirit. But Rhys, though servile in the king's presence, was a man of much shrewdness, and was endowed with great perseverance and determination. He won the esteem of his people by such events as the gathering of music and song at Aberystwyth. Shortly after his visit to Oxford, in company with other Welsh princes, in 1177, he proved himself to be a warrior and

a diplomatist, for he not only defeated the Norman lords, but he also succeeded in reconciling himself to the king. Domestic treason and family strife now assailed him. Rhys was captured by his illegitimate son Maelgwyn,¹ two sons were blinded by their brothers; Rhys Grug² and Meredith, two other sons, rose against their father, but were captured by him. Then followed Rhys' raid along the borders. His capture of the Castles of Clun and Radnor, and the defeat of the English at Radnor, brought to an honourable close an eventful life. The words³ of the Welsh chroniclers concerning this prince are expressive of the sincere lamentations of a crushed and disunited people; of a people prone to magnify the importance of the deeds of their princes, when those princes were no more, rather than expressive of actual facts. And this can be easily accounted for, when we bear in mind that the Welsh are an impulsive and imaginative people; that they are as easily excited to a pitch of heavenly enthusiasm as they are depressed to the most awful depths of despair. As a matter of course, people of such a temperament are naturally hero worshippers. The scourging of the decomposed body of this prince is one of the many instances of the cruel vindictiveness of the Romish hierarchy.

Rhys was succeeded by his son Griffith who was delivered up to the English by Wenwynwyn¹ ap Owen Cyveiliog, Prince of Upper Powis, in exchange for a castle. He was released. Maelgwyn, like Harold, refused to abide by his oath sworn over relics. He also sold his patrimony to King John, and was, in consequence, cursed by the clergy, and also by the people as a traitor. Upon the death of Griffith ap Rhys, his brothers, Rhys Grug and Maelgwyn seized his possessions, to the exclusion of his sons Rhys and Owen. This act was quite in accordance with the ways of the strongest, as recorded in Welsh history. Llewelyn of Gwynedd summoned a parliament of all the lords of Wales. This is significant as reviving the privileges of the Pendragon, in right of his descent from Anarawd, eldest son of Rhodri Mawr. This prince took advantage of Wenwynwyn's capture by the English at Shrewsbury to seize his lands. He also seized the lands of Maelgwyn, part of which he kept in his own possession, and the remainder he handed over to Rhys and Owen, sons of Griffith. It is interesting to observe that the bailiffs of Carmarthen were able to retaliate upon Rhys ap Griffith.

¹ Mr. Bridgeman gives the following for Maelgwyn and Wenwynwyn,—Maelgun, Maelgon, Mailgon, Melygon, and Wenunwen.

² For Crug, Mr. Bridgeman writes Crig, which is not a Welsh name.

³ *Brut y Tywysogion* thus laments the death of this Prince: "Alas! for the glory of battles, the shield of the knight, the defence of the country, the ornament of weapons, the arm of strength, the hand of the generous ones, the eye of discrimination, the illustrator of courtesy, the summit of magnanimity, the substance of energy. Like Achilles in the strength of his breast; Nestor in kindness, Tydeus in bravery, Sampson in strength, Hector in prudence, Hercules in gallantry, Paris in beauty, Ulysses in speech, Solomon in wisdom, Ajax in mind, and the foundation of all the excellencies."

In 1215 the Welsh princes were in harmony, and their united forces gained a victory over their mortal foes. This is an instance of their power and daring, when influenced by patriotic sentiments alone. Nothing figures forth more clearly the difficulties that an English army had to undergo in Wales than the letter quoted by Mr. Bridgeman from Matthew of Paris. The noble writer says: "We lie here watching, praying, fasting, and freezing. We watch in defence against the Welsh, who beat up our quarters every night; we pray for a safe passage home; we fast because we have no food left; and we freeze because we have no warm clothing, and only linen tents to keep out the cold."

The barons met in arms at Oxford (Mad Parliament) upon the excuse that they came in readiness to march against the Welsh. Again we perceive the influence the affairs of Wales had upon those of England at critical periods. Once more we have to record the treachery of Welsh princes towards their country, in the persons of Rhys ap Meredith ap Rhys Grug and Rhys Wendon. It is, however, refreshing to remember that these traitors were afterwards treated with the greatest indignity by Edward I. The complaints of the sons of Meredith ap Owen are soothing to one's offended sense of patriotism, inasmuch as they show forth in the clearest manner the rewards these renegade Celts received at the hands of the Saxons.

The footnote (2) p. 173, shows that the writer is a critical student of history. No victory could be more complete than that of Edward I over the Welsh. The treacherous death of Llewelyn, the outrageous murder of David, the capture of Griffith and Cynan, sons of Meredith ap Owen, of Griffith and Llewelyn, sons of Rhys Vychan, of Hywel ap Rhys Grug and of Rhys Vychan ap Rhys ap Maelgwyn, crushed the spirit of the Welsh. In a word, Wales was prostrated by the utter discomfiture and overthrow of its leaders, traitors, and good men alike.

Mr. Bridgeman rather taxes the reader's patience, as he previously must have wasted his own energy, by allotting, with the greatest nicety, every paltry acre of land now to this prince and then to that. Rhys ap Meredith ap Rhys Grug wiped out the memory of his treachery by his cruel death at York. He was drawn at the tails of horses to the place of execution, and then drawn and quartered. The same sad fate met Cynan ap Meredith at Hereford.

We now pass on to the doughty deeds of Owain Glyndwr; and we would recommend the reader to study carefully the cruel laws passed against the Welsh by the English Parliament of 1401. These are given at length on p. 255. Some interesting facts concerning the heroic struggle of Glyndwr, and the ancestry of Henry VII, together with the readjustment of various lands, and several tables of pedigrees, bring the work to an end.

We have endeavoured, by drawing the reader's attention to a few of the leading subjects of this book, to show that it is well worth a careful perusal. It is, in fact, a laborious compilation. Mr. Bridge-

man has shown what one man can do in the way of record and research. He has set us an example of unwearied patience and industry. He has also exhibited considerable skill in the arrangement of the *Princes of South Wales*, and strict impartiality in his conclusions; and as the possessor of such sterling good qualities as these, he fully deserves our unqualified commendation. His genealogical tables are no less gratifying to those gentlemen now alive, whose names appear therein, than they are evidences of a taste on the part of the compiler for recording in detail the *minutiae* that collectively make up a history; and we only regret that the labours of the diligent student have not been moulded and modelled by the skill and discrimination of the historian.

The Gossiping Guide to Wales, by Askew Roberts, has just appeared in a new and enlarged edition, containing "descriptive routes and geological and botanical chapters, and illustrated with twelve maps and Snowdon panorama". With the limitation of the title to "North" Wales, and of the "Guide" to those places which lie on the lines of railway, or within easy access of them, we can commend this little book as an amusing and instructive companion to the tourist, who will derive from it a large amount of useful information as well as of entertaining gossip. The botanist will delight to vary his enjoyment of Barmouth with a search for the flora, of which Mr. Walsham How has indicated the existence in that neighbourhood; and his stay at Llanberis with discovering the rare plants which Mr. T. Butler points out on Snowdon and the Glyders; whilst Mr. Croft's brief summary of the geological features of the Principality will be welcome to the student of geology. The lithograph maps will be especially acceptable to the pedestrian, who can seldom procure the Ordnance Maps of the district where, perhaps, he most of all needs them. With the *Gossiping Guide* we would recommend the tourist to take with him *Murray's Handbook*, which abounds in solid information upon every part of North Wales; and then it will be his own fault if he does not thoroughly enjoy even the rainy days he will be sure to meet with.

N.B.—With the October number of the Journal we hope to issue a biographical Preface to the *Celtic Remains*, which will then be brought to a close. It is to be from the pen of the compiler's grandson, the distinguished author of *The Songs of Two Worlds*, etc.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XXXII.

OCTOBER, 1877.

THE MANORIAL PARTICULARS OF THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

THE county of Glamorgan was constituted by an Act of 27 Henry VIII, and, by that Act, was composed of the lordship of Glamorgan, which lay between the Rhymny and the Crumlyn brook; and the lordships of Cilvae and Gower, which extended it westward to the Llwchwr river. The words of the statute recognise the old distinction between the shire fee, sometimes called "the County", or the "Body of the County", and the Members, and enact "That the lordships, townes, parishes, commotes, hundredes, and cantredes of Gower, Kilvey, Bishopstowne, Landaffe, Sighnith Supra, Singnith Subtus, Miskin, Ogmore, Glesnothney, Tallagam, Ruchien, Tallavan, Lanblethian, Lantwide, Teriall, Avan, Neth, Landway, and the Cleyes, in the said country of Wales, etc., etc., shall stand and be guildable for ever, etc., united, annexed, and joyned to and with the countie of Glamorgan, as a member, part, or parcel of the same". (27 Henry VIII, cap. 26.) Here the county to which the enumerated lordships are to be annexed is the old shire fee or body, and the lordships, etc., are the members. Of these, Senghenydd, Miskin, Glyn Rhondda, Ruthyn, Talavan, Llanblethian, Tir y Iarll, Avan, and Neath, were member-lordships. Ogmore, as held by the powerful lords of Cidwelly, and latterly by the Dukes

of Lancaster and the crown, occupied a peculiar position from the rank of its tenants. Llandaff, as held by the Bishop, was excluded from the old shire. Llantwit was named either as the seat of an ancient religious community, or because Boverton, a part of it, was the lord's demesne. Why Talygarn, a private manor or sub-manor, is mentioned, is not known. The others, Bishopston, Llandewy, and the Clays, belonged to Cilvae and Gower.

Although the Normans created many manors, and, it may be, a certain number of parishes, yet as they preserved, under one name or another, most of the Welsh boundaries and subdivisions, it will be proper to commence by stating what these were according to Caradoc of Llancarvan or his editors.

I. Cantred GRONETH, which included the commots of—(a) *Rwng Nedd*, that is between or about Neath, and *Avan*. (b) *Tir y Hundred*, probably *Tir y Iarll* in Glyn Corrwg. (c) *Maenor Glyn Ogwr*. *Maenor* or *Maenawr* is the Norman "manor". At present Groneth is the name of the western of the deaneries into which the Glamorgan part of the see of Llandaff is divided.

II. Cantred PENNYTHEN included the commots of—(a) *Miscin*. (b) *Glyn Rhondda*. (c) *Maenor Talavan*. (d) *Maenor Ruthyn*.

III. Cantred BRENHINOL. The kingly or royal cantred, which included the commots of—(a) *Cibwr*. (b) *Senghenydd Uchaiach*, or above or north of the Caiach. (c) *Senghenydd Iscaiach*, or below that stream. So far all is plain; but the above three cantreds only include the northern parts or members, and leave the southern part or body of the shire unnoticed. This is intended to be included in what follows, but is mixed up with Monmouthshire.

IV. Cantred GWENTLHWG or Gwentloog, said to contain the commots of *Y Rheordh Ganol* and *Eithafdyllion*, and to include Llandaff and Cardiff, Cowbridge, Llantwit, and Caerphilly; and to be traversed by the rivers Ley (Ely), Taff, Tawy, Neth, Avan, and Lhychur.

This, however, is obviously an utter confusion. Gwentloog is the name of the marshy level between the Usk and the Rhymny, and never, so far as is known, extended west of the latter river. Caerphilly is probably not the great fortress of that name, which was not then built, and is in Senghenydd, but Caerpile, or *Castrum Bulæum*, now *Cwrt y Bela*, near Newport. The general conclusion is that the southern part of Glamorgan was not divided into cantreds or commots, which, if true, is singular. . Possibly the solution is to be found in the probability that in the framing of the lordship the Norman shire represented the dominion directly governed by the Welsh prince, and the members those of his subordinate chiefs.

West of the Crumlyn was, v, Cantred EGINOC, which extended into Caermarthenshire, and only one commot of which, that of *Gwyr* or Gower, lay east of Llwchwr. The *Liber Landavensis* (p. 512) mentions the seven cantreds of Glamorgan, but of these, one is in Caermarthen, and three in Monmouth, and three only, *Gwyr*, *Gorfynydd*, and *Penychen*, are really in Glamorgan. Whence the Welsh derived the cantred is unknown. The corresponding English hundred was certainly of

- Teutonic origin.

The parish was an early and general division in Wales; but on the hills, as in England, its area was often very great indeed. Aberdare, for example, *Llanwonno*, and *Llantwit Vardre*, were chapelries of *Llantrissant*; and *Merthyr*, *Gelligaer*, and *Eglwysilan*, were also very extensive. The parishes in the vales and more fertile parts were smaller. They were all in Norman occupation, and several of them bear names derived from their Norman lords, as *Sully*, *Barry*, and *Bonvilleston*; and others, as *St. George's*, have churches dedicated to saints strange to the country. How this came about is unknown. Had there been earlier Welsh names it is scarcely likely they would have been so completely lost. Possibly such parishes, most of which are conterminous with a Norman manor and private estate,

were carved out of a larger Welsh parish. The subject is a curious one, and has not been investigated.

Fitz-Hamon's conquest became at once a marcher-lordship, after the precedent of Powysland, and concurrently with what was being established in Brecknock under Bernard Newmarch. The position of a lord marcher was a peculiar one, and the rights and powers which he exercised were far more extensive than those appertaining to the same nobles within their English honours and baronies. Thus Fitz-Hamon, who was lord of the honour of Gloucester as well as of the lordship of Glamorgan, held the former as any other English barony was held, and exercised within it no rights of sovereignty. The laws of the land were administered in the king's name and by the king's judges. It was the king's peace that each man was bound to keep, and the king's writ was of supreme authority. In the lordship the state of things was wholly different. The king's writ did not run. Legal proceedings were conducted in the lord's name, and it was the lord's peace that the vassals were bound to keep. The lord appointed his vice-comes or sheriff; held a "comitatus" or court of parliament of his own, and on the part of his homagers and tenants; and for suits or causes arising within the lordship there was no lawful appeal to any exterior court. The lord seems not only to have exercised rights of wardship and "maritagium" over his tenants "in capite", as he did in a barony or honour, but to have levied scutages and reliefs; to have commuted these and other feudal incidents for money; and to have been the lord of the whole lordship, the lands within which were held mediately or immediately of him; and in the latter case were commonly held by military tenure, usually that of castle-guard. The lord was, both in theory and in practice, a sovereign; and the only sovereign, under ordinary circumstances, known to his tenants. As late as 1268 there occurs a convention between Llewelyn Prince of Wales, and Gilbert Earl of Gloucester, concerning certain breaches of the

peace, in which they settle their differences as between equal and equal. Also the curious contest between Richard Syward and his chief lord, Richard Earl of Gloucester (32 Henry III), shows the privileges claimed by the Earl, the ambulatory character of the court ("quoddam parliamentum"), and the absolute prohibition of appeal to the crown: "Ipse Comes habuit talem libertatem in terra sua de Glamorgan quod nullus de hominibus suis nec alios debent de aliquo placito placitare alibi quam infra libertatem suam de Glammorgan." (Cott. MS. Vitell., cx, p. 172b.) The power of a lord marcher grew out of the necessities of his position, in the face of a dangerous foe who, in bardic words, "slept not, for the light of vengeance was upon his eyes". Such powers were, however, very inconsistent with the good government of the kingdom; and as Wales became settled, and the crown gathered strength, the marcher-privileges were encroached upon and curtailed, though it was not till the reign of Edward I that they were seriously limited, and not until that of Henry VIII that they were finally extinguished.

The position of a lord marcher and his relation to the crown have not been defined by either legal or constitutional writers, or by those who have treated of titles of honour. Their powers do not appear to have been ever either formally granted, or even officially recognised, nor, at least for a century or more from the Conquest, to have been the subject of a regular charter or of statutory limitations. Probably neither party desired a formal definition. The sovereign would naturally be unwilling to give a regular sanction to powers so unusual, and so liable to be abused; nor would the lords be willing to accept any recognition short of the powers they actually enjoyed and exercised. When De Braose pleaded in Parliament for the privileges in Gower, he cited a charter by John to his ancestor; but the appositeness of this was contested on the ground that it gave no specific privileges, but only confirmed generally those already in existence. De Braose, who

exercised powers "tanquam regalia", attempted to prove that this was always so, and particularly mentioned the Earl of Warwick ; but whatever may really have been the fact, he was unable to show any definition of the privileges thus confirmed. (Ryley, 28 Edward I, 234.) Edward seems to have allowed no assertion of the fact afterwards admitted by his weaker son, that the king's writ did not run in the lordship. The earliest claim made by the marcher lords appears to have been the very innocent one of bearing the canopy over the head of the Queen of Henry III at her coronation.

This practical independence of the crown, and the presence of a very dangerous and unconquered race ever ready to foment and profit by an insurrection, gave a value to a marcher lordship, in the eyes of the great nobles, quite independently of any revenue to be derived from it : hence, no sooner had Edward put down Llewelyn, and broken the power of the Welsh, than he began to curtail the privileges of the marchers. Thus, when in 1290 the Earl of Gloucester as lord of Glamorgan, and the Earl of Hereford as lord of Brecknock, exceeded what the King regarded as their legitimate privileges, and waged a local war, he brought the matter under the notice of Parliament, held a commission of inquiry into the facts, and ended by declaring both lordships forfeited, and imprisoning both the Earls. No doubt this decision was the more readily submitted to, that it was understood that the sentence was not to be permanently acted upon. The lordships were speedily restored, but upon terms far more favourable to the crown than heretofore. (Ryley, p. 74.) The celebrated commission of "Quo Warranto", in 1274, and the attempt to assimilate the administrations of North Wales, Caermarthen, and Cardigan, to that of England by the statute of Wales in 1284, were steps in the same direction. The statute of Edward II, "De Prerogativa Regis", takes a step backwards, for in claiming wardships of tenants *in capite*, it excepts the earls and barons of the marches, "where the King's writs do not lie".

In the earlier reigns, when the Welsh were formidable, and the prerogatives of the marchers at their highest, the king's only remedy against their power was his right of stepping in between the death of one lord and the receiving the homage from, and giving livery of seisin to, his successor, or his custody of the lands and wardship and *maritagium* of the heir, if a minor. This was a most important corrective. It gave a perpetual right of interference to the crown in the affairs of the lordship, though the effect of these interregnal periods on the general government was bad, for the death of a lord marcher was pretty sure to be the signal for an insurrection by the Welsh, who were well aware that for a certain time no one had power to wield the local authority.

Fitz-Hamon's first step must have been to provide for the settlement of those knights who had aided in his conquest, or to whom he looked to enable him to retain it. He seems to have absolutely dispossessed the natives of the open or southern lands (the Welsh "Bro"), and to have quartered such as remained in the lordship in the hill country or "Blaenau". The whole he held of the crown "*per integram Baroniam*", or "*in capite per Baroniam*", much as an honour was held, and its subdivisions were held of himself. These subdivisions were, first, the *member-lordships*, twelve in number, held either by the over-lord himself or by his most considerable feudatories; and in one instance by Caradoc, the eldest son of the dispossessed Welsh Prince Iestyn. These members were based upon the old cantreds; and the powers exercised by their lords included pit and gallows, or life and death. One member, Coyty, was held "*per Baroniam*"; another, Avan, by sergeantry. The services of none of them are specified, nor were they estimated as so many knights' fees. Probably all were held really as baronies. The second division was composed of the *body of the shire*. The third division included the *borough towns*. The fourth, the *possessions of the church* of Llandaff. The fifth, the lord's *demesne*

or *private lands*. The feudal system was introduced as strictly as was practicable.

Upon each lord's death a return of his holdings *in capite* was made to the crown, and several such are preserved. The earliest, that of 1262, gives rather over thirty-six knights' fees of the old feoffment; and of the new feoffment, nearly two fees more; and some hill-commots in Welsh hands. The returns, 35 Edward I, give Glamorgan county with twenty-one free tenants who held (demesne) lands in Cogan, Dinas Powis, Sully, and Costenton; 8 Edward II, the lordship is still Glamorgan county; 49 Edward III, the lordship of Glamorgan and Morganog; 28 Henry VI, Glamorgan and Morganog, Castle, lordship, and county.

There was a coroner for the shire; and this office, then an important and serious one, was sometimes held by the escheator or chancellor of the lordship. The office is said to have been only tenable by a *Cibwr* freeholder. It was elective and selective, the freeholders sending up three names. There were also two shire-bailiffs, east and west of Tawe. Ogmore had a coroner of its own, though whether before that lordship fell into the Duchy of Lancaster is unknown.

The member-lordships were twelve:—1, Senghenydd Supra; 2, Senghenydd Subtus; 3, Miscin; 4, Glyn Rhondda; 5, Talavan; 6, Ruthyn; 7, Llanblethian; 8, Coyty; 9, Tir y Iarll; 10, Avan; 11, Neath Citra; 12, Neath Ultra.

The body of the shire lay south of the Ely and east of the Avan river, upon the sea-coast. It was divided into thirty-six and three-fifths knights' fees, all, or nearly all, held by strangers from the honour of Gloucester. The new manors seem to have been held by twenty-eight lords by service varying from that due from a quarter of a knight's fee up to four fees. This at least was the case in 1262; and as all these were held *in capite*, they were probably original divisions, and not subsequent subinfeudations. These mesne or sub-manors are not included in the earliest inquisition.

The tenures were all military, and by castle-guard of the Castle of Cardiff. These are exclusive of the manors in Gower and Cilvae, which were numerous.

A survey of 1650 enumerates the parishes upon which was levied the impost known as "chence" or "towle"; and these at that time seem to have been regarded as composing the body of the shire. Of course, a list of parishes will not tally with a list of manors; but besides this, are other discrepancies. The parishes named are :

Bonvileston	Llandow	<i>Pendoylon South</i>
Cadoxton	Llysworney	St. Donat's
Eglwys Brewis	<i>Llanvihangel</i>	St. Hilary
Flemmynston	Llechwith	St. Mary-Church
Gileston	Llanvihangel	St. Athan
<i>Llantwit Major</i>	Marcross	St. Nicholas
Llanmaes	Michaelston	<i>St. Andrews</i>
Llandough	Merthyr Dovan	St. Fagans
Llancarvan	Penlline	Sully
Llantrillyd	Penmark	St. Georges
<i>Lavernock</i>	<i>Porth Kerry</i>	<i>St. Mary Hill</i>
Llandough by Cardiff	Penarth	Treows
Llanharry, part of	Peterston	Wenvoe
<i>Llangan</i>		

Those in italics do not appear in the manorial list, which, however, includes twelve names of parishes that do not appear in the parochial list.

There were six borough towns in Glamorgan and two in Gower included in the subsequent county. 1, Avan; 2, Cardiff; 3, Cowbridge; 4, Kenfig; 5, Llantrissant; 6, Llwchwr; 7, Neath; 8, Swansea. Caerphilly has often been added to these; but there is no evidence that it ever received a charter or possessed a local government or municipal constitution.

The bishop was a lord marcher in right of his manor of Llandaff, though his claims to hold *in capite* of the crown were so far disputed that the chief lord asserted a right to hold the temporalities of the see "sede vacante", and to collate to the archdeaconry, prebends, and other episcopal preferment. The lord also claimed that executions ordered by the bishop could only be carried out in the Castle of Cardiff. The lord's claims

were, however, denied by the crown, and finally with success.

The whole subject is a curious one, and concerns not only Glamorgan, but the marcher privileges generally. It appears that Earl Robert held the temporalities of Llandaff between the death of Urban and succession of Uchtred, 1134-40; and Earl William, between Uchtred and Nicholas, in 1148; and on the death of Nicholas, in 1183, in which year the Earl also died, John Earl of Moretaine, lord of Glamorgan *jure uxoris*, held the temporalities from Bishops William de Saltmarsh to Henry de Abergavenny, 1191-93. Gilbert de Clare, as lord, held from Henry's death to the succession of William Bishop of Goldcliff, 1218-19, and again on William's death in 1230, in which year the Earl also died.

Richard, his successor, was a minor, and the King sold the wardship to Gilbert Earl Marescal, who in 1241 was summoned to show what claim he had to the custody of the temporals of Llandaff, "sede vacante". He pleaded the rights of the lord whose wardship he held, and stated that Earl Richard and the other lords had a right to the custody of all lands held from themselves, saving to the King the "dignitas crociæ". The claim was ordered to be inquired into. The case arose on the death of Bishop Elias, 1240.

In 1243 (27th Henry III) the Earl of Gloucester, then of age, appeared before the King, and acknowledged that the "baculum pastorale" and patronage of the bishopric itself were in the gift of the King; and a day was named upon which he was to show what he really claimed, which was the collation to the prebends, and the custody of the lands when the see was unoccupied. (*Plac. Coronæ*, 27 Henry III.) Four years later the Bishop appeared before the King, and stated that he held nothing in his bishopric except from the King. On this the Earl offered the King a great hawk, to have his claims enrolled. (*Close Roll*, 32 Henry III.) Earl Richard again exercised his rights between the times of Bishop de Burgo and De la Ware,

1253-54, and between De la Ware and De Radnor, 1256-57, as finally did Earl Gilbert between De Radnor and De Braose, 1265-66.

The question was again opened in the 18th Edward I, when Malcolm de Harlegh, the King's officer (probably escheator), complained that on the death of De Braose, Bishop of Llandaff, in 1287, the lords marchers seized his temporalities,—Gilbert de Clare taking the manors of Llandaff and Llankaderwader (a manor in Gwent Iscoed), and collating to vacant benefices, De Bohun that of Donestow, and William de Braose that of Bishopston in Gower. De Clare asserted that the manors challenged were in his demesne, and that he and none other had a right to their custody; that his ancestors had always exercised the right, and the king only during minorities; that his father, Earl Richard, died seized of the temporalities of the see, and their custody came to him with the estate. The King opposed this view. After some time the Earl compounded. He waived his claim to custody and advowsons, and the King regranted them to the Earl and his Countess for their lives, with reversion to the crown, or without prejudice to the right of the crown. (Ryley, *Pleadings in Parliament*, p. 61.) Two or three years afterwards (22 Edward I) the see had to be filled up, and there was a delay on the Earl's part in giving seizin to the new Bishop, on which the King interposed. (*Ibid.*, p. 203.) Besides Llandaff and Llankaderwader, the bishops held Nash and Duffryn Golwch, or Worlton, in St. Lythan's. (See also Haddan and Stubbs, *Concilia*.) One thing is clear, that for near two centuries the Bishop of Llandaff was supposed to hold his temporalities of the lord of Glamorgan.

Besides these divisions were the demesne or private lands of the lord, which he either kept in his own hands or let on farm. These were the Castles of Cardiff, Dinas Powis, Llantrissant, and Kenfig; the manors of Roath, Boverton, and Llantwit Major; the grange of Kenfig; and, in some sense, the whole division of Cibwr. The

lordships of Tir y Iarll and Glyn Rhonddda were in his hands, but scarcely as demesne lands. The lord is said to have held the manor (borough ?) of Cowbridge and its liberties ; but as the Mayor of Cowbridge is, and always has been, appointed by the Constable of Llanblethian Castle, within which member Cowbridge is locally situated, it seems probable that the borough was from the first dependent upon the member, and probably only came to the chief lord upon the attainder of Syward in the reign of Henry III.

Each lordship, whether member or manor, had its local courts ; court-baron for civil matters, conveyance of land, and the like, in which the freeholders were the judges, and the seneschal the recorder, and which included the court customary, where there were copyholds in the manor ; and court-leet, where matters criminal were tried. Here both were held in the lord's name, but outside the marches, the court-baron was held in the name of the lord of the manor, and the court-leet in that of the king. These courts were held within the manor to which they belonged. The tenures were freehold ; copyhold or customary, holding by copy of court-roll, and delivery of a verge or rod ; patent or leasehold ; and at will. Some lands were held in free soccage ; some by an annual acknowledgment, as a red rose or a pound of white pepper. Gavelkind prevailed among the copyholds, and in at least one instance, borough-English. Of the lands of the religious houses, the services due to the chief lord seem to have been usually reserved by the donors until the Dissolution, when such as were granted away were held by the crown *in capite*. In the earlier days the lordship itself was held *de corona* ; but nothing within it, not even the episcopal manors ; nor did the stepping in of the crown during a minority, or upon a forfeiture, convert the holdings into manors held of the crown. The distinction between a tenant who held of a lord, who again held of the crown, and one who held direct of the crown, was important. Both held *in capite* in law, but the

latter only *in capite de corona*; and when the holding of the latter escheated to the crown, the military tenants were not bound to render personal service. This was reserved for the immediate lord. To the king, when he stepped in, they had the option of paying a composition in money. The division of the country was not unlike that carried out in Ireland by Henry II. The over-lord held by an undefined military service, or sometimes, as De Braose in Gower, by a nominal service of one knight's fee. The knights' fees composing the body of the lordship had relation rather to the tenants than to the crown.

The court of the chief lord was called "*Curiá*", "*Comitatus*", or "*Parliamentum*", indiscriminately. It seems to have been the court of appeal for the lordship, and was presided over by the "*vice-comes*", who was the lord's representative and chief officer. It was ambulatory, though probably most frequently held at Cardiff, in the outer ward of the Castle, where the records were kept, and where, till comparatively modern times, the shire-hall stood.

The coroner, so called because he took cognizance of the pleas of the crown, that is, in Glamorgan, of the lord, concerned himself, with the sheriff, in keeping the peace. The sheriff's assistants were called bailiffs or yeomen of the shire, which was divided between two of these officers by the Cowbridge Tawe.

Besides the feudal incidents yielding revenue to the lord, was a payment called "*myzes*", which Strype says was an ancient custom derived from the princes of Wales, and imposed certainly by Queen Elizabeth. It was anciently an honorary payment of corn by each commot to the prince on his accession, which was commuted for a money payment, and became eventually a payment from each manor on the accession of a new lord. "*Chence*" or "*towl*" was a parochial impost. Heriots were not unusual; and in some of the Welsh holdings, as Avan, their old military character was preserved, and the payment was a horse and arms, due to the chief on the death of the mesne lord.

Besides the specified services, measured by the number of fees held, and due from the tenants in the body of the shire, there were others discharged by Welshmen of high rank and considerable power among their countrymen, who held under the lord in his member-lordships, but had no definite sub-manor like the tenants in the body of the shire. Thus half a commot in Glyn Rhondda was held by the two sons of Morgan ap Cadwallon, two commots in Senghenydd were held by Griffith ap Rhys, and a commot in Machein or Miscin by Meredith ap Griffith. From none of these were any service due beyond a heriot of a horse and arms at death, which looks as though their submission was but nominal; and, indeed, we find Morgan ap Caradoc of Avan, and other of these Welsh lords, accompanying Prince Rhys in his visit to Henry III at Gloucester, and offering their homage direct, as independent chiefs.

LIST OF MANORS AND LORDSHIPS.

UNDER CARDIFF CASTLE.

Avan member	Coychurch	Littlebone
Balowick (?)	Coyty	Llanbethery
Barry East	Cwrt-Colman	Llanblethian
Beganston	Dinas-Powis	Llancadle
Bettws	St. Donat's	Llancarvan
Brigan	Erigen Park	Llancovian
Boverton, in Llantwit	St. Fagan's	Llandaff
Major	Flaxland	Llandough by Cow-
Caerau	Fonmon	bridge
Caerwigan	St. George's	Llandough by Car-
Cantleston	Gileston	diff
Castle-Bayly	Glyn-Rhondda	Llandow
Castleton	Grammoyne	Llangewydd
Cilibebill	Hanghall-Wold	Llangonydd
Clun, otherwise Tre-	St. Hilary	Llangewydd
werne	Hall	Llanharan
Colneston	Kenfig	Llanharry
Corntown	Leckwith	Llanmaes Bedford
Corrwg	Lesurth	Llanmaes Maliphant
Coston	Lidmerston	Llanmays (?)
Cowbridge	Liege Castle	Llanquian

Llantrissant	Neath Ultra	Searla Castle
Llantrithyd	Newcastle	Senghenydd Supra
Llantwit Major	Newton Nottage	Senghenydd Subtus
Llantwit Raleigh	St. Nicholas	Sully
Llantwit Vardre	Ogmore	Talygarn
Llanwonno	Oldcastle	Tir y Iarll
Llystalybont	Orchard East	Tregoose
Llysworney	Penarth	Tregarn
Marcross	Penllyne	Trehill
St. Mary's, Cowbridge	Penmark	Tythegston
St. Mary Church	Penon	Wallas
Maylog	Pentyrch	Wenvoe
Merthyr Dovan	Picketston	Walterstone
Michaelston	Radyr	Whitchurch
Miscin	Ruthyn	Worlton
Neath Citra	Samonston	Ystrad y Vodwg

Manors held *in capite de corona* from the Dissolution :

Bonvileston	Llantwit and Ab-	Moulton
Cogan	bot's Llantwit, both	Monknash
Colwinston	in Llantwit Major	Neath Abbey
Cornellau (?)	Llanveithin	Peterston-on-Ely
Ewenny	Margam	Roath Keynsham
Havod y Porth	St. Mary Hill, <i>alias</i>	Roath Tewkesbury
Llantwit Tewkesbury.	Kelligarn	Skerr (?)
Probably also West	Milton	

Sub or mesne-manors :

Under Castleton,—Eglwys Brewis, Flemingston, *Gileston* (?), Orchard East.
 Under Dinas Powis,—St. Andrews, Highlight, Michaelston-le-Pit.
 Under Kenfig,—Cornellau North, Cornellau South (?).
 Under Llanblethian, Merthyr Mawr.
 Under Llandaff,—Bishopston in Gower
 Under Llantrithydd,—Stirton, *alias* Teverton.
 Under St. Nicholas,—Carnllwyd, Llancadle, Wrinston.
 Under Ogmore,—Brocastle, Colwinston, Corntown, Castle Adam, Dunraven, Dowell (?), Llampha Court, Llampha Old, St. Bride's Major, part of Pitcoed, Wallas.
 Under Penllyn,—Llanvihangel.
 Under Penmark,—Odin's Fee. Possibly Fonmon. Porthkerry.
 Under Senghenydd Subtus,—Llanvedw, Rudry, Van, Whitchurch.
 Under Wenvoe,—Cadoxton-juxta-Barry.

Manors held under Swansea Castle and in Cilvae, unconnected with the lordship of Glamorgan until the constitution of the county :

Cilvae	Llangenydd East	Porth Eynon
Cilvrough	Llangenydd West	Reynoldston
Hamon	Llwehwr	Rhosilly
Hencliffe	Nicholaston	Scurlage
Horton	Oxedon (?)	Sub-Boscus
Ilston	Oxwich	Supra-Boscus
Kittle Hill	Penmaen	Stone Bridge
Knolston	Pennard	Trewyddfa
Llanciog	Penrice	Weobbley
Llandimor	Pilton	

In a survey of the 37th Henry VIII (8 Jan. 1546), besides the twelve members, the following are called marcher-lordships : Gower, Cilvae, Llandaff, Bishopston in Gower, and Talygarn.

There is no list of the manors within the county, and some are, no doubt, lost, while about others there is great doubt, and here and there great confusion ; and of most, the courts have long since fallen into disuse. Some are mentioned in ancient charters ; others in the Escheat Rolls and "Inquisitiones post Mortem"; and in later times others appear in crown grants and patents, and in family settlements and wills. The "particulars" of several, that is, their boundaries, contents, and customs, are preserved in the inquests or presentments made from time to time by juries of tenants, headed by the steward or seneschal, acting under commission from the lord of the manor. These presentments are very full, and usually very accurate ; but they are seldom older than the reign of Elizabeth, and more commonly of that of Charles I, by which time the manor-courts and the manor-privileges and customs were falling into disuse.

THE MEMBERS.

Senghenydd corresponds to the hundred of Caerphilly, and lies between the Taff and the Rhymny, from the Brecknock border on the north to the steep encampment which on the south divides the hill-country from the plain ; beyond which, however, it extends at one

point, and includes Whitchurch. In the northern part also it extends westward of the Taff to the ridge of Mynydd Merthyr, its boundary from Miscin. It is divided transversely by the Caiach, a tributary of the Taff; and it has been always held by the lord of Glamorgan, as now by Lord Bute, who derives thence considerable royalties. It appears 24 Edward I as "Seng' extent", and 35 Edward I as "patria". 8 Edward II, Earl Gilbert held "Sengh' Castle and tenements". The Castle may be Castell Coch, as Caerphilly has a separate entry. Sometimes it is called "Foresta". The distinction between the upper and lower portions is not always observed. Thus, 8 Edward II, the men of Senghenydd state that they had "hay-bote" and "husbote" in the "bosc" of Senghenydd before the death of Gilbert de Clare. He, or perhaps De Badlesmere the Custos, sold the "bosc", so that they lost their "bote". If this were so, the King decided that the men should have satisfaction. (Close Roll, 8 Edward II, m. 13.) 49 Edward III, Edward le Despenser held Sengh' super Caiach, receipts thence, and Enysnalgon, and so on, it being called "patria" and "foresta". The courts for the two members were held in the Court House at Caerphilly, before the steward. In 1262, Griffith ap Rhys, the ancestor of Lewis of Van, held two commots here by the service of a heriot of horse and arms at death.

1. SENGHENYDD SUPRA CAIACH contains the parishes of Merthyr, Gelligaer, and part of Llanvabon. In the time of John Gifford (9 Edward II) its sub-members were "Merthyr and Eglwyswladus". It contains no sub-manor nor any copyhold tenants.

From time out of mind there has been a dispute as to the precise boundaries between this member and the manor of Penkelly in Brecknock. It was this uncertainty which led to the celebrated quarrel and commission in the reign of Edward I, and which produced, from time to time, a crop of petty local bickerings. One of these was at its height in 1834, between Lord Bute and Major Holford; and on Lord Bute's side the fol-

lowing memorandum was drawn up and signed by twenty-eight persons having local knowledge: "They say the boundary of Senghenydd runs from two great flat stones in the Taff Vachan river, across the highway to the ruins of an old house, once Ty Wm. Evan, now Ty John Morgan, eastward to Bwlch Isaf, and thence to Cornel y Fagar. From thence it goes to a rock called Castell Nôs, and thence to a cairn and a pool called Pwll Morlais, and so to a larger pool called Llŵch Mar, and a tumulus called Carn y Clainder, otherwise Pen Rhiw Velin. Thence across Gwaun Christopher to the seven stones, of which one is much lower than the rest, and to the old kiln called Odyn Vach; and thence southward to the three stones, and by Fold Llewelyn to Carn Helig, and so to Rhyd y Milwyr" (the Warrior's Ford) on the Rhymny river. This boundary they support by reference to an inquisition by Thomas Edwards, under Viscountess Windsor, in 1762. Further disputes occurred, and it was not till about 1855-7 that the parties came to an agreement, and terminated a dispute of at least six hundred years standing.

1. *Merthyr Tydvil*.—The manor and church were held by Earl Richard, 24 Edward I; but it is not again styled a manor, and is not so reputed. 35 Edward I the lord has Cwmmer Morlais, sixteen acres, probably the site of Morlais Castle, a De Clare fortress built before 1290, upon land taken from Ivor Bach. Since the reign of Henry VIII the ruin has been abandoned by the crown, and has fallen into the possession of Lord Windsor, Ivor Bach's descendant in the female line, and heir general, and owner of the surrounding lands. Howel Velyn ap Ivor gave Pont Rhun, in Merthyr, to his eldest, and Plâs Newydd to Philip, his second son. The elder line afterwards bought out the younger, and the whole inheritance now belongs to Lord Windsor.

2. *Gelligaer* is not a manor, nor does it contain one. It takes its name from a Roman camp on the meadow north of the church, and is traversed by Heol Adam, a very old trackway. East of the village, in a combe, is

a moated mound. In this parish was Cilfach Vargoed, the seat of Sir Edward Lewis, a cadet of Van, whose descendant founded the Lewis charity. Henllys and Tophill are old houses, as is Hendy, the seat of a cadet branch of Cilfach Vargoed.

3. *Llanvabon* is divided by the Caiach. In it is Llan-caiach, a very curious and perfect Tudor house of the Prichards, descended in the male line from Lewis ap Richard, a cadet of Van. It once harboured Charles I. Half the estate was sold to the Richardses of Cardiff, but half has descended through the heiress of David Prichard, who married Jenkins of Hensol, to Edward Rice Wingfield.

II. SENGHENYDD SUBTUS CAIACH.—23 Edward III, Hugh le Despenser held “Sengh’ Subtus Caiach patria”, and in it three hundred acres between Cardiff and the Severn; probably Griffith’s More or Moor, not usually included with the member. Henry Earl of Warwick held the same, 24 Henry VI. 28 Henry VI, Ann, daughter of the Duke of Warwick, held the lordships of “Sengh’ Supra et Subtus, cum foresta”. This contains the parishes of Eglwysilan and Rudry, part of Llanvedw and Llanvabon, and the hamlets of Rhyd y Gwern and Van, belonging to the Monmouthshire parishes of Machen and Bedwas. It contains also parts of Llanvihangel and Whitchurch. Of these, Rudry is sometimes called a sub-member.

1. *Eglwysilan*, a large parish, contains Caerphilly town, sometimes called a borough, and the Castle, founded towards the close of the reign of Henry III. 24 Edward I, the record has “Caerphilly manor”; and soon afterwards, the “Castle, town, and members, of Caerphilly”, including Llanedern. In this parish also is Castell Coch, a hill-fortress of the reign of Henry III; and within it, on the banks of the Taff, probably near Newbridge, resided Llewelyn Bren, who in 1217 headed an insurrection against Hugh le Despenser, for which he was unjustly put to death; and, as was admitted by Edward III, fraudulently disinherited of his lands in

Senghenydd and Miscin. (Close Roll, 1 Edward III, m. 27.)

2. *Rudry*, a parish and manor. The "ecclesia de Rothery" occurs 24 Edward I; and 24 Henry VI is Rothry hamlet, probably of Bedwas. *Temp.* Elizabeth it is called parcel of Senghenydd Subtus. The manor has descended with the seigniory.

3. *Rhyd y Gwern* is not a manor, only a hamlet of Machen.

4. *Van*, a hamlet of Bedwas, was once a member of Senghenydd Subtus, and has always been regarded as a manor; probably because from an early period the chief seat of the Lewis family, from whose ancestor such ground was taken as was required for the building of Caerphilly. The Van was a large Tudor mansion, of which parts of the porch and great gallery remain, and a fine pigeon-house. The Lewises deserted it for Sober-ton, Corsham, and Birstal Tower, their seats in Hants, Wilts, and Oxon; and when these passed from them, Van had become a ruin. Their heiress married the Earl of Plymouth. Since that time the owners of the estates have occasionally visited St. Fagan's, another Lewis seat.

5. *Llanvedw* is a hamlet of the Monmouthshire parish of Michaelston y Vedw. It appears as a manor, 24 Edward I, and has descended with the seigniory. It contains the ancient and very curious seat of the Kemys family, Cefn Mably; and Ruperra, an old Welsh estate purchased by the Morgans of Tredegar. Near the house is a fine moated mound upon a ridge.

6. *Whitchurch*, a parish, is called a manor *temp.* Edward I, and 8 Edward II is returned as Whitchurch Castle and manor. The manor is parcel of Senghenydd Subtus, and is in the chief lord. As late as Lady Charlotte Windsor's settlement it is described as Whitchurch manor and Castle, although the Castle has long been a mere low, circular elevation, with traces of foundations, and some Early English mouldings. It was a round tower, and stood near to and east of the church. A small part of the parish is in Cibowr. There is said

to have been a subordinate manor attached to the Castle. Treoda, now destroyed, was the seat of Yorath Mawr, a descendant of Iestyn. His descendant sold it to David ap Richard Gwyn, whose son Edward was of Llanishen, and ancestor, in the female line, of the Lewis of that place and of Greenmeadow. Richard Williams, Cromwell's direct ancestor, was of Whitchurch, and a cadet of the Lewises of Llanishen, whose arms and quarterings were used by the Protector. The old name of Whitchurch ("Album Monasterium") seems to point to an early monastic establishment.

8 Edward II, Llewelyn ap Griffith petitioned the King in council and Parliament, that he would consider a certain "Forcellettum" in the land of Glamorgan, called "Blankminster", "in nullo (?) edificatum", with a mill and other profits thereto appended. The decision was that Llewelyn was to have the "Forcellettum", and Bart. de Badlesmere to do with the mill as seems best. (Close Roll, 8 Edward II, m. 13, 14 March.) Badlesmere was Custos. The "Forcellettum" is, of course, the tower of Whitchurch.

In that part of Llanvabon situate in Senghenydd Subtus is Llanbradach, or Blaenbradach, the ancient and now neglected seat of the Thomas family, represented in the female line by Miss Thomas of Llwyn Madoc, the owner of Llanbradach; and in the male line by her cousin, George G. Thomas of Ystrad y Mynach. This is one of the oldest Welsh families in the county, having an unbroken legitimate pedigree and lands from times when all was obscure.

G. T. C.

(To be continued.)

•MAELOR SAESNEG.

At the south-east of Hanmer township there is a lake commonly called Lamedoth, and so written, with the addition of "alias Llyn Bedydd",¹ in a deed of 1613. The words mean "lake of baptism"; and according to tradition, the Bangor monks, and afterwards St. Chad, brought their converts here to receive the holy rite by which they were admitted into the Church. The lake is now only a quarter of a mile long, but its ancient bed extends a full mile further to the south and south-west. We read of great earthquakes² that were felt over a large part of the Roman empire in A.D. 365, and again in 526; and in the second year of William Rufus there was a severe one,³ that William of Malmesbury notices. In 1241 there was a seven months' drought that dried up many lakes and marshes.⁴ Llyn Bedydd, however, has plainly been drained, for a large trench at the north end shows how the water has been drawn off. The reason of this being done seems to have been in order to bring a road⁵ across the upper part of the lake at a farm called the Hole,⁶ where a pavement has been found upon the peat, about a foot below the present

¹ P. Henry MSS. Llys Bedydd is also given as the name for Bettisfield in Henry VIII's time by Griff. Hiraethog, and there is a Coed Llys Bedydd there still. For "Ebediv in Maelor", see also *Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 288.

² Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, chaps. 26 and 43.

³ William of Malmesbury's *Chronicle*, lib. iv, cap. 1.

⁴ Mathew Paris writes: "From the Feast of the Annunciation of B. V. M. till that of the Apostles Simon and Jude, a continued drought and intolerable heat dried up deep lakes and extensive marshes, drained many rivers, parched up the warrens, and suspended the working of mills."

⁵ This would seem a case in point as throwing light upon Galgacus' complaint, "Corpora ipsa ac manus (Britannorum) silvis ac paludibus emuniendis verbera inter ac contumelias, conterunt". (*Taciti Agricola*, xxxi.)

⁶ I.e., "Heol", Welsh for a paved way or street.

level of the ground. At first the lake would seem to have been drained sufficiently for the road to pass, and no more; for we find just below the Hole farm the word *Cae-banithin* [*Pen y Llyn*]=field at the head of the lake; and in the bed itself, and on one side, the names *Holly*¹ (holy) *Croft*. Remembering the pronunciation of *Holy*(holly)well by *Flint*, and that holly, the shrub, was called "hollen",² we have no hesitation in fixing upon these *crofts* as the places where the first converts, British and then Saxon, were bidden to "arise and wash away their sins, calling upon the name of the Lord."

About a mile to the north of *Llynbedydd* is a place called *Eglwys y Groes* (Church of the Cross), where two British roads crossed one another (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th S. No. 19, p. 213), and to which *Edward Lhuyd* (1699) thus refers, "there's an artif. mount in the township of *Ty Broughton*, call'd" In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November 1762 we read: "In the township of *Tilbroughton* there is what I take to be an old camp, but whether of the Romans or any other people I cannot determine, or whether some eminent person may not be interr'd under it". The measurement of this mound,³ which is circular, and at an elevation of 320 feet above the sea, is about 28 feet from north to south, and the same from east to west. The entrance would seem to be from the east. On the south side there are three hollows, apparently artificial, and designed to increase the difficulty of access. Soon after

¹ At *Hally Stone* (Holy Stone) in Northumberland an old moss-grown statue of an ecclesiastic stands on the brink of a well; and rising from the water is a tall cross with the inscription, "In this place *Paulinus* the Bishop baptized 3,000 Northumbrians. Easter, DCXXVII." See also *William of Malmesbury*, lib. i, cap. 3, and *Florence of Worcester*, A.D. 627.

² At *Loppington* and elsewhere there are the *Hollens*. See *Hartshorne's Salopia Antiqua*, p. 466. "Hollen or hollyn (A.S. *holen*) = common holly".

³ The figures given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Series, 1875, p. 168, though from an official source, were, through some misapprehension, incorrect.

the year 1754 a quantity of fresh earth was laid upon this mound, and some Scotch firs were planted, of which four still remain; but nothing has yet been done, by way of excavation, to solve the question what it was intended to be. It has been called by some "a milliary mound", such as described in Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua* (p. 144), "of Roman occupation, but the fortifications bespeaking British origin"; by others, a temporary camp for soldiers on a march, as described in General Roy's *Military Antiquities* (cap. ii, p. 41) under the name of "castra æstiva"; or that it may be a place of burial, Dr. Horsley (*Brit. Antiqua*, lib. iii, cap. ii, p. 387) says "it is very certain that it was the custom of the Romans to bury generally near the highways"; or "to have been a work destined originally for religious purposes", as Sir R. Hoare pronounced to have been the case at a large tumulus on Cotley Hill, Wilts, "from the circumstance of the ditch being within the bank". In Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire* (vol. ii, p. 238), as quoted by Hartshorne, there is a description of such a mound as this one at Eglwys y Groes, and it is said that it is neither "castra" nor "bury", but *borough*. Another suggestion has been made, that it was a beacon-station guarded by a few soldiers; Whitchurch (Weston), Malpas, and the Broxton Hills, and the first and second Welsh Ranges, being all clearly to be seen.

When it is said that the name of this place is lost, it is to be noticed that it lies in a township called Tybrough-ton by the Saxons, which seems to mean "the township of the house by or in the burgh". The names *Κυριακον*=*domus Dei* (from which comes the Saxon *kyrik* or *kyrch*) and *domus Columbæ* (*Tertull. contr. Valentin.*, c. iii) were given by Christians to their churches. And in Scripture we read of the *house* of Dagon and the *house* of Baal; the last especially calling our attention, because Baal-worship and Druidism are thought to have had much in common. Near to the town of Forfar are the remains of Rhos Tynith Abbey, of which the charter is said to be contemporary with that of Jarrow.

Some of the masonry is thought to be Roman work. The name means "the promontory by the house of Nith",¹ a deity whose name is also found in Nithsdale and elsewhere.

If the word *house* in Ty Broughton refers to a heathen temple, we find within 150 yards of it, to the south-east, a curious place called Tunnah's Loon,² supposed to be Ffynnon Llwyn—the well in the wood. Till the twenty-fifth year of Constantine, A.D. 333, heathenism was in a great measure tolerated; but in that year he published his laws commanding temples, altars, and images, to be destroyed, and pursuant to these laws a great many temples were defaced in all parts of the world, and their revenues confiscated. After this it often happened that they were turned into churches, or that, being pulled down, the materials were used for that purpose.

If, on the other hand, the word *house* refers to the Eglwys y Groes, its dedication calls for some notice. Constantine's munificence in building churches is well known, and Eusebius (lib. ix, cap. 10) says that, "having built several churches, he gave them all the name of *Kypiakà*, as being dedicated, not to the honour of any man, but Him who is Lord of the universe". After visiting Jerusalem, the church built there was called Anastasis and Crux, because by him built at the place of our Lord's crucifixion and resurrection. From his connection with Britain we should suppose that what was done in other countries by the Emperor's command would be done here too. Lewis Glyn Cothi and

¹ "Nithe" (equivalent, as Sir R. C. Hoare says, to the Latin *Nidum*) occurs in Wiltshire. The river Kennet (*Cunetio*) is from *cyn*=head, and Nedd (plur. *neth*), a river." (Canon Jones' *Wiltshire Names*, p. 10.) Neath, in Glamorganshire, is also *Nidum* in the *Itinerary*; and with Kennet may be compared "Cyn-wy", the Carnarvonshire river.

² The present *ffynnon* is within sixty yards of the field that now bears the name, and has the appearance of having been once a large bath.

other poets refer continually to the Croes Naidd (cross of refuge), a portion of the sacred cross which St. Helena¹ is said to have brought back with her, and which, it is stated in Luard's *Annales Monastici* (ii, 40), was "delivered over to King Edward I when he conquered Wales in 1283, and was the following year lodged in Westminster Abbey." At Bangor, among the Enwa Krwys, Edward Lhuyd gives the Tir y Pren (land of the tree), which is not to be confounded with the Is y Coed in the name of Bangor, but rather taken to have a technical meaning, as in 1 Peter, ii, 24.² No place would be more likely to be chosen for the reception of such a treasure than Bangor, and so to have afforded sanctuary to such as needed it. Besides Eglwys y Groes, one of the Ellesmere group of lakes is called

¹ May 3 is a black-letter day in our calendar for the "Invention of the Cross". In Camden's *Britannia*, vol. i, col. xciii, we find that "this Helena is the same who in old inscriptions is called Venerabilis, and Piissima Augusta, and is so highly celebrated for her Christian piety, for suppressing idols at Jerusalem, and erecting a church in the place where Christ suffered, and for finding the Cross.... of Christ." But the world, angry at her good deeds, gave her the name of Stabularia because she sought out the manger where Christ lay, and built a church in the place where the stable stood. St. Ambrose deals with this aspersion in the following strain: "They tell us this lady was first an innkeeper, etc. This good innkeeper Helena hastened to Jerusalem, and there found out the place of our Lord's passion, and diligently sought the manger where her Lord lay. This good innkeeper was not ignorant of Him who cured the traveller that the robbers had wounded. This good innkeeper did not care how base and vile she was thought, so she could but gain Christ." There is a wonderful treasure in the British Museum in the shape of a medallion of Helena, the description of which has kindly been sent me by Mr. R. S. Poole: "*Obv.* FLAVIA AELENA AVGUSTA; bust of Helena r., draped; her hair is wavy, and her head is encircled with a broad band ornamented with a wreath; border of dots. *Rev.*, PIETAS AVGUSTA. Pietas l., wearing tunic and peplum; on l. arm she holds child, and with r. hand presents apple to another before her, who raises his hands; border of dots. This medallion is in copper, and is unique. It is published in the *Catalogue of Roman Medallions*, *Brit. Mus.*, p. 83, Pl. 56. The place of finding and the mint are not known.—R. S. P."

² "Ὁς τὰς ἀμαρτίας ἡμῶν αὐτὸς ἀνήμεκεν ἐν τῷ σώματι αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὸ ξύλον." (1 Pet. ii, 24.)

Croesmere; and the site of a church, as supposed, is pointed out on its banks. The eight coins found in a jar at Eglwys y Groes (see *Archæologia Cambrensis* for July 1876, p. 237), of which none were of later date than the era of Constantine, might seem to point to that reign as the one when the church was erected, No. 6 having upon it his well known standard, the labarum;¹ and No. 2, a small Latin cross² upon an altar below a shield which is carried by two angels.

Marking the date of buildings by inscriptions or by coins is a custom that may be traced from the earliest times. In a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* of July 28, 1873, the late Mr. G. Smith³ says,—“Every tower in Assyria and Babylonia, so far as we know, contained at least four cylinders of baked clay, one in each corner of the structure. These cylinders are in general hollow, and covered on the outside with long inscriptions describing the titles, conquests, and buildings, of the monarchs who raised the towers.” In the Great Pyramid, so free from figures or writing, Colonel Howard Vyse still found, in the chambers of construction, the ovals of Suphis, or Shofu, and Non-Shofu, identifiable with the Cheops and Chephren of Herodotus. In Tacitus⁴ (*Histor.*, iv, c. 53) is given an elaborate account of the restoration of the Roman Capitol, the laying of the foundation-stone, etc.; and among other details is the following, “passimque injectæ fundamentis argenti auri-que stipes,⁵ et metallorum primitiæ, nullis fornacibus

¹ Gibbon, cap. xx, “An obscure though celebrated name, which has been vainly derived from almost all the languages of the world.”

² In the photographic copies of these coins the small cross upon the altar comes out so faintly as scarcely to be noticed; but upon sealing-wax it may be seen quite plainly, and we therefore claim it as an evidence of Christianity, and the bearers of the shield we consider to be angels.

³ My thanks are due to the Rev. W. H. Boscawen of Marchwiell for this quotation.

⁴ Mr. C. G. Price of Erbistock kindly gave me this reference and the next one.

⁵ Hence *stipendium*, the soldiers being paid in this coin (which

victæ, sed ut gignuntur". Perhaps also the means taken to identify the tomb of Attus Nævius may be brought forward as a case in point. (Livy, i, 36.) "Statua Atti, capite velato, quo in loco res acta est, in comitio, in gradibus ipsis ad lævam curiæ fuit : cotem quoque eodem loco sitam fuisse memorant, ut esset ad posteros miraculum ejus monumentum". In the recent Exhibition at Wrexham eleven Saxon coins were shown that had been found outside the west end of St. John Baptist's Church, Chester. They were supposed to be the original coins from under the foundation-stone of an earlier Saxon building in that place. At Hexham also there have just come to light twenty-one altars and a vast accumulation of copper coins, several thousand in number, of which the greater part belong to the reigns of Diocletian and Constantine the Great.

Though the word *παρoικία*¹ meant originally a diocese, yet the smaller divisions which we now call parishes were formed, not in one and the same way, nor in all places at the same time, but according as endowments and settlements began to be made upon particular churches. Gibbon (chap. xx) notices the edict of Milan, A.D. 313, by which "Constantine, with the concurrence of his colleague Licinius, restored to the Church the places of worship and public lands that had been confiscated." In A.D. 321, when Constantine was quietly settled upon the throne, he enacted a law at Rome (which is still extant in both the codes), "Habeat unusquisque licentiam sanctissimo catholico venerabilique concilio, decedens bonorum quod optaverit relinquere." (Bingham's *Antiquities of the Christian Church*, vol. ii, p. 64.) Justinian, c. 500 A.D., "authorises and confirms the practice of endowing churches, and also forbids any was the same with the *as*, ten being equal to three-farthings of our money), and by weight.

¹ Bingham's *Antiquities*, iii, p. 209. "The words *παρoικία* and *διοικησις*, for the first three ages, were of the same importance, denoting not what we now call a parish church, but a city with its adjacent towns, or country region."

one building a church under the bishop of a maintenance, therefore, implies an endowment of several lands called "Carrucates" frequently in the model of the time belonging now to the church (vol. iii, p. 219) that 'the lands were delivered into the church, whence by his division was made among the monks with this statement: "one carucate here below the bishop complaining of the Danish troubles. Such time when Maelor Saesneg who is mentioned as of the church, and who lived in the time of strong probability"

The names of many of them) at the Bangor end of the parish, noticed, and we shall find them here also. It would be interesting to know if Maelor Saesneg was divided into two before the present Saesneg, and that from the foundation of the first year of William the Conqueror, the parish became autonomous in Maelor, i.e., Bangor, and the parish now speaking, whose name is Crux-ton² (crux-ton).

Great and Little Crux-ton, a district of undefined

¹ Viz. in Hanmer, a croft at Gredington, 23½ acres; or Willington (including the same).

² The Cheshire Croxton, 1

³ There is a Maes y Gro, perhaps half a mile to the south, which mark the boundary on that

Eglwys y Groes, and containing within it a small lake of the same name; a hill called Bryn Crossett (probably Bryn Croesau—the hill of the crosses), with the place called Wren's Nest, which looks like a large natural hollow; also a small hamlet called the Little Arowry (*ârowpa*), around which the name of Cronimos lingers, to which we shall afterwards refer. The road from Uriconium to Deva (*Archæologia Cambrensis* for July 1874) passes by, and there is the site of an old house called Sawerdek. This township would cover parts of Hanmer and of Ty Broughton. The next township, Is y Coed, with its Maes y Groes and Hên Rûs, has been noticed already (*Arch. Camb.*, April 1876). After this we have the Bur-vil at the east end of the present Bronington, taking its name from the Burgh upon which Fens-hall afterwards stood. At the south-west end of Bronington, and including the present Bettisfield, the name of Haughton occurs. It is often met with along the borders, variously written, and of uncertain meaning, but perhaps equivalent to *althrey*, i.e., *allt-tref*—the hill homestead. A barn by the Ellesmere road being often pointed out as carrying the water of one roof to Severn, and of the other to Dee. In a cover called the Springs, which is close by, the river Roden rises, running past Wem to Walcott, where it joins the Tern, and so into Severn. In a MS. map of 1570 in the British Museum, the name is spelled Haulton, which shows one stage that the word may have passed through on its way from Althrey to Haughton, viz., *alta ripa*,¹ *haulton*, *haut ton*, and *haughton*—this last was reached by the year 1645.

The name of the next township, which covered a large part of the present Hanmer, occurs in a grant of lands at the end of the thirteenth century. In describing a boundary, the Maes-tre-budd² Wledic is mentioned (Plain of the Vill of Budd Wledic). This name is now lost, unless it is represented by the *Gredington* of to-

¹ See Camden's *Britannia*, vol. i.

² Davies observes (*Celtic Mythology*, p. 364), "Budd is Victory, a title of Kêd or Ceres."

day. According to the deed referred to, the Tre Wledic would be on the north-west bank of Llyn Bedydd, in which direction "Highermost Grediton" stretched so late as 1739. Having had so many reasons for supposing that Cunedda Wledig had to do with the early Christianity of Maelor Saesneg, the name of this township may have an important bearing upon the point.

The next name is Pen Lle; but whether it belonged to the Croxton half of Maelor, there is little or no evidence to show. Closely connected with it was Llannerch Banna (the glade of the fulling mill). That glade is now in Halghton; and Leyland, writing before 1552, says, "Domoc dwellith in Halton", at a time when the Plas in Willington was his chief seat. To this, however, we shall refer afterwards.

Halghton (from ἅλς¹) would be, as it is still, the name of the next township, exactly bearing out its name from the fact that to this day the bricks that are made there turn white with an exudation tasting like soda. The drainage is towards the Wiche brook; and as the name is written anciently Halchdyn(din), it has been thought that there might have been once a stronghold there to watch and regulate the salt-trade at the Wiches. A large part of Halchdyn was, no doubt, an open common; and the name "Horse-M^a Green", written in six or seven different ways, but properly "Horse Marsh",² takes us back to the days when Giraldus commended the horses³ of this district; and earlier still, to the old custom of crying the mare⁴ after harvest.

¹ See Giraldus, *Description of Wales*, lib. i, cap. 15: "It is to be observed that almost all words in the British language correspond either with the Greek or Latin, as ὕδωρ, water, is called in British *dwr*; ἅλς, salt, in British *halen*; ὄνομα, *enw*, a name; πεντε, *pump*, five; δεκα, *deg*, ten."

² A.D. 1597. See Add. MSS. 9864, pp. 142-4.

³ Giraldus *Itinerary*, lib. ii, cap. xii: "In Powys there are most excellent studs put apart for breeding, and deriving their origin from some fine Spanish horses which Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, brought into this country."

⁴ See Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii, p. 26:

At the south-west end of the Green stands a farm called the Rhostre House, which is, perhaps, descriptive of, or an alternative for, Halchdyn. No better pasturing for horses, whether as regards foot or flesh, can be found than a salt-marsh, as all may have noticed who know the sands of the Duddon or any similar ground.

The last of the earlier townships was called Trawstre (the town of the crossing—Trajectus), covering the present Willington, and close to the place where two important *viæ* crossed one another; one coming from Bangor, the other from Deva.

Beside the foundation of the church at Eglwys y Groes, we have here another proof of the zeal of the Bangor monks and of the beneficence of some British prince, probably Cunedda Wledic. The popular pronunciation of Llam (llan) bedoth obtained some colour of truth in 1836, when the church was built at the New Fens in Bronington, for it was then said that "there had been a church in Bronington before". This saying of the old men was the last faint echo of a tradition that has now quite died out. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, however, for 1762, in a passage already referred to, Candidus writes, "tradition tells us there was once a monastery upon the Stimney Heath; and some fishponds which yet remain bear the name of the Friars' Ponds". As early as the year 1170 or thereabouts Hanmer had been made over to the Abbey of Haghmond, and in the chartulary of that house reference is made to the "Nonnen Crofte" (Nuns' Croft) at Hanmer, but no mention is made of the Bronington Monastery; and we therefore conclude that its date must be placed still further back, probably contemporaneous with the "That a breed of wild horses anciently existed in England is a fact well known. The herds of mares spoken of in a law of the Conqueror's, which ordains the tithe of colts, were probably of this description. They are alluded to in the reigns of Edward III, Elizabeth, and later; and recognised in the old Shropshire and Welsh custom of crying the mare after harvest." See also Hone's *Every Day Book*, vol. ii, col. 1163.

British church at Eglwys y Groes. That this was so the very situation of the place itself indicates, forest and morass even now holding their own, and at that early period presenting obstacles that none but the pioneers of a living Christianity would have cared to combat. On visiting the Stimmy Heath we find an *Abbey Field* with a mound in one part of it; not far distant an *Abbot's Field* and *Stimmy Orchard*; and beginning from the place now called *Haughton*, a tract of land that is called "*Haughton Ring*".

In reading the account of *Croyland* as given in the *Monasticon*, one notices many points that would apply to this *Abbey*, placed as it was in a situation not very dissimilar. "In the year 946, *Turketul* accompanied the monks in a visitation of the island of *Croyland*, ascertaining its boundaries, and causing the stone crosses set up as *landmarks* to be placed at a greater distance from the banks of the river than they had been, lest the force of the water should bear them down." One of these crosses still remained, last century, between *Spalding* and *Croyland*, with the inscription, "*Aio hanc petram Guthlacus habet sibi metam.*" Applying this rule here, we may be able to get an approximate idea of the extent of *Haughton Ring*. No inscribed stones have been found on the line of the *Ring*, but there are some names of interest.

Beginning from the moated site now called *Haughton*, we enter upon *Cronimos*, and passing the *Cae Nibblin Pools* (perhaps *Nov-lyn*=a pool to swim in), come to *Usk Bank*, though bank no longer, for the *Cambrian Railway* has swept it away. Tradition connects this bank, which is on the northern edge of *Fens Moss*, with monks who must have been of a very primitive sort. Then we come to the *Roodee Moss* (either from *Rhos ddu*=black moor, or *Rood-ey*=island of the cross), and skirting what is now the *Fens Moss*, but then *Forest*, reach the site of the *Abbey*; and further on, at the *New Hall Farm*, the two fields called the *Grenoes (groes)*. Returning towards *Llyn Bedydd* we

pass the Friars' Ponds, the Maes Haughton Moor, the Cae Gmenit (cymynid=left by will), reaching finally the Cross-field, between Hanmer and Bettisfield, with its Tan y Groes (under the cross) on the south slope to Hanmer Lake.

With respect to the foregoing names, if this Abbey was, as we believe, a cell of Bangor, the name of Haughton or Althrey would be a natural one for Bangor monks to give to it. Its dedication is still preserved in the word Stimi, which is the S(anc)ti Mich(aelis) of chartularies. At one end of the heath is also still to be found a "Dragon"¹ hostelry :

"Horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra." (*Æn.*, i, 165.)

"Variis portenta Deum terroribus obstant." (*Æn.*, vii, 58.)

So in Cumberland it is said that Cross Fell, from the top of which nothing but moor meets the eye to the eastern horizon, was originally called Demons² Fell, till a cross was planted there by Austin. In the list of presents made to Croyland by King Witlaf in A.D. 833, one is "his gilt cup embossed with figures of vine-dressers fighting with dragons", which he called his "crucibolum".

The Friars' (Frères) Ponds must have been so called by those who reckoned all monks as friars. At what date this Abbey and the Eglwys y Groes perished there is at present no evidence to show. Neither of them, probably, would long outlive the parent house of Bangor, destroyed in 607, and being built of wood, their destruction would be so complete that but for the names that have survived, we might have remained ignorant of the fact of their very existence. In Halghton there

¹ A *Green Dragon*, as this is, would seem to imply the intensity of loneliness in the depth of a forest and marsh, with unbroken silence but for the cry of the bittern and owl, the wolf and the wild cat, and other birds or animals of ill omen.

² Josephus (*Wars of the Jews*, vii, vi, 3) speaks of a large sort of rue which is valuable on account of "one virtue it hath, that if it be only brought to sick persons, it quickly drives away those called demons, which are no other than the spirits of the wicked." On Oct. 31, 1661, P. Henry notes in his *Diary*, "Colkins alias ignes fatui".

is a Cae Flame (*fleam*, A.S., =flight), which may possibly commemorate the flight of the Bronington monks.

The following names, which still remain here, belong to the early history of the east end of Maelor, and the Tithe Map numbers are used :

The *Cumbers Bank* (W. *cwm*=hollow). Cf. Combermere and Comberbach. At the south point of *Cumberland*, Black Combe, with its horseshoe *cwm*, rises to a height of 1919 feet.

Pwll Gwepira (*Pwll Gwepiwr*)=Mocker's Pool. The name, now lost, for a part of Hanmer Mere, beside which Davydd ap Edmunt's house stood.

Tir y Gors=land of the fen. A name that is still found on the south side of the Great Arowry and at the east end of the Maes llwyn Lane.

Striga=hollow road (cf. *Ystrogul*=that which opens), the name of the lane leading out of Hanmer to the south-east, between high banks.

Arowry (*ἀρουρα*=ploughed land), the name of two hamlets to the north and south-east of the village, referred to in *Archæologia Cambrensis* (iv, p. 22) in proof of a Roman settlement near. In *Josephus against Apion.*, lib. i, we read, "The land in which the Jews inhabit contains three millions of *arouræ*"; and in Wilkinson's *Ancient Egyptians* (vol. i, cap. v), "Each soldier, whether on duty or no, was allowed twelve *arouræ* of land (a little more than eight English acres), free from all charge"; and ii, 256, "The Egyptian land-measure was the *aroura* (or *arura*), a square of 100 cubits, covering an area of 10,000 cubits, and, like our acre, solely employed for measuring land. It contained 29,184 square feet English (the cubit being full $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches), and was little more than three-quarters of an English acre." The Welsh equivalent for *aroura* is *erw*.

564. Rhos Pool Field. This is at the east end of the Great Arowry, and preserves the memory of the Heath, which was enclosed in 1777. The racecourse ran round the Pool.

60. Cae Funna (*ffynnon*)=well-field.

Sawerdek (Sarn Deg, in masc. *tek*)=fair causeway.

720. Big Broshley.

390. The Massaychers (Maes Ucha)=upper field.

735. *Troych* Field or *Twych*.

771. Cae Bon Acre (*bon*=the stump of a tree).

785. Cae Dee or Du (*Dio* in W. Bedow's will, A.D. 1574)=Cae Dial, field of revenge.

782. Cae Couff (near to a field called the Gearthley =Gelli), the smith's field. The plural form, *cofia*, occurs at Bangor. In Canon Jones' *Names of Places in Wiltshire*, p. 35, we read: "In Bede's *History*, lib. ii, cap. 13, it is recorded that the priest who answered Paulinus when he was persuading Edwin King of Northumbria to become a Christian was Coifi. Now the name given by the British Celts to an Archdruid was 'Coibhi' (=Coifi); they, therefore, seem to have spoken of the priest alluded to by his title. See Armstrong's *Gael. and Irish Dict.*"

Gearthley (W. Gelli)=a hazel grove; cf. *Taciti Germania*, c. ix and xi, and Exod. xix, 12. In 1739 this name was given to the field at the south-west end of the bed of Llyn Bedydd.

Bo Mere. A name, in 1739, for the boggy ground, now wooded, leading from Bettisfield Park to the Great Arowry. In Harcourt's *Doctrine of the Deluge* (vol. i, pp. 106, 112, 115, 118) he shows that Bo or Po is the name of Boudha or Noah; and that the lotus or water-lily, which abounds here, is still a Hindoo emblem, and one that doubtless represents, in its solitary flower, the ark appearing above a waste of water.

Cronimos (? Croxton Moss). The name is found now in Croxton, and to the west of Gredington; and in Edward I's reign is referred to near Haughton. It has been sometimes derived from *coronæ* and *coronator*; and in Appendix II to 37th *Report of Public Records*, mention is made of a "Croune Mosse" by Bickerton (Cest), A.D. 1420.

350. Platt House, by which Croxton Pool is drained.

252. Bryn Blethins (Bleddyn) on west side of Hammer Lake.

118. The Whit Moss. Probably the bed of a lake to the north-west of Gredington.

110. Scrape Wood (Ysgraph=that by which you cross). A brook runs below it.

228. The Feggins (? proper name, Teggin); one of them married into the Roydon family; or the Bellows' Field; cf. Cae Couff.

318. Kiss Kibber (W. Cae Ysgubor, from *ysgub*=a sheaf; Irish, *skibber*=) barn-field. This is at Croxton. The Hanmer tithe-barn was in the present Park Field by the wood.

245. Kig Wyan (W. Cae Gwaen)=meadow-field at head of mere.

Nant y Tinkers (Tinker's Dingle). [The Tink Wood Quarry in Oldcastle (Malpas) supplied the stone for Hanmer Church, as it is said.]

667. Little Caer Gwyn=little white encampment.

663. Bryn y Wilkin (Gwylcyn=watch-post).

588. The Ty Broffet (Prophwyd)=prophet's house. Qu. the abode of the "holy and discreet person who was wont to lead an eremetical life" (Bede, ii, 2), and was consulted by Abbot Dinoth.

497. Cae Barnicle (*barnig* and *le*)=a place of judgment. This name occurs (No. 106) in Bronington too. It may have a Druidical reference, and is close adjoining Cae Couff, the Gearthley, and Bo Mere.

Caput Field, *i.e.*, Baronix=the baron's seat.

In Bettisfield,—the Ber Moss indicates the point where some little stream flowed into it,—Aber.

The Roden (Gallic, *rea*=rapid; W. *rhe*=swift; Gr. *peu*=to flow: hence Roden and Ribble) rises in the cover called the Springs, and passing Usk Bank (*wysg*) runs down to Wem, joins the Tern below Rodington Hall, and Severn at Attingham.

In Bronington,—the Maes-Llwyn (field of the wood), house and lane.

72. The Trearan, probably Tre Wran, *i.e.*, Gwran's Vill. This adjoins the place called Wren's Park. The Tir y Vron=land of the Vron, or sunny side. This name is referred to in 1624. (P. Henry MSS.)

69. Bar Loan (Bar Luin in Gredn. Map), the top of the wood.

59. Katrouse (*cadros*)=battle-moor.

630. Broad Herder (*her*=challenge, *tir*=land)=land of defiance.

6. Kidlease. { *W. cadlas*=yard or enclosed croft.
 { *W. cadlys*=an encampment; cf. the Gadlas in Dudleston.

7. Keay Sah (*W. sech*), dry field.

8. Keay Coch=red field.

10. Kig Wern=Kae Gwern=alder-field.

Kichell=Kae Gyll=hazel-field.

Ditto, part of Arrowbank (Yr Erw Bant=) the low acre. The same name near Dinas Mawddwy.

11. Higher Pentry Couch (*W. Pentre Goch*)=red homestead. Occurs near water.

13. Camerayge (*W. Cwm yr Agan*)=the field of clefts or hollows.

270. Part of the Kennerwets (*W. kynnar*=early).

200. The Kidran Meadow (*W. Cae Drain*=Thorny field).

243. Still Field (*W. estyll'*) planks; cf. Rhostyllen near Wrexham.

Ditto. Henrough (? Hen Rûs=) old crosses. This is upon the line of Haughton Ring. In the year 1819 a man, now living, found a cross at the bottom of a mixen close by. It was of cast metal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with the words "Great God" on the stem, in the casting.

299. Great Kirthmaur=the great beacon.

The Waind (*W. Gwaun Du*)=the dark meadow; the name, in 1739, of the upper bed of Llynbedydd that had been drained.

The Clapper.

The Cribb=the ridge or combe.

Pentre Bah=small hamlet. It was commonly said that there had once been a village at the north end of Llynbedydd. This name confirms it. Not far distant, upon a small granite boulder, is inscribed the first sign in the Bardic alphabet. If this is not to be considered

earlier than the beginning of the fifteenth century (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Series, No. XI, p. 206), it would be at the very time that Davydd ap Edmwn't was living at Hanmer.

In Willington.—380. Ty Crack (W. *careg*)=stone house.

306 and 379. Lydyates (*llidiart*=*porta agrestis*, see Davies' *Welsh and Latin Dict.*, A.D. 1632), near to Ty Crack. An old lane falls into the Watling Street here.

"The Three Fingers." As Croxton is just below, the name has sometimes been thought to have an ecclesiastical allusion.

371. The Schoolhouse Field, to the east of Willington Cross, and at the crossing (*traws*=*transitus*) of the Bangor and Deva roads. There are no traces of building. See Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, i, 212, "Reginald of Durham reports one word of the Pictish language of Galloway. He tells us that certain clerics of Kirkcudbright were called, in the language of the Picts, 'Scollofthes'; and in the title of the chapter he implies that the Latin equivalent was 'Scolasticus', W. 'Yscolheic', I. 'Sgolog'." In Caernarvonshire it is still common to call the schoolmaster "the School".

456, etc. The Cae Percyn (parson's field), four fields opposite the Yrylon. Area, 17 a. 25 p.

508. Croft Yrylon (*lôn*=lane), north side of road, and west of Tybroughton Hall. The *lôn*, now closed, came from the Catterdyer crossing.

296. Big Cargoeth (Cae'r Coethi), the refiner's field, to the west of Bowen's Hall. In the Bronington Enclosure Act of 1777, "Ross Poeth" Green is named. This word has been thought to refer to charcoal-burning, but more probably preserves to us the Druidical custom on Hallowe'en. See Hone's *Every Day Book*, i, 1413.

Plas Deese (W. Plas dy Isaf)=the lower house.

370. The Candies (Candy, *i.g.* Pandy)=fulling-house.

The Caelika (W. Llychwr)=flat field. Qu. Cae Lleuci =Lucy's field (?).

Garondle (W. Grwnd Wal)=a foundation. Cae Rondle, on the line of a British road. (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Series, No. XIX, p. 214.)

In Ty Broughton.—187. Tir y Goch=land of the Goch (red), a principal family in Maelor. Cf. "Isle of Gough" at Bangor. If it is rather *Gloch*=bell, it would be the Tir y Gloch=church land.

249. Tunnah's Loon (W. Ffynnon Llwyn=) well in the wood.

250. Pendavies=Pen-diffwys, top of the precipice, or perhaps from ffôs=fossa.

Ditto. Ten (Ty'n) Butts (*butta*=*extremitas*). Harts-horne's *Salopia*, p. 248.

These three are at the south-east of Eglwys y Groes, up to which the ground runs from all sides.

Catterdyer (*quatuor viæ*), a crossing of two ancient ways at the top of Drury Lane.

The Hully (W. Hwyl Le)=the starting-place. In the valley below there is a watershed.

Or, W. Hywel Le=Howel's Place. There is a moated enclosure to the south-east of the Hully, and the occupation adjoining is called "The Farm"; a non-descriptive name that is often found where the lands have once been the precincts of a castle or important house. In the present instance there are two deep trenches for concealing archers, which look to the south-east. In Appendix II to 37th *Report of Public Records* there is "a writ in 1480, to take all the possessions of John ap Howell, late Bailiff Itin^t in Maillors, as he died indebted to the Earl of Chester." Close to the Hully, but in Iscoed, there is a Cae Howell, and that family were shown to be in possession of Broad Oak in 1570. (*Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, No. XXVI, p. 90.)

The Brunett (W. Bronydd)=the banks. It is written Bruness at Bangor, and Bren-house in the *Beaufort Progress* in 1684.

British names of families still remaining connected with the east end of Maelor are:—Bleddyn, Roden, Ro-

denhurst (Sax.), Boylin, Bartlem, Gruffydd, Meredydd, Rhys, Ap Rhys (Price), Madoc, Ap Madoc (Dymock), Trevor, Goch, Eachus (? the Eachard or Achard of *Domesday*), Corns, an abbreviation of Cornelius, Ap Roger (Prodger), Down-ward (? Dwnward), Grono, Moill, Howell, Shone (John), Vaughan, Lloyd, Benyon (Ap Enyon), Pritchard (Ap Richard), Morgan, Morys, Bowen (Ap Owen), Skitt (Skett), an old Celtic name for a boat. [Harcourt's *Doctrine of Deluge*, ii, p. 460.]

British names and customs still remaining :—

“Driving cattle through fire to avert a murrain”, remembered as being an old precaution. [Harcourt, ii, 84.]

The name for heather is still *grig* (W. *grug*).

Philip Henry notices at Worthenbury, in 1661, “a service afore day”, adding, “an old custom, the ground of it I know not. The Christians in times of persecution had their *hymnos antelucanos*. Tertull.” The Welsh *Plygain*, derived from *Pulli-cantus*, is held on Christmas morning.

When the Hanmer wakes were maintained, the game of prisoners' base was played on the Arowry Heath, much in the manner described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, p. 330.

A considerable number of mear-stones are to be found, attracting the more notice because this is not a stone country. Some of them bear marks of some sort which await explanation.

The Welsh custom of making a collection for a newly married couple, to be spent in their honour by and for the collectors themselves, still prevails; and to this is now added the English custom of making a present to the happy pair.

Sprigs of rosemary are thrown into the grave at the same time that the sacristan sprinkles earth upon the body.

M. H. LEE.

“P.S.—In a former note on Maelor Saesneg (1876, p. 288), for Emrys *Gwelidig* read *Wledig*. “*Am* is never used for *yn*=in; Ebiediv am Maelur=Ebediv Amheulwr, like Amherydd, etc., for Ab Meredydd, common. Maelwr is not=Maelor. Ebiediv (or Ebiediw) ab Maelwr=E. son of Maelwr.”—D. S. E.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ASCERTAINING THE SIGNIFICATION IN THE KELTIC LANGUAGE OF THE LATINISED NAMES OF THE ROMAN STATIONS AND TOWNS SITUATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(Read at the Carnarvon Meeting.)

IT is with much pleasure I avail myself of the opportunity presented to me of bringing before the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association a subject of great importance, in which I trust many of those now assembled at Carnarvon will be interested. Recent circumstances have drawn the attention of antiquaries in the North of England to the great desirability of further research into the Keltic origin of the names of the military stations and towns in Great Britain occupied by the Romans, and also into the origin of the names of the local deities, to whom altars were erected by the victorious Southerners. In prosecuting such researches, it is most natural that the aid of members of the Cambrian Archæological Association should be heartily desired; and their co-operation, if afforded, will be cordially welcomed.

It appears unquestionable that the Romans, when they conquered the greater portion of Britannia, adopted the already existing names of localities, simply Latinising the termination of each word, so as to be able to use it as a Latin word, in combination with other Latin words. I think the most cursory study of the names which occur demonstrates this—a conclusion which is confirmed in a remarkable way by the epigram of Martial, addressed to Lucius (Book 4, epigram 55), in which he compares the British names of places—with which, when he wrote, all Rome was doubtless ringing, through the victories of Agricola—with the Spanish names of places, more euphonious to him than the British, seeing that

he himself was a native of Iberia. I think no one can read that epigram without concluding that Londinium, Segontium, Camulodunum,—*et hoc genus omne*,—were as uncouth to Roman ears in Martial's days as Seringapatam, Hyderabad, Lucknow, and the Punjaub were to ours a generation or two back. Now, if these names and the many others which have come down to us in the *Notitia* and the Itineraries were really Keltic, we ought to be able to interpret them now, and their interpretation might be expected to throw great light upon the character of the country and the inhabitants at that distant epoch; and also—which is exceedingly important in an antiquarian point of view—upon the situation of the stations themselves when that is doubtful. It is for these reasons, and particularly the latter, that I urge the bestowal of special attention upon this subject at the present time.

I have been much struck recently with the extreme appropriateness of many of the names of the Roman stations in the North of England. Taking the list *per lineam valli*, we have Cilurnum standing on a narrow grassy strath on the bank of the North Tyne, shut in by rising ground beyond—a situation which, if I mistake not, the Cymry would call “Cyl hyrn”, even at the present day. We have also Amboglanna, a station standing on ground defended on three sides by ravines, “Am bo glannau.” We have Aballaba—a name which some writers, knowing little of Welsh, have called Moorish, but which seems plainly to be “Y bala bach”. We have Condercum, “Con derch,” high peak, and many more.

I am desirous of making this paper very short, and therefore pass over many interesting facts, confirmatory of the views advanced in it, in order that I may point out a case in which, if the exact meanings of the names could be discovered, the information so obtained would be of great service. I allude to the course of the tenth Iter of Antonine. That Iter forms a portion, as far as can be judged, of the great road described by Leland

(*Collectanea*, vol. ii, page 396) as running from St. David's, in Pembrokeshire, to the mouth of the Tyne, between Durham and Northumberland. It begins with Glanoventa in the north-east, and proceeds in a south or south-westerly direction, by Galava, Alon, Galacum, Bremetonacæ, and Coccium, to Mancunium, Condas, and Mediolanum. No course hitherto generally accepted for this iter appears to be correct. Horsley makes Glanoventa Lanchester in the county of Durham, Galava, Old Town in Northumberland, Alon, Whitley Castle in the same county, Galacum, Kirby Thore in Westmoreland, etc. I do not propose to describe what I think was really its course on the present occasion, but Glanoventa appears to me plainly to be "Glan o vant", the brink of the height, identical with Glannibanta, "Glan y bant", and to be looked for, therefore, in the neighbourhood of precipitous ground; and Galacum appears to be "Gal ach", clear water, and therefore to be looked for near clear and probably running water. Galava and Alon seem less obvious. The former may perhaps be "Gal afan", lofty plain, and the latter "Eilon", a hart. In the county of Durham there is an ancient parish, Hart, which would be a Saxon analogue of Eilon. Bremetonacæ may mean "hill of foxes". We have now Todd Hills, which means the same, and Coccium seems plainly to be synonymous with "Redland". I do not mention Hart and Todd Hills as being near to, or in any way connected with, Alon and Bremetonacæ, but only as specimens of apparently similar names in later languages.

I referred to the names of local British deities worshipped by the Romans. An extremely interesting discovery of one, hitherto unknown to antiquarians, was made a short while since by one of our most eminent and successful antiquaries, Mr. John Clayton, of The Chesters, Northumberland. This gentleman has no fewer than four complete Roman military stations on his own demesne. In one of them, Procolitia of old, Carrawburgh now, some time ago, a well, enclosed in a

temple, was discovered. In the well were about 20,000 Roman coins and 20 altars; the great majority of the latter dedicated to a goddess new to classical dictionaries, by name Coventina. Antiquaries have been busy suggesting derivations for this harmoniously sounding name. One has suggested "Gover", the head of a stream, another "Convenæ", a tribe of Gaul. But it seems more probable that Coventina, if a British goddess, was the Keltic Mnemosyne, and that her name indicates that she was the goddess of remembrance, from "Cof", memory, "Cofen", memorial. In tracing derivations, the natural action of the human mind must be taken into account. To call a goddess "Springhead", or by the name of a tribe of men, seems unreasonable; to call her Mnemosyne, or by a name of similar signification, seems natural, and, if her temple were erected on a spot famous in contemporary story, appropriate and just.

But the names of all the supposed British deities to whom altars have been dedicated by the Romans are not so easy to interpret. Cocidius may be "the red one", red with slaughter, corresponding to Mars, when the slaughter is of enemies in battle, to Silvanus when of victims of the chase; Belatucader may be "the mighty radiator", the sun, the Baal of the East; Mogon may be "the mighty one"; Antenociticus "the omnipresent". Vitires and Setlocenia are possibly imaginary, the words supposed to signify deities of those names being susceptible of other explanation.

Aware of the necessity of being brief upon such an occasion as the present, I now draw my paper to a close. I will only add that I shall be exceedingly rejoiced if the introduction of the subject to the notice of the Cambrian Archæological Association at its Annual Meeting should result in drawing the attention of its members to a most interesting subject of research, in which I am persuaded they could render more valuable aid than the members of any similar association in the world, and which is becoming yearly of greater importance for the further elucidation of the topographical history of Roman Britain.

R. E. HOOPPELL.

COYCHURCH, CO. GLAMORGAN.¹

THE sudden and unforeseen fall of the central tower of this church, which occurred in February last, probably in consequence of the penetration of something like six months of continued rain into its very inferior masonry, has much injured one of the most remarkable churches in South Wales, and we are glad to be able to lay before our readers the following notes, taken in the church in 1864, and placed at our disposal by an archæologist of that county. The tower fell upon the south transept, and has probably, with the structure, injured many of the monuments contained in it.

Coychurch, said then our observer, is a building of considerable size and completeness, tolerably perfect though in decay, and as yet unrestored. It presents details worthy of close attention. It is a cross church with a central tower, transepts, chancel, nave, nave-aisles, and south porch. Its general plan is late Early English, passing into Decorated, to which style belong the chancel, south transept, west front and door, and south door. The nave and aisles appear to be Decorated, as is the south porch, the lower part of the tower, and the arch dividing the south aisle from its transept. The nave is long and narrow, as are the aisles, which probably replace an earlier Norman structure. The west front is much admired, and very complete. It has a good west Early English door; and above it a large window of three lights, of doubtful age. There are on each side four high pointed arches, springing from octagonal shafts. On the south side are three clerestory windows, circles, cinquefoiled, beneath pointed drips. Those to

¹ In the volume for 1857 p. 107, seq., there is an account of this church, with a plan and perspective views, north-east and south-west; but the recent accident, and the different standpoint from which these notes were taken, render them very suitable for reproduction here.—ED. *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

the north are plastered up. There is a handsome Perpendicular timber roof, with well carved principals, resting on angels. In the north wall a staircase ascended to the rood gallery, now gone, and still leads to the belfry. The aisles have narrow lancet windows, trefoiled, within segmental arched recesses, and on the south side, outside, is a hood moulding; inside the south door is a circular holy-water stoup. Their peculiar feature is a western window in each, a large and rather ugly quatrefoil, placed in a lozenge-shaped recess. The aisle roofs are at present at too high a pitch, and cut off half the clerestory openings. The four tower arches are pointed, but quite plain, and without imposts. The upper part of the tower is late Perpendicular, with two tiers of flat-topped Tudor windows of two lights and exterior drips. It was probably raised at the same time with Coyty. The chancel has an east window of three lights, trefoiled. On its north side are four windows, narrow trefoiled lancet, in bold splayed recesses, placed close together. Beneath the most western is the door which once opened into the sacristy. On the south side are four similar windows, with a piscina and three sediliæ, of which two are mutilated and bricked up; and opposite to them is an ambry with an arched head. There is also a small south door. These windows have an interior hood moulding common to all, but stopped at the east window. All rest upon a string which is lifted over the doors and the sediliæ. The roof is flat, and heavily panelled in oak, except the compartment next the east window, which is wanting, so as not to cut the window. This, though of excellent execution, is a barbarous insertion of late Perpendicular date. The exterior of the chancel is original Early English work. Two oblique buttresses cap the eastern angles. They have plinths, but no set off, and die into the wall under a string-course, which runs round at the springing height of the side windows, rising to form their drips. This, as within, is stopped by the east window, which is thus seen to be an inser-

tion. Under the roof eaves is an Early English corbel table, continued upon the transepts. On the east gable is an excellent cross fleury within a circle in stone. The north transept is in part of the date of the chancel, but part is Decorated. The north window has a flat segmental recess. Its three lancets may be modern, on an old pattern. To the west is an Early Decorated window, now filled up. A plain Norman arch leads into the aisle. The ceiling is Tudor, panels of plaster in an oak frame. The south transept has a large but poor south window, very modern, but in a Decorated recess. To the east are two lancet windows of the chancel pattern and date. On the west a drop arch, with plain chamfered ribs, opens into the aisle. There is a small plain Decorated piscina with a hood in the south wall, along which is a stone bench. The font seems Decorated. It is composed of an octagonal bowl, upon a shaft to match. In the churchyard is the shaft of a cross upon a lofty stepped base.

MONUMENTS.

Chancel. — William Edmonds, rector, died 2nd August, 1724; aged 44. Edward Davis, A.B., rector for 43 years, died 8th March, 1842, aged 76. Edward Thomas of Pwyllyvrach (son of Robert Thomas) gent., died 14th September, 1717, aged 62. He married Ann Morgan, heiress of Pwyllyvrach, and had seventeen children, of whom fourteen are provided for. William Thomas, A.M., his eldest son, died 14th March, 1737, aged 58. His brother, Edward T. of Tregroes, Esq., died 15th January, 1766, aged 78. Morgan T. a son of E. and A. Thomas of Tregroes, A.M., rector of Oxwich and Loughor, died 18th November, 1771, aged 76. Ann, his widow, died 8th September, 1795, aged 86. Edward T. of Tregroes, son of Morgan T., died 18th October, 1822, aged 79. William T. of Tregroes and Little Bromley, Essex, died 18th September, 1840, aged 69. Arms and crest. Jestyn. Motto, "Nil Desperandum, Christo duce." Catherine Gamage, wife

of Robert Thomas, M.A., rector, died 8th June, 1612. Master Edward, eldest son of Robert Thomas, rector, died 1st October, 1645, aged 47. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Thomas, M.D., died October 1680. Also in the chancel is a small rude, half-length effigy, recumbent: round it, William, son of Robert and Barbara Fleming [1591?]: near it, Edward Gamage, rector, and archdeacon of Llandaff; died 1685, aged 74. A male effigy, rude, in flat relief, upon an altar; costume, age of Elizabeth. Thomas Evans, clerk, parson of Coychurch; died 2nd April, 1591. Ann, eldest daughter of Morgan Thomas, clerk, and Ann, his wife; died 19th March, 1822, aged 86. Mary, second daughter, died 5th April, 1804, aged 64. Martha, third daughter, died 26th March, 1822, aged 81. Joseph Davies of Tregroes, died 3rd March 1824, aged 64. Elizabeth, his wife, sister to the above ladies, died 17th May 1835, aged 86. Anna, wife of Edmund Gamage, rector, daughter of Edmund Jenkins of Cowbridge, gent., buried 29th November 1693, aged 37. Upon the wall, painted in rude fresco, is the following coat of arms: Per pale baron and femme. Baron; quarterly of four. 1. Sidney. Or, a phæon argent. 2. Argent, two bars, in chief three squares sable. 3. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Aaron's rod in bend proper, 2 and 3, gone. 4. A chevron. Femme; quarterly of four. 1. Argent, three chevronells sable, a file of three points. 2. Argent on a bend sable, three lozenges of the field. 3. Argent, three lions sable. 4. Barry of eight argent and sable, a lion rampant brochant. Crest defaced. This coat seems intended for the Rev. Edmund Gamage, who may have been a natural son of one of the Sidneys, but the quarterings do not belong to that family. In the north aisle is an altar-tomb with a male figure, probably of the Edwardian age. In the nave, Rev. J. Llewelyn, rector of Marcross, died Sept. 26, 1832, æt. 37.

RECTORS.

Thomas Evans, died 2nd April 1591. Robert Thomas, M.A., married Catherine Gamage, who died 8th June,

1612. John Sudbury was presented 4th July 1646, by Robert Earl of Leicester. Edward Gamage, Archdeacon of Llandaff, died 1685, aged 74. Jenkin Lloyd presented 15th December 1705, by John Earl of Leicester. William Edmonds, 20th August 1708, by the Leicester trustees, died 2nd August 1724, aged 44. Daniel Durell, 1st November 1723, by Chas. Edwyn. Morgan Thomas, probably rector in 1736. James Stillingfleet, 11th April 1767, by Lady C. Edwyn. Edward Davis, 22nd July 1768, by the same, died 8th March 1812, aged 76. John Harding, 5th May 1812, presented by Thomas Wyndham. He was father of the late Sir John Dornay Harding, Queen's Advocate.

THE INSCRIBED ROMAN STONE AT ST. HILARY, CORNWALL.

THE community of archæological interest, and the mutual relationship which bind together Wales and Cornwall, are a sufficient reason for drawing particular attention to this inscribed stone, which may be justly considered the most important monument of the sort hitherto found in this county. It is valuable as one of only four or five such monuments of the same Emperor found in Great Britain ;¹ especially interesting as being the only record yet discovered in Cornwall, and that a dated one, of settled occupation of our western district by Imperial Rome ; and, perhaps, still more interesting from its character as a milestone, and the inferences to be drawn from it, of which I shall say something presently. " On the 25th March (Lady-day, 1853, which was also Good Friday), the church of St.

¹ Prof. Hübner enumerates forty of these milliary stones found in Britain, distributed among eighteen emperors, from Hadrian to Constantine the Younger.





THE INSCRIBED ROMAN STONE AT ST. HILARY.

Hilary was burnt down, the fire having been occasioned by the corroded state of the pipes near the stove. In the course of the following year, on digging up the foundation, a slab of granite, about 7 ft. long and 2 ft. broad, was found, with an inscription on the under side. It had been used as a foundation stone in the north wall of the chancel. The letters have been obliterated in many places by weathering : it is therefore difficult, if not impossible, to restore the inscription with certainty." Such is the account communicated by the late Canon Rogers to the Archæological Institute on the 1st June, 1855 ; and it is followed by the reading of the inscription agreed upon by him in conjunction with two excellent antiquaries, Dr. Collingwood Bruce and the late Mr. Albert Way. This reading is here shown, together with those subsequently arrived at by Mr. Blight and Mr. Edmonds :—

<i>Canon Rogers.</i>	<i>Blight.</i>	<i>Edmonds.</i>
N.....P.....LS	P	////////
FLAV.....VS.....	FL - IV	FL IV ////
CONSTANTINO	CONSTA ////	CONSTANTINO
PIO AVGV	PIOA	PIO /
5 CAES.....	CAES	CAES
DVCI	DICCI	DACI
CONSTANTI..	ONSTANTI	ONSTANTI
PII	PII	PII
AVG	AVG	AVG
10 FILIO	FILIO	FILIO

The latter enters on a somewhat elaborate argument in a paper in *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. iv, 3rd series, p. 176), in favour of the opinion that the Constantine referred to was Constantine the younger, the son of Constantine the Great. It does not appear that either of these gentlemen had rubbings of the stone such as those before you, of which one was taken by Mr. Alexander Paull and myself in 1862 ; the other by me last summer, with the aid of Mr. Whitley and of the present vicar, Mr. Kingsford. This method appears to me to furnish most satisfactory results in the case of obscure and weatherworn inscriptions ; besides that,

it has the great advantage of presenting—as photography does when it can be favourably used—an authentic copy of the lines instead of an interpretation of them—a fac-simile, so far as it goes, which can be submitted to any number of experts, at whatever distance. In this instance, with Mr. Paull's permission to make free use of his rubbing, it was submitted to Prebendary Scarth, a very competent authority. He has satisfied himself that the inscription should be read as follows :—

IMP. CAES
FLAVI [O VAL]
CONSTANTINO
PIO[F.]INVIC[TO]
5 CAES . . . G
DIVI
CONSTANTI
PII
AVG
10 FILIO

He gives the following extended reading as what he believes to be indicated :—"Imperatore Cæsare Flavio Valerio Constantino Pio Felice Invicto Cæsare Filio Augustorum Divi Constantii Pii Augusti Filio." The date is probably A.D. 306 or 307.

This reading may be quite correct, but it seems to me in part conjectural. In the second line I only see clearly FL and v, and I incline to the opinion that the v stands alone as an initial. There is a short vertical stroke falling within the margin of the L, considered by Mr. Edmonds to indicate i, and associated with the v to be first letter of Julius, one of the names of the younger Constantine. But this reduced form of i, often found in the middle of words, as it is in FILIO at the end of this inscription, is not, as far as I am aware, found as an initial of a name. I rather suspect that the mark is of accidental origin and of no significance. The space between L and v is hardly sufficient for an A, the letters being here on a rather large scale. What follows the v seems to me quite conjectural, except perhaps another v; and I must say the

same with regard to all but the word *PIO* in the fourth line, where Canon Rogers' original reading, *AVGVVS*, may be as plausible as any other proposed. It seems questionable whether the fifth line has any lettering beyond *CAES*, the stone presenting no decided marks between this and the indentation close to its margin, which has been guessed to be *g*, but may be independent of a tool. The reading of this line, *CÆSARE FILIO AVGVSTORVM*, adopted by Prebendary Scarth, was suggested to him by Dr. McCaul, President of University College, Toronto, who thinks "it may have been cut in A.D. 306 or 307," before "Constantine was acknowledged as Augustus", i.e., while he was "yet Cæsar"; but Mr. Scarth is rather inclined to attribute the repetition of that title to a mistake of the stone-cutter, a view to which Prof. Hübner also inclines.

The word *CONSTANTI* will probably be accepted as conclusive evidence that, in the seventh line, Constantine the Great, the son of Constantius, is commemorated above, as that word is perfectly distinct, and occupies the whole width of the stone to its margin.

The publication of the great work of Prof. Hübner, *Inscriptiones Britanniae Latinae*, exhibiting all similar inscriptions hitherto discovered, has, no doubt, made it easier to arrive at a true interpretation, by showing what is to be looked for—the official style of reciting the names and dignities of each emperor being pretty closely uniform. Thus the following inscription on a similar stone found at Ancaster, in Leicestershire, is almost identical with ours :—

IMP. C
FL. V.
CONSTANTINO
P. F. INV.
AVG
DIVI
CONSTANTI
PII AVG
FILIO

Date, A.D. 308-337.

This may have suggested the heading of the legend, which was not conjectured by the previous enquirers, although really quite clear. It is not of great moment to which of the Constantines the stone belongs, as far as its historical bearing is concerned, but the father is the great figure in our minds, in his association with Christianity and the Eastern Empire. It is something, too, that the date is thrown back some twenty-five years.

Some portions of the lettering must be admitted to be very obscure, but all that is of much importance seems to me quite clear; the accompanying print represents the rubbing very faithfully; and there can be no longer any hesitation in assigning the inscription to the reign of Constantine the Great, early in the fourth century. The stone is considered by Prof. Hübner to be, without question, a Roman milestone; and, while expressing his wonder that in a district certainly much frequented by the Romans, so few traces of their occupation should have been found, he adds that this milliary stone clearly proves the existence of roads. This brings me to the consideration of this evidence.

It would appear strange that so very few of these milestones, which are believed to have been fixed under the empire after Hadrian, along the whole line of principal roads, should have been discovered;¹ and, if they were indeed so numerous, their present rarity must be attributed, in great part, to the convenience of their form for building and farming purposes—the introduction of a new scale of measurement having made them useless for their original intention. The inscription

¹ That such stones might be simply dedicated to the reigning emperor, and be independent of any series, is shown by the recent discovery, in a cellar at Heidelberg, of seven Roman milestones; originally placed, there can be little doubt, on a spot close by, at the intersection of the principal road to Spires and a narrower cross-road. They give the same distance from the same place (Lopodunum), and are inscribed to seven successive emperors, from Elagabalus to Gallienus, embracing the period of our era from 218 to 259. *V. Athenæum*, No. 2,600, Aug. 25th, 1877.

would also be generally all but effaced by weathering ; as it has been entirely in some few found standing where they were originally placed. It is indeed only owing to the protection of the letters, in this instance, by the stone having been placed with its face downwards in the foundation of the wall of the church, that they have not been obliterated long since.¹ There is no evidence as to whence the stone was taken ; but there can be little doubt that it stood originally by the Roman road or the camp close at hand ; and it was not treated with the respect shown elsewhere, as at Tregoney and Cubert to the sepulchral stones of the Romanised Britons, which have been securely built into the walls of the sacred edifice, so as to exhibit their inscribed faces as mural monuments to be read of all. It has been conjectured, with some probability, that there was at St. Hilary a church or chapel of very early date, possibly of the fifth century, and if this stone had formed part of its structure, the letters would be still in good preservation ; but the church, in whose walls this stone was found, was built in the fourteenth century ; and the wear and tear of a thousand years had already brought the inscription nearly to its present state, when it would attract no notice from the unlettered builder of the day, or would not certainly be regarded with an archæologist's reverence. If other such milliary stones are discovered, it is probable enough that they will have received like protection with this one, through being turned to account as handy and ready-worked material for the foundation of some early structure, ecclesiastical or secular.

At Bosence, on the east of St. Hilary, are the remains, in process of gradual obliteration, of a camp of generally rectangular form, about fifty yards long and forty-five broad, more distinctly Roman in its character than any other in the west. Within its enclosure a well was dis-

¹ The interval of fourteen years between the first and second of our rubbings had, I think, distinctly, if slightly, lessened the clearness of the letters.

covered, about a century since, 36 ft. deep, in which were found two Roman vases—one inscribed by the maker to the god Mars—a large jug (both the latter deposited in the Ashmolean Museum), a millstone, and two stone weights. This camp was, no doubt, regularly occupied, especially in summer, and, with numerous finds of Roman coins in the same neighbourhood, serves to corroborate the conclusion that the milliary stone was placed on a great western road, and that the country was under the settled government of the empire.¹ This stone was, of course, unknown to Dr. Borlase; but even without its decisive evidence, he favours the same inference, and says that the fort is situated in a direct line from Truro to Mount's Bay and the Land's End. In fact this one Roman road, as it will be described presently in its course through the country, may be said to be fully established, and it is laid down as the only one into the far west by Prof. Hübner. Mr. Whitley has lately marked its course, as an engineer, from point to point.

In a recent letter it is remarked by Preb. Scarth, now fully occupied on the Roman roads of Somerset, that "the Roman roads in Cornwall need special examination, as in some of the old maps no Roman roads are marked there at all!" It must, I think, be admitted that, notwithstanding the large amount of curious investigation and sound inference bearing in the opposite direction, for which Cornish archæology is indebted to Dr. Borlase, Polwhele, and others, belief in the existence of Roman roads in our midst has little hold on the educated public; and yet it may be at least plausibly maintained that all our old and principal roads

¹ It is not meant to assert that Roman civic life was established in Cornwall in the fulness and luxury customary in the colony; but the all but universal use of Latin words and forms in our monumental inscriptions of præ-Saxon date,—a use much more general than in other parts of England, and the extensive incorporation of Latin into the old Cornish language,—may serve to show how largely the native mind had been moulded by the rule of Rome.

are essentially Roman roads. As the strongest reason for believing that the Phœnicians got their tin from Cornwall is the fact that very little of that commodity could be got elsewhere, so the fact that at no period of Cornish history, since the Roman empire until modern times, has there been in active operation any power adequate to the work of covering the county with a network of roads, makes it at least probable that we must go back to that great road-making people for their original construction. A glance at the early history of the Cornish shows them, long before the coming of the Romans, as a people civilised by trading intercourse with foreigners, and there is neither evidence nor probability that they made any serious opposition to the Latin forces. On the withdrawal of that firm but well-ordered government, three or four centuries were passed rather prosperously under their own chiefs, followed by a rather shorter term of frequent conflict with the Saxon, till their final conquest by Athelstan. Assuredly this was no period for the construction of great roads, had there been any motive for it; and I am not aware that at any subsequent period any large scheme for the laying down of such lines was adopted or any great expenditure incurred. In fact there was little occasion for it. The general use of carriages, or even of carts, is comparatively recent in Cornwall. I myself rode in the first public conveyance from Penzance to Truro, and I well remember the arrival at church of the dame seated on the pillion, behind her man-servant, and alighting and mounting by the aid of the hepping-stock, everywhere provided, without needing to support her dignity the example of good Queen Bess, going in like fashion to Westminster. Strings of mules were also then in general use for the carriage of ores, as indeed in some districts they have continued to be more or less.

But we must revert for a moment to the condition of the county in the first centuries of the Christian era. There is sufficient evidence that many ages earlier St.

Michael's Mount, the *Ictis* of *Diodorus Siculus*, was preeminent as a mart for tin ; but there is little doubt that, almost concomitantly, trading communities were established about the heads of our chief tidal estuaries along the whole line of our coast, being for the most part in connection with tin producing districts. These villages were hardly of such importance as to be noticed by the ancient geographers ; but the Voluba and Uxela of Ptolemy, probably Grampound and Lostwithiel, may serve as examples. It may be remarked, by the way, that the extension of the villages naturally followed the line of road, so that they crept up the hills from the water side.

The question arises, of course, whether many of these roads were not used as lines of communication and traffic by the Britons before the Roman invasion, and it must, I think, be admitted that this was the case in a good many instances. The tumuli found at intervals in close juxta-position to some of the main lines of ways, and even, as in the case of the great ridgeway called the Four Burrows road, giving name to them, belong almost certainly, as well as stone monuments similarly placed, to an earlier age ; but it will hardly be contended that these tracks formed parts of any great system of intercommunication at that time, although they might be conveniently incorporated in such a system by a power making provision for holding the country at large in subjection.

Looking, then, at the Romans as the makers of our roads, as they were the great roadmakers through all their wide dominion, we have to consider how far the lines of construction tally with their established systems. Two great classes of roads were made, on a principle akin to that of through and traffic lines of railway ; one class, which may be called strategic, having reference to the great divisions of the country at large, and the movement and concentration of troops ; the other class formed for communication between station and station, with an eye to efficient military action primarily,

but also to the requirements of civil life, and of agriculture and commerce. The former were mostly carried along the backbone of the country, where there was one, and well deserve the name of *ridgeway*, where, as in hostile borders like Cumberland and Westmoreland, they follow the almost inaccessible crests of the mountain chain; the latter, styled *viæ diverticulæ* or branch ways, with their subdivisions of *vicinales*, *agrariæ*, *deviæ*, etc., although laid down on the same principle, were not so rigidly bound by it, deviations being often rendered necessary for the sake of convenient access to particular places; rough and ready modes of construction were also allowed here. One characteristic belongs to all these classes of roads, as compared with our modern ones—they are carried straightforward, uphill and down dale, to the point aimed at.

Let us now take a brief survey of some of the chief roads of old Cornwall, and see how far their direction squares with these rules. We may begin doubtfully with the road from the Land's End district, as it comes straight through Penzance, there meeting the way from Newlyn and the steep hill west of it to join the littoral road to Marazion, thence proceeding by St. Hilary, Bosence, Townsend, Bluestone, and Blackwater to the Four Burrows, and thence to Mitchell; over the bleak Goss Moors to Bodmin, and onward through a still higher and rougher tract to Launceston. This may be called the main *ridgeway* of the county, from which other great roads diverge, having again their own byeways. Thus, not far from Marazion, is given off a road leading straight to Helston and right up its long and steep street, and thence over high ground, down a like hill at Penryn, an important seaport in very early times—ages before Falmouth existed. Another secondary road passes from Hayle north of Camborne, right down hill and up again through the old town of Redruth, to fall in with the trunk line not far from Scorrier, where it gives off the road which went down into Truro by Chapel-hill, and sent branches to the Four Burrows

road, up Kenwyn-hill to Zelah, up Mitchell-hill to the old town so called, and possibly in the opposite direction by Carnon to Penryn—the southern line proceeding up St. Clement's-hill to Grampound, probably Voluba, which the tide once approached, where the breasting of the long hill is equally marked; straight to St. Austell, and again up hill out of it; thence over high ground to the head of the Fowey estuary at Lostwithiel, the Uxela of Ptolemy, and right up the eastern hill to the elevated station at Liskeard, to terminate, as far as Cornwall is concerned, in a roof-like descent at Saltash, and by the branch through Callington, at the head of the tidal water of the Tamar, on the road to Tavistock. It would be tedious to enter into detailed illustration of the same go-ahead plan of road-making from the branch lines, as in the instances of Tregony, Fowey, and Looe, or from the main north line given off near the Blue Anchor to St. Columb, Wadebridge, Camelford, and Stratton, which place was in direct communication with the Roman roads through Devon, and the large camp at Clovelly Dykes.

Enough has been said, I think, to show that the opinion is at least tenable that the old roads of Cornwall were essentially Roman works. The deviations, which make their original straightness and steepness less obvious now, have, with scarce an exception, been effected within my own recollection; but a wholesome expansion of lung, *super antiquas vias*, may serve pleasantly to impress my argument.¹ It seems to me, indeed, although it may sound paradoxical, that the Roman roads in Cornwall have been overlooked by overlooking for them. Hunting about for bits of dykes and stonework, which the Roman engineer would no more than one of to-day dream of making on firm, well-drained ground; the antiquary failed to notice the plain fact that the common highway bore the impress of the

¹ These old roads are often, and oftener were, agreeably marked by a large space of unenclosed ground on each side of the roadway, allowing a gallop on the turf.

Roman system. A good many scraps of the peculiar work referred to have, however, been found, and others may yet be discovered;¹ but they must always be insignificant by the side of the great system of internal communication which, if my reasoning is sound, marked the complete, and, in many respects, beneficent occupation of Cornwall by the Romans, the greatest of administrative powers.

C. BARHAM,

*M.D. Cantab., Vice-President Royal Institution of Cornwall,
Sec. for Cornwall, Camb. Arch. Assoc.*

PEMBROKESHIRE HOUSES.

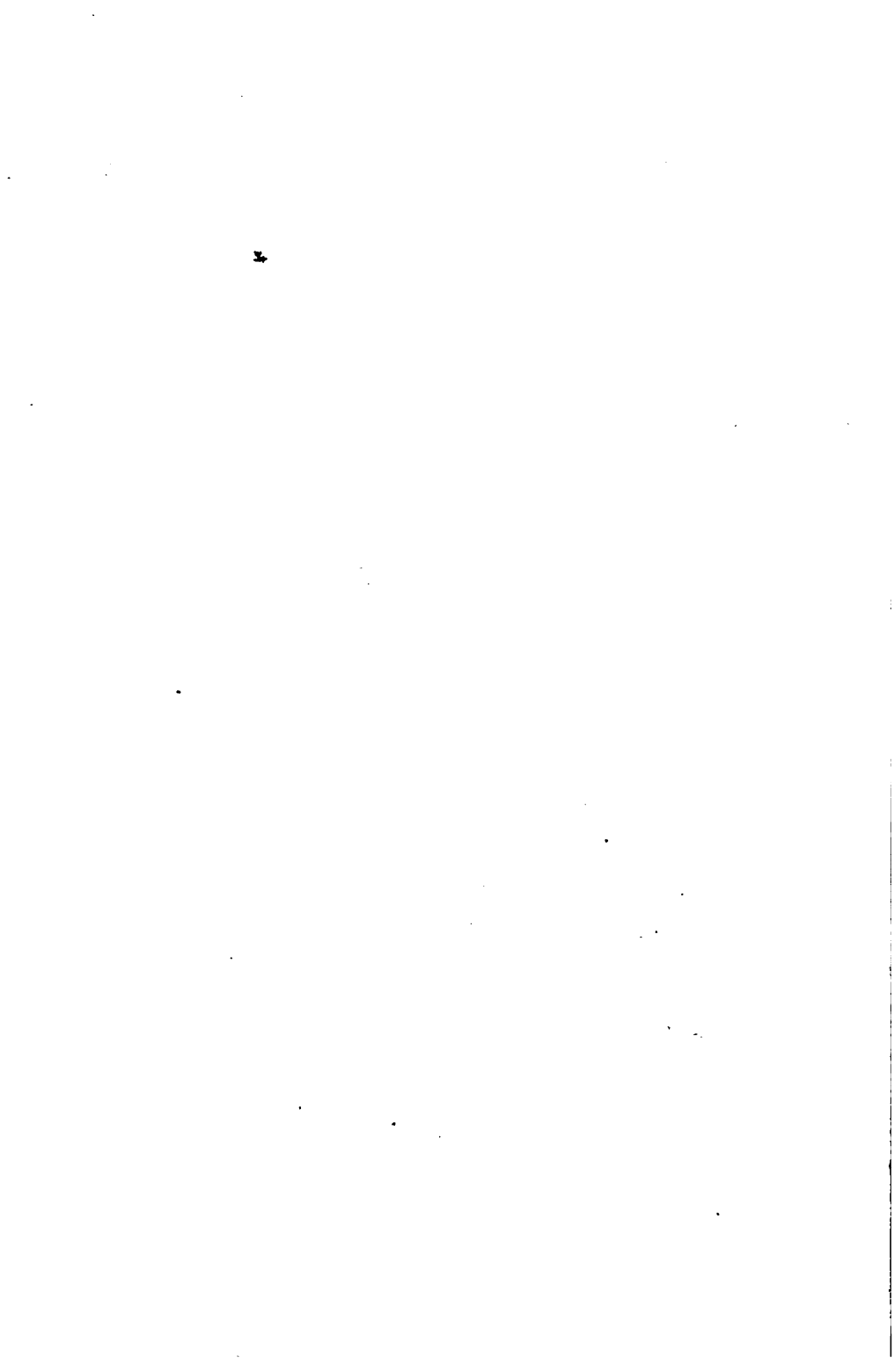
IN no district of Wales exist more numerous, and in many respects more interesting, examples of domestic architecture than in the southern parts of Pembrokeshire. For this peculiarity more reasons than one may be suggested. The character and abundance of the stone, the excellence of the lime, and the fact that the builders were exposed to sudden and numerous attacks from their neighbours, who would naturally give as much annoyance as they could to the strangers who had taken possession of the fairest portions of their land, would have considerable influence in determining the character of their houses. Security against sudden attack would be their first object; and although no such ordinary dwellings could withstand a formal blockade,

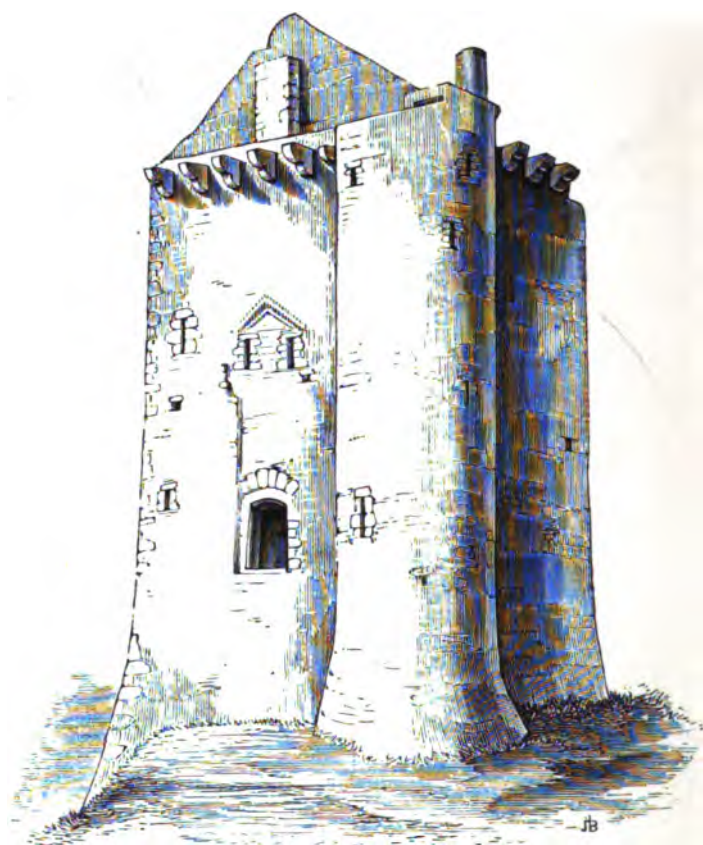
¹ Dr. Borlase satisfied himself that he found various portions of Roman road between Lostwithiel and Liskeard, and between the former town and Fowey, by Castle Dour,—a fort most judiciously placed, and occupied as lately as the Great Rebellion; and I doubt not that he is generally correct as to the lines of way at any rate. Whether his opinion is equally well founded in assigning to the Romans the great work, half road, half fortification, which extends from Looe to Lerrin, a distance of seven miles, called the Giant's Hedge, may be open to question. The minute examination and discriminating criticism of Mr. McLauchlan (*Report, R. I. C.*, 1846) incline him to believe that the ground was occupied, and the works chiefly constructed by some powerful Celtic tribe long before the Romans visited the island.

like a more regular fortress, yet it was not difficult to make them secure enough so as to hold out until aid could be obtained from the nearest castle. How thickly these are scattered over this part of Pembrokeshire is well known, so that it may be assumed that relief was always to be had from no great distance. Additional security was furnished also by the numerous semi-fortified churches with their lofty towers, which could provide a temporary refuge: hence the constant use of stone vaults for the lower portions of buildings, which would prevent the occupants of the upper part from being burnt out. In some instances a movable ladder was the only means of communication, as, for example, in the curious church of Manorbier. In this instance the proximity of the Castle might be thought to have made this precaution less necessary than in other and less favoured districts.

These motives would induce settlers in a disturbed district to provide as far as they could for their safety: hence we find in this locality so many houses provided with stone-vaulted roofs and ceilings. Some, however, of these may, perhaps, be classed among the smaller castles not unlike the Pele castles of the north, or those common in some parts of Ireland. Such, for instance, is Bonville Court, near Tenby, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1868, as also the more important house of Eastington or Estington (Iestyn's town), south-west of Pembroke, assigned by Mr. Parker to the time of Edward II. An earlier house probably existed on this spot, as the estate came by marriage with a coheiress of Meirchion ap Rhys into the Perrot family long before the time of Edward. In both these houses these stone vaults are found in all the rooms. Bonville Court is now degraded as a depository of rubbish. Eastington is occupied by a farmer.

One of the most remarkable examples of what Leland calls a *castlet*, is the isolated square building at Angle, traditionally known as the Rectory. It is, either as a rectory or a fortified house, unique as regards the whole





OLD RECTORY, NANGLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

of Wales. An exterior and interior view, here given from the volume above-mentioned, will give a correct idea. If it is the original rectory, a Welsh rector must have held a very different position from those of the present time. Situated near the sea, as in the case of Eastington, it would be exposed to attack by land and water, hence the completeness of its defensive arrangements. It is somewhat remarkable that in this remote corner, and in the same village, exist the remains of a large building called the Nunnery or the Hall, but more like a castle, consisting of two square courts enclosed in a high wall, but without remains of inner buildings or traces of vaulting. Canon Lewis, in a letter to Browne Willis, dated January 12, states that there is at Nangle (Angle), an old square building, said to have been a nunnery, which opinion Fenton endorses, from the fact that traces of a chapel in a field called Churchfield, to the west of the village, may be traced. In spite, however, of tradition and Mr. Fenton, the building is a nearly square fortified mansion, probably of the Early Tudor period. Here, according to Fenton, is the tradition that three sisters erected the three buildings: one, the Castle, converted in his time into the Castle Inn; another, the rectory or castlet above mentioned, as far as his confused text can inform us; and the third, the Hall or Nunnery.

Just above Manorbier Church is a vaulted building of considerable length, the breadth of it being 15 feet, and the height nearly 25 feet. About twenty-five years ago the west end was in ruins; but then built up, so as to enable the room to be used as a schoolroom. On the subsequent building of a new school it was converted into a cottage for the clerk. What this building originally was is uncertain. Fenton thinks it may have been the rectory of some ancient foundation, other remains of which existed in his time, and are still to be seen, although probably diminished since then. The contributor to Lewis' *Dictionary* speaks of a large building adjoining the church, which, he says, may have

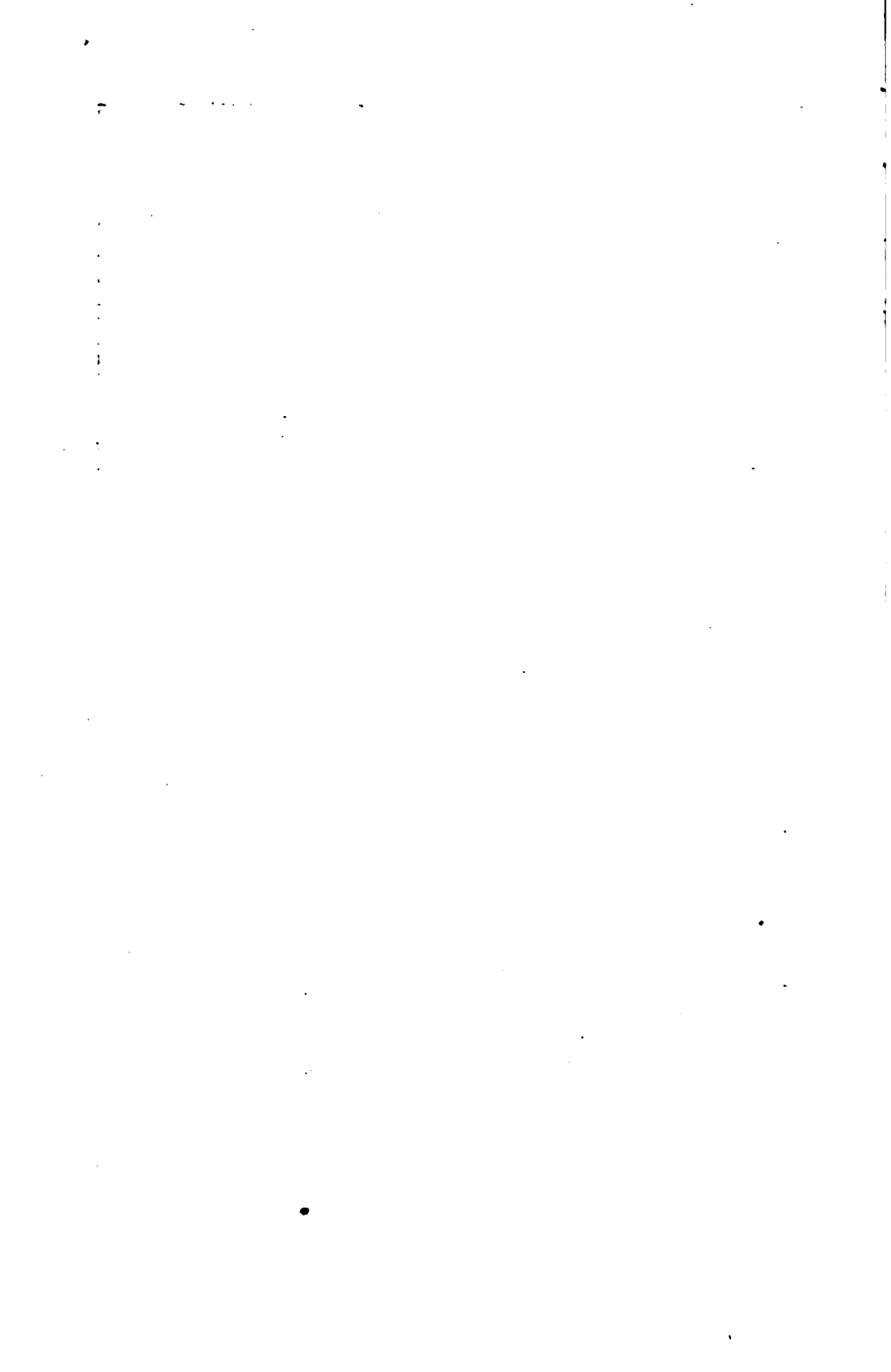
been the grange or a chantry, or even a distinct religious house; but as no mention of any such house occurs in Nasmith's edition of Tanner, it is more probable that no such foundation ever existed at all. About a hundred yards to the west is the ruined vicarage, occupied about fifty years ago by a cottage. This supposed grange, or chantry, or refectory, and the other ruins, are in all probability the remains of an important rectory, and an appendage to the Castle.

At no great distance is, however, an undoubted rectory, now occupied by a farmer. This is the rectory of Carew, the property of the present owner of the great tithes. The house itself, although later than the building at Angle, still retains the castle-like form, and is a plain square building, the upper part of which is reached by a newel staircase. Considerable remains of a wall that once enclosed the building still exist, but, as Carew Castle is near at hand, there may have been less necessity for extensive defences. The castle form of this rectory seems to have been more traditional than actually intended as a secure stronghold against attacks.

Another example of what was once a fortified house, although now in ruins, and destined soon to vanish entirely, is Scotsborough House, near Tenby, for several generations the residence of a younger branch of the Perrot family. Only a portion, however, of the building exhibits defensive features, the rest of the house having been added at a considerably later period. The older portions are the long stone vaulted hall at the back of the building, the springs of the vault being only left, and two small square projecting towers furnished with loops, commanding the outer wall of that part of the building. Whether the original entrance was on this side is uncertain, for although the present one is there, it is much later. All that can be ascertained as certain is that the side of the original house was swept by these loops. Houses similarly vaulted did exist in the town of Tenby, some of which have been removed within the last fifteen years;



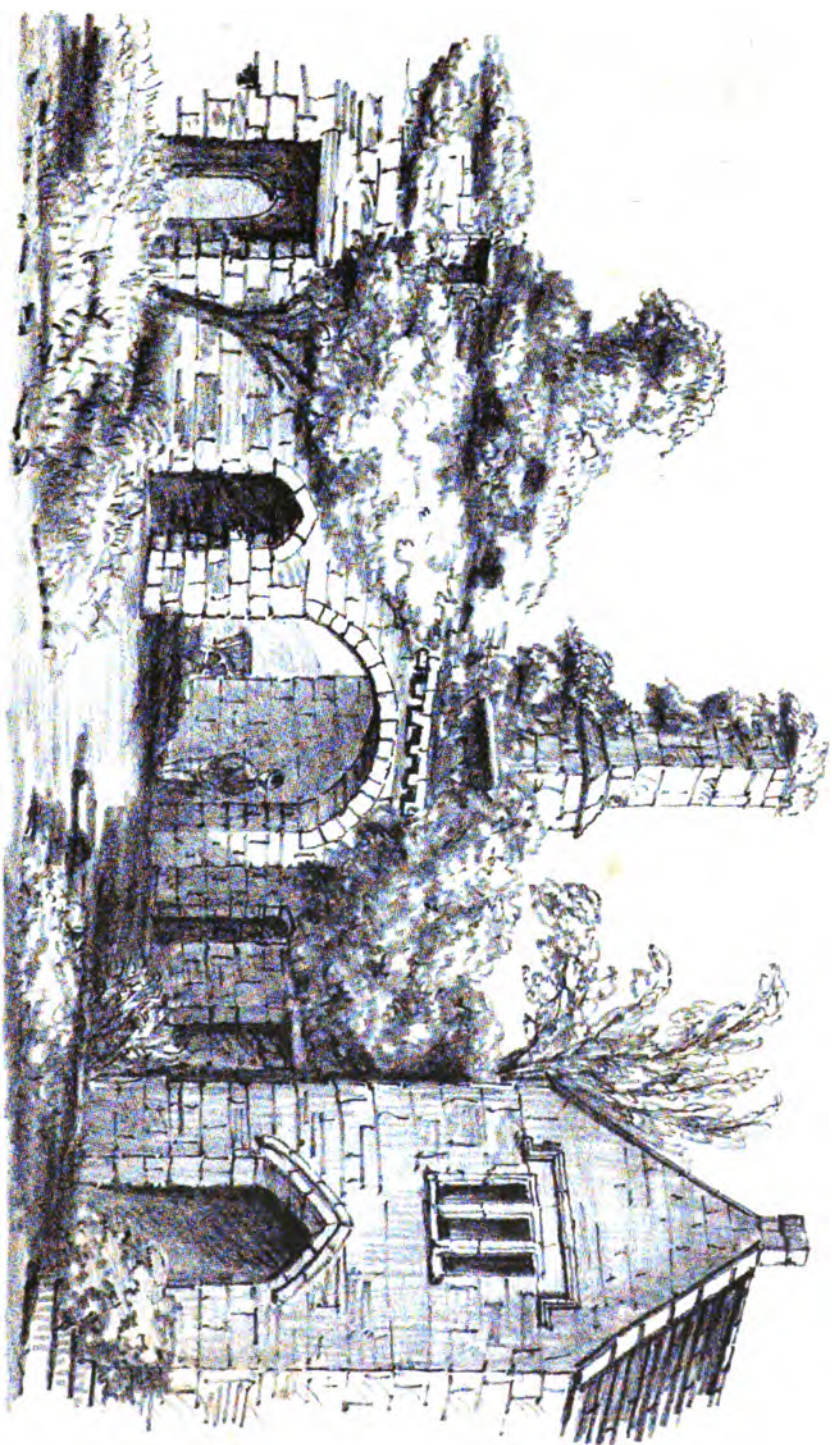
INTERIOR OF OLD RECTORY, NANGLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.



but, situated as they were within the walls of the town, there would be less necessity for such protection, so that the vault may have been still retained, partly from habit, and partly because it was more lasting, and perhaps as cheap where wood was not plentiful. At Lydstep, on the road between Tenby and Manorbier, are two houses, one on each side of the road, both of which retain apartments similarly vaulted; but the one on the right, as one goes towards Manorbier, is the oldest and most curious of the two; now subdivided into two or three tenements, and occupied by poor persons. It consists of two stories, the lowest one vaulted, and divided into several apartments, but as some of these have neither chimney nor window, these divisions may be later. The upper apartment was reached by an external staircase, but has lost its original roof. It has, however, at one extremity in the left hand corner, near the gable, in which there was at one time a large window, a curious little chamber furnished with a fire-place, and built on a strongly vaulted projecting tower, added to the building. The lower part of this projection is used only as a storehouse. This building must have been at one time an important one, and has traditions connected with it, of no particular value or credit, excepting the proof that its real origin is unknown. One account calls it a hunting seat of Bishop Gower, another that it stands on the site of *Lis Castle*, where Archol Lawhir, King of Dyfed, is said to have held his court. One story is as likely as the other, but it is curious that the neighbouring peasants still call it the *place of arms*, as if the memory of the military occupants in former days had not entirely perished. According to Fenton, there must have been in his time many more examples of such houses, for he says the incumbent of Penally lived in a house which bore marks of "having been a very dignified mansion, and of great extent, by portions of ruined walls in various directions, and covered by much ground". He then goes on thus, "To the east and south-east on to Ludstep (Lydstep) the country was

thickly studded with houses above the rank of such as farmers might have been supposed to inhabit, most of them being surrounded with a court, and entered by an arched gateway, and many built on arches (p. 444.) Courts and gateways have long since vanished. The arches are no doubt the ordinary stone vaults, some of which may still exist in the more important houses around, now occupied by farmers. Many other examples of stone vaulted dwellings are found in Pembroke, Monkton, and elsewhere; and although in some instances mere defence does not appear to have been the main object of the builders, yet from habit they kept up the custom of using so substantial a mode of building.

The period, however, when this vaulting was given up is very uncertain; but in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries important houses seem to have been built without them. Thus between Lydstep and Penally may be seen, in the hollow of the valley, several ruined gables and walls—the remains of an important house. It is named Whitwell, but nothing is recorded as to its owners; and although Fenton must have passed near it, he makes no mention of it. It was probably in the same ruinous condition as it is at present. He mentions, however, what he terms the “venerable mansion” of Trellwyn, better known by its corrupted name of Treflyn, but in the Ordnance map spelt Trelloyan. Fenton states that Agnes, heiress of John ap Howell, conveyed it to Gwyllim ap Evan ap Owen, of the great house of Pentre Evan in the same county; but in another part of his work he states that it was granted to Thomas ap Owen, of the same family, by Queen Elizabeth. The estate came, however, into the hands of Phillips of Picton, by marriage with the sole heiress of the last of the ap Owen, or better known as the Bowen family. It suffered but little in the Parliamentary war, but probably became a ruin when the owner of it preferred to reside at Picton. The view here given of it is from a drawing made in 1804, and it remained nearly in this state until its final demolition to furnish materials for



- Tŷellennydd -

farm buildings. About 1800 a rude figure of a Virgin and Child was found among the rubbish, and on the mantelpiece of the principal apartment was carved a coat, bearing a chevron between three escallops. Neither Phillips nor Bowen bore those arms, but Pollard of Devonshire did; and, as Sir John Perrot, the Lord Deputy, married for his second wife Jane Pollard of that county, and as Trellwyn was only a short distance from Carew Castle, one of her family may have occupied the house as a tenant.

As at Angle, so in the case of Trellwyn, we have the tradition of three sisters building three houses, of which this was one, Scotsborough another. About the third there seems to be some uncertainty. It may possibly have been Whitwell, which, as well as Trellwyn, were later than the old parts of Scotsborough. Trellwyn must, however, have been much larger and more important than the other two, for when the Earl of Carberry held it for the king, it contained one hundred and fifty men and forty horses. The view gives the interior, but the building to the right, and which is later, opens on it: which is rather anomalous, unless this addition was made when the ruins consisted of little more than walls. It is, however, thought that imperfect as it is, it has a certain value as being the only record of what was once Trellwyn.

E. L. B.

Obituary.

JOHN STUART, F.S.A.—The Association, in July last, lost by the death of John Stuart one of its most distinguished members as well as one of its warmest friends. A native of Aberdeenshire, and educated in the University of its capital, he entered the legal profession and practised many years as an advocate,—a term in that University equivalent to a solicitor in England. Successfully engaged as he was in his professional career, he still found time to devote to literary studies, and above all to that of archæology. In 1853 he received an appointment much more congenial to his tastes, and became one of the Searchers in the Register House, Edinburgh, an

office he held until 1873, when his merits were properly acknowledged by his being made Principal Keeper of the Register of Deeds in Scotland. Previous to his appointment in 1853 he, in concert with Robertson, originated the Spalding Club, a society devoted to the collection and publication of MSS. bearing on the history of the northern counties of Scotland. Among the last volumes published was the curious *Book of Deer*, a copy of which Mr. Stuart sent to the Pope, who graciously acknowledged the present, hoping at the same time that the interest shown in the history of the early Church might lead its author to become a member of the Romish communion. His great work was, however, the two folio volumes entitled *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, which will long remain a grand monument of his learned labours and sound judgment in the more difficult archæological questions of his day.

On his arriving at Edinburgh he was at once made one of the Secretaries of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and became the life and soul of the Society. He was so intimately connected with it that it is not easy to imagine the Society without him. He was the first among those who entered into the question of Druids and their circles, which he had done more to place in their true light than any of his contemporaries. Where the spade could throw any light he at once appealed to it; and the results of his *diggings* confirmed his theory that all such circles are more or less connected with burial-places, and that Druidic altars and temples existed only in men's brains. No one who has read his article on this subject, contained in the second volume of his *Sculptured Stones*, will have any lingering doubt on the point.

He was an uncompromising Churchman, but could deeply sympathise with religious earnestness everywhere, and his loss will be deeply felt by those who have so long been aided by his wise counsel and liberal purse. His own University of Aberdeen made him LL.D., and he was an honorary member of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Societies of the Antiquaries of Zurich and Di storia Patria at Palermo.

By his first wife, the only daughter of Mr. Alex. Burness of Mastrich, Aberdeenshire, he left two married daughters. By his second wife, Jane, daughter of Colonel Ogilvie of Auchines, Brechin, he had issue; but the loss of some grandchildren by his first wife, and all his children by his second wife, greatly affected his health, and probably hastened the removal of one who was a Christian, not merely by profession of words, but in genuine principle and practical work. He died at Ambleside, 19 July 1877, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

IN RE COYTY CASTLE.

SIR,—In my last letter on this subject I refrained from giving a pedigree of the family of Griffith, which exists in Harleian MS. 6128, being desirous of comparing it with the original Griffith pedigree,—a fine document now in the possession of Sir Henry Somerville Boynton, Bart., of Burton Agnes, co. York. This I have been enabled to do through the kindness of Lady Boynton, who copied out for me the portion of the original pedigree relating to the subject of Coyty Castle, the Vernons and Egertons.

Ednyved Vychan married Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys ab Gruffydd of South Wales. Their second son was Griffith, who married Gwenllian, daughter of Howel ab Trahaiarn ab Gwgan, lord of Brecknock, and by her had issue, Howel, who by Tangwystl, daughter of David Goch ab Howel Vychan, was father of Gruffydd, who married Nest, daughter of Caradoc ab Gwilim, lord of Cem-maes, and had issue, Rhys ab Gruffydd, who, by a daughter of Hamon Turbeville of Penlyn (?), was father of Sir Rhys, who married Joan the daughter and heiress of Sir Philip Somerville (1377) of Wichnour in Staffordshire, which thenceforth became the seat of the family. Sir Rhys and his wife had issue, another Sir Rhys (1380), who married, firstly, Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir Richard (or Robert) Stackpoole, and by her had a daughter Joan, heiress of her mother, who, as stated in my last letter, married Sir Richard Vernon (1413), “of whom the Vernons now living are descended”. Sir Rhys, however, married a second time, Margaret, daughter of Lord Zouche, and by her had issue, Thomas Griffith, Esq. (1430), and John, who was beheaded. The elder son, Thomas Griffith, married Ann, daughter of Sir William Blount, and had issue, Sir John of Wichnour and Burton Agnes, who married Katherine, daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt of Kettleby, co. Lincoln; and from these descended the further line of Griffith, the Egertons of Wrinc-hill, and the Boyntons, the present representatives of the Griffith family.

The above account shows how the Stackpole family went out of sight when its heiress married into a family far removed from the family estates; and the issue of that marriage was only an heiress, while the main line was continued by a second alliance. How many families are thus lost, of whom an account may still remain in private archives! It is too often the case that even good authors

will say that a family is extinct, whereas it is only the chief line which has died out, or they happen not to know the history preserved by others.

Yours faithfully,

HY. F. J. VAUGHAN.

30, Edwardes Square, Kensington, W.

July 27th, 1877.

A RELIC OF ROMAN CATHOLIC DAYS IN WALES.

SIR,—In Vaynor, a rural district near Merthyr, one of the old inhabitants, a man nearing the allotted span of life, has what he considers a wonderful charm for curing madness in a dog. He takes a piece of cheese, and writes upon it with ink, in the form of a cross, the following delightfully simple bit of conjuring,—

	Maria	
Aria	Paria	Maria
	Maria	

This done, and the ink duly dry, the unfortunate dog is brought before him, its mouth opened, and the cheese administered. The success of the charm, according to the old man's idea, is marvelously certain. The doubter may put his doubts into two questions. Is it certain that there is anything the matter with the dog? If so, is there a virtue in cheese which the faculty has not discovered? To the antiquary the matter is of great interest, as it is, no doubt, a relic of Roman Catholic days. The out-of-the-world district of Vaynor is just the spot where relics may be found, either in the tangible ones of old coins, china, etc., or half-hidden in the vernacular, or in the habits and customs of the place. In this case the meaning evidently is

"Maria, ora pro me."

"Ora pro me, Maria."

This, in connection with the cross, suggests the times of the wandering friars, some of whom, as in Chaucer's day, were not above getting a penny or a meal in working charms for the simple folk in towns and villages.

Merthyr.

CHARLES WILKINS.

CYTIAU'R GWYDDELOD AND TRECEIRI.

SIR,—I have no intention of opening the question here as to who were the builders of the structures called by some antiquaries *Cytiau'r Gwyddelod*, and I only wish to know in what parts of Wales that name is used. My friend Mr. Elias Owen, in a paper recently read at the Llangollen Congress of the British Archæological Association,

stated that it is not current in Carnarvonshire. Is this so? And is the term confined to Anglesey or Holyhead Island? But not to ask questions only, I will venture to give it as my opinion that *Tre-caeri* should be written as it is pronounced by the natives, namely, as *Treceiri*. Since the Meeting of the Association at Carnarvon I have ascertained that in Carnarvonshire *ceiri* is a plural of *cawr* (a giant), so that *Treceiri* has nothing to do with *caerau* (forts), even supposing there had been an optional plural *caeri*; not to mention that *Trecaeri* would have been pronounced differently from *Treceiri*, which accordingly means the fort of the giants. This certainly implies that the Welsh regarded *Treceiri* as the work of a people other than the Kymry.

J. RHYS.

DR. HOOPPELL ON ROMANISED KELTIC NAMES.

SIR,—Last spring a paper was read at the Annual Meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, by the Rev. Dr. Hooppell, on the signification of the names of the Roman stations “per lineam Valli”, and on the probable position of those hitherto unidentified. A good deal of this was reproduced by Mr. Hooppell in a somewhat shorter paper submitted to the Cambrian Archæological Association at the Carnarvon Meeting, under the title of “The Keltic Origin of Names of Roman Stations and Deities in the North of England.” The subject is a good one; but there is no concealing the fact that Dr. Hooppell is not a master of the Celtic scholarship necessary to deal successfully with it. An instance or two will suffice to show this. The first word handled is *Cilurnum*, which is a place he thinks the Kymry to this day would call *Cyl hyrn*; but that is a mistake unless they should feel inclined to exchange their language for what Dr. Pughe has thought proper to give them as Welsh. Had Dr. Hooppell told us that the name is to be explained by means of the Welsh word *celurn* (a cauldron), or that it would not apply to the place, it would have been useful information. *Amboglanna* he explains as *am bo glannau*, which, if Welsh, could only mean “let there be for me banks”. Still he is not altogether out in his guess, as *Amboglanna*, both according to the rules of Welsh philology and his description of the place, may well contain an early form of Welsh *glan* (a bank or shore) and of *am* (around, about), German *um*. If the word existed now in Welsh, it would be met with as *amlan*. When *Aballaba* is shown to be *y bala bach*, the rules of Welsh philology are utterly ignored, and an etymology perpetrated which far surpasses in absurdity the stock instance of *cadaver* regarded as a shortened form of *caro data vermibus*. In his former paper Dr. Hooppell translates *y bala bach* into “the little hill”. It is to be hoped that it is not an accident that he has not reproduced it, for *bala* has nothing to do with hills, but means the outlet of a lake, as in *Y Bala* in Merioneth; *Bala Bridge*, between the two

lakes at Llanberis; and *Bala dewlyn*, or Bala of the two lakes, near Nantlle.

We thank Dr. Hooppell for calling attention to the subject he has chosen, but we cannot congratulate him on his performance this time.

A. B. C.

Miscellaneous Notices.

MELVERLEY.—This almost unique and curious little church is about to undergo restoration, and we are glad to be assured that its features will be carefully preserved. It stands in the diocese of St. Asaph, and county of Salop, near the junction of the Severn and the Vyrnwy rivers, and so close to the banks of the latter that, a few years ago, one dark evening when the floods were out, and the writer was anxious to complete his inspection, it was a matter of no little cautiousness and of some danger to pass between the west end and the water's edge. The church is described, in the *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, as "one of the most curious and interesting in the whole diocese, the framework being of timber, strongly bound together longitudinally, and compacted internally by two rude and massive frames of beam work, which divide the body of the church into chancel, nave, and ante-chapel; the interior spaces of the walls being filled in with wattle and dab, the most primitive form of lath and plaster, save only at the east end, which appears to have been rebuilt of brick in the year 1718. One of the frameworks serves as a screen, and divides the chancel and nave into two nearly equal parts, the other, in addition to forming an ante-chapel, serves the further purpose of supporting a gallery and a bell turret. The seats were originally open benches, to which, in 1718, doors were attached, and they were converted into somewhat clumsy pews. The font is octagonal, and the windows small and square." The work of restoration is entrusted to Mr. Haycock of Shrewsbury.

PENNANT MELANGELL.—In the third volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1848, pp. 137, 324, *et seq.*, an account is given of this interesting old church, with delineations of its exterior, its screen and font and effigies, and it is added that "the whole edifice requires putting into thorough reparation." This has now been done, and the building been secured for the wear and tear of many generations, *in statu quo*. Even the little Norman capitals remain upside down in the south wall, and the front of the rood loft, instead of being replaced above the screen, still stands facing what was once a gallery, but is now a vacant space. That this was the position of the legendary carving, can hardly be doubted, or that the second porch, which has now been done away with, covered, not the priest's door, but that which led up to the rood loft. The little narrow loop

in the north wall lighted the space beneath it. The sepulchral effigies, formerly in the churchyard, have been removed for greater safety into the church, and lie on the left hand of the south door. The effigy commonly assigned to Iorwerth Drwyndwn, Edward of the broken nose, eldest son of Owen Gwynedd, but superseded in the kingdom owing to that blemish, cannot belong to him ; for not only is the warrior represented in fluted armour, but he bears on his shield the "wolf" of the Rhirid Flaidd family, and may have been the Iorwerth of Penllyn mentioned in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1877, p. 199, and the supposed Melangell probably represents his wife Gwerfyl.

CLUN CHURCH.—Those of our members who attended the Knighton Meeting in 1873 will remember well this interesting but dilapidated old church, and will be glad to hear of its careful restoration, under the auspices of Mr. Street. The nave and north aisle have not been otherwise affected than by being put into a little better order ; but the south aisle has been rebuilt, and in place of the incongruous block which disfigured this side, the original narrow Norman aisle, with a lean-to roof, has been substituted. The chancel, which had no distinctive features, has been treated independently, and the canopy which stood over the altar in the north aisle has been removed to a similar position in the chancel.

Lapidarium Walliæ, Part II, has just been issued to subscribers, and we cordially congratulate Professor Westwood on the result of his careful delineations of the inscribed stones of Glamorganshire and Brecknockshire, "the earliest seats of Christianity in Wales, and the richest in respect of their lapidary remains". The Plates XXIII-XLIV are accompanied by a minute description which shows not only the close attention given by the Professor to the work, but also what an advanced position the study of their inscriptions now occupies, and how closely every little detail of line and curve is scrutinised for the purpose of illustrating not only the history of the time and people represented, but also the forms and structure of the language then spoken.

THE first Part of *A History of West Gower, Glamorganshire*, by the Rev. J. D. Davies, has also been issued from the press. It will suffice to indicate on the present occasion the contents of its five chapters, which treat of—(1) the Name of Gower and its early Inhabitants ; (2) its Occupation by the Danes ; (3) its Conquest by the Normans ; (4) its Colonisation by the Flemings ; and (5) its Occupation by the Romans. The district treated of is peculiarly rich in its historical associations, and we are glad that its story is being taken in hand, as it will form a useful contribution to that history of the whole county which is much desiderated ; and which it contains one man fully competent to write.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

WAS HELD AT

CARNARVON

ON

MONDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1877,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

THE programme of excursions, which has already appeared in the Journal (p. 236), was drawn up by a Committee presided over by Sir Llewelyn Turner as Chairman; and the meetings of the Association were held in rooms within the Castle, placed by him at their service for the occasion.

A meeting of the General Committee was held at 8.30 P.M., Professor Babington, F.R.S., in the chair, when the Annual Report was discussed and approved, and ordered to be submitted to the General Meeting of Members.

At 9 P.M., Professor Babington, Chairman of the General Committee, having taken the chair, called upon the Secretary to read a letter from Mr. E. A. Freeman, M.A., D.C.L., the out-going President, in which he expressed his regret that the unfortunate coincidence of the Annual Meetings of the Cambrian Association at Carnarvon, the Archæological Institute at Hereford, and the Somersetshire Society at Bridgwater, within the same week, and a previous engagement to attend the last, prevented him from resigning the chair, as he had wished to do, in person.

Sir Ll. Turner then rose to apologise for the unavoidable absence of the President-Elect, the Right Hon. Lord Clarence Paget, who had been detained in London by important business.

The Rev. E. L. Barnwell proposed that Professor Babington, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.S.A., be the acting President of the Meeting; and this was seconded by Sir Ll. Turner, and carried unanimously.

Professor Babington, on taking the chair, said that in one sense he was sorry to be asked to occupy the chair as he had made no preparation to do so, whilst, on the other hand, he felt it to be a high honour conferred upon him. It was not many days since he

was informed of the probability of his having to act as President, and therefore he had been unable to prepare any address such as was expected of the President. They had heard most admirable addresses from the last two Presidents, and doubtless they had come expecting an excellent one on this occasion. The remarks which he was about to make must be quite *ex tempore*, as he had only had time to note down a few points on his way to Carnarvon, when he had, of course, no books to consult. Some of those present might recollect the Meeting held in this town twenty-nine years since, when several distinguished Irish and other archæologists, now deceased, were present, and rendered the Meeting peculiarly strong in all respects. Among them were Mr. Petrie, Dr. Todd, Lord Dungannon, Mr. C. H. Hartshorne, and Sir S. R. Glyn. It was, however, gratifying to find that others have risen up to take their places. The work of these Meetings was always difficult, because so much depended upon the weather. If the very interesting programme now given to them was able to be carried out, we should see much to instruct. This county possessed many very fine entrenchments, forts, or even he might say towns, of the prehistoric period. According to his view these ancient works presented three types very distinguishable from each other:—1. The simple earth-work formed of earth or stones, or both intermixed, forming banks and ditches. These were probably of very early date, although they were occupied by successive tribes or races of men. They are often not easily distinguishable from much more modern encampments. (2.) The next class of works was formed of earth and stones; but against the outer slope of the bank very large upright stones were placed. In most cases the greater number, probably, of these large stones have been broken up and used for building or fencing purposes. Very many have been destroyed recently. Dinas Dinorwig is an example of this class. (3.) The third kind of fortification consisted of well built dry-stone walls, often of considerable height and thickness. Tre'r Ceiri is a beautiful example, as also the fortress on Penmaenmawr. In, and associated with, this kind of fortress (alone?), hut-circles are usually found. The wonderful fortresses in the Irish Isles of Aran (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, Ser. III, vol. iv, p. 96) are magnificent examples of this class. There can be little doubt that these three kinds of works are of different ages, and succeeded each other in the above order. If so, how old must the first class be, since the third is altogether prehistoric? The Celtic people seem to have found them where they stand, but may have made use of them. They gave legendary names to them, as they also did to many cromlechs, for their history was lost with the expulsion of the preceding inhabitants. It seems probable that the account which states that the forts in Aran are at least as old as the Christian era is correct, and they may be very much older. If, therefore, as we may fairly believe, Penmaenmawr and others like it, are of such an age, how old must the earlier works have been? May they not probably be pre-Arian? He then concluded by men-

tioning some Roman and ecclesiastical remains in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Williams Mason demurred to the nationality attributed by the President to cromlechs and stone-works, and held that the earth-works along the sea-coast should be assigned to the Gaels, and the stone-works to the Cymry, and instanced Caswallon's Wall at Holyhead as a case in point, confirmatory of at least a portion of this theory. The Britons, Brithwyr, and Picts, were only different names for the same race.

Mr. Elias Owen wished to know how Mr. Mason accounted for the cromlech-builders of the present day in India. Were they, too, Cymry?

Mr. Howell Lloyd, referring to the terms "Lloegr" and "Ligures", which had been mentioned by one of the speakers, drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that to this day the Welsh, while calling the English "Saxons", call England "Lloegr", and suggested that this name may have been derived from the occupation of a portion of the island by the tribe known to the Romans as the "Ligures", who in fact inhabited a part of the country bordering on the Loire, called "Liger" by the Romans. The immigration of the Lloegrwys into Britain was spoken of in the Triads as posterior to that of the Cymry, and the people described as being of mixed blood, or, at least, not of the same pure Celtic stock as the Cymry. In connection with the vexed question of the rise and origin of cromlechs, Mr. Lloyd gave a slight outline of the argument of Mr. Isaac Taylor, in his work entitled *Etruscan Researches*, showing that the Etruscan mode of burial in chambered huts and caves was a survival of the original method of sepulture by Turanian nations; first in the tent and afterwards in the stone hut in which the persons so buried had dwelt during life. And he suggested that the mode of burial in earth-covered cromlechs seemed to be based on the same principle, and that an argument might be founded on it in favour of the hypothesis that the cromlechs were constructed by, and consequently the countries where they are found occupied by, a Turanian people.

Mr. Thomas compared with the distinction pointed out by Mr. Lloyd between the Welsh name of England *Lloegr*, and its inhabitants the *Saeson*, the corresponding case of Ireland, where the island is called *Y Werddon*, and its people *Gwyddelod*. The comparatively recent immigration of the Saxons into Lloegr may justify the analogy that the Gwyddelod were by no means the original occupants of *Y Werddon*, but the generic name by which they are known to the Cymry. Their names are connected in this country with remarkable works, both in earth and stone, called *Cyttian*, *Murian*, and *Eglwysi Gwyddelod*. The stone works, notably those on *Treceiri* and *Penmaen Mawr*, have been well compared by the President with those on the Isle of Arran, and denominated *Firbolgic*; thus connecting them with the small dark-visaged Basques or Iberians. Of the classes of this little known race one was called the *Fir Gaillian*,

the men of the spear, the warrior caste; another Fir Domnhan, the men of the pits, the labouring and artificer caste; and it is probably their work that we have in the Cyttiau and the Muriau. There was one period connected with the history of this county that required elucidation, and it ought to be forthcoming; but it could only be by the aid of local knowledge, customs, and traditions illustrative of the social condition indicated therein: he meant the privileges of the men of Arvon, "Breiniau Gwyr Arvon," and such elucidation, he hoped, might be forthcoming in the course of this meeting.

The President then called on the Secretary to read

THE ANNUAL REPORT, 1877.

"When the Association held its second annual meeting at Carnarvon, twenty-nine years ago, it was then in the freshness of its youth, and had not yet completed the third volume of its Journal. It has now attained a vigorous manhood, and has issued more than thirty annual volumes, besides several supplemental ones, of no mean interest and value. One of these, *The Celtic Remains*, compiled by the eminent antiquary, Lewis Morris, and edited by Mr. Silvan Evans, will be brought to a close during the current year. The *Original Documents*, which had been suspended, in order to facilitate the completion of the *Remains*, have been resumed; and *Norden's Survey* has now attained a length of more than 350 closely printed pages, of great local interest for the topography of Maelor Gymraeg. Much more, however, remains to exhaust the *Survey*, and there is no lack of other material awaiting the time and convenience of the Association. The value and interest of the articles contributed to the Journal have by no means diminished, and the volumes contain such a mass of information on all matters relating to Wales, that their careful study is essential for anyone who would treat at all thoroughly of Welsh history in its many bearings. Such use has been largely made and gracefully acknowledged in many independent works, which its members have published within the last year: such as the very able *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, by the first Professor of Celtic at Oxford; the *Lapidarium Walliæ*, by another most distinguished Professor in the same University; and Mr. Murray's new edition of by far the best and most reliable *Hand-book to South Wales*. Another work of much research has also been issued, Canon Bridgeman's *History of the Princes of South Wales*, and we are happy to announce that the learned historian of Maelor Gymraeg has nearly ready for the press the first volume of *The History of the Princes, the Lords Marchers, and the Ancient Nobility of Powys Fadog, on the Ancient Lords of Arwystli, Cydewaun, and Meirionydd*. The Association desires to express its thanks to the Rev. Hugh Prichard for the admirable illustrations to his article on Braich y Ddinas, and to Mr. R. W. Banks, for that of Skenfrith Castle.

"During the past year death has removed three very valued members of the Association—Dr. John Stuart, the founder of the Spald-

ing Club, and the learned Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Mr. Talbot Bury, the eminent architect; and Dean Williams of Llandaff, the able champion of the Church in Wales, and the loving restorer of his cathedral, which our late President has so fully and so well described. Nine other members have, within the same period, withdrawn from the Association; but the following new members are submitted for confirmation at this Annual Meeting:—

“NORTH WALES.

St. Asaph, The Lord Bishop of.
Banks, W. Lawrence, Esq., Talgwynedd, Anglesey.
Griffith, Rev. G. W., Llangurig Vicarage, Montgom.
Hancock, Thos. Wm., Esq., Llanrhaidr Mochnant, Denb.
Hughes, Geo. Jones, Esq., Llanerchymedd, Anglesey.
Jones, Mortimer, Col., Plas Newydd, Llanfair, Denb.
Jones, Evan Parry, Esq., Blaenau, Merionethsh.
Trevor, Rev. Thos. Warren, M.A., Penmon Vic., Anglesey.

“SOUTH WALES.

Crawshay, Mrs., Dan y Parc, Brecknocksh.
Chalinder, W. E., Esq., Llanelly.
Cook, Herbert D., Esq., Clydach, Glamorg.
Edwards, Rev. A. G., M.A., Llandovery, Carmarthen.
Green, Francis, Esq., Oaklands, Carmarthensh.
James, W. P., Esq., The Lindens, Canton, Glamorg.
Jones, Edward, Esq., Ty Mawr, Aberdare, do.
Jones, John, Esq., Glannant, Merthyr, do.
Joseph, D., Esq., Treherbert.
Taylor, Chas., Esq., Merthyr.

“MONMOUTHSHIRE AND THE MARCHES.

Bellamy, Mrs., The Castle, Abergavenny.
Davies, Rev. John, Pandy, Monmouthsh.
Lloyd, W. H., Esq., Pontypool, do.
Price, Rev. W., Llangwm Ucha, do.

“ENGLAND, ETC.

Lewis, Rev. S. S., M.A., Corpus Christi College, Camb.
Simeon, M. Leonard, Berlin.
Walford, Ambrose B., Esq., Balham.

“It is proposed that the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph be a Patron of the Association; and that, in consideration of distinguished services to archæology, the following members be elected Vice-Presidents:

Evans, John, F.R.S., F.S.A., D.C.L.
Skene, W. F., Esq., F.S.A. Scot., LL.D., F.S.A.
Babington, C. C., Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

“Into the vacancies on the Committee caused by Messrs. Bury, Mayer, and Prichard, and Dr. Griffiths, the Committee propose the election of

Turner, Sir Llewelyn
 Rhys, Professor, M.A.
 Bridgeman, Rev. Canon, Hon. G. T., M.A.
 Allen, J. Romilly, Esq.

“The following Secretaries are also proposed for approval :

ScotlandMr. Josh. Anderson, Edinburgh
 Carnarvonshire ...Hon. F. G. Wynn
 Flintshire.....T. Morgan Owen, M.A.
 CardiganshireRev. Prof. Edmondson, M.A.
 Carmarthenshire...Rev. Aaron Roberts, M.A.
 Pembrokeshire ...F. Lloyd Phillips, Esq.
 Glamorganshire ...J. T. Dilwyn Llewelyn, Esq.

“The Laws of the Association, which were ordered to be revised at the last Annual Meeting, have been issued to members in accordance with that instruction.

“The Cambrian Association cannot close this Report without expressing its satisfaction at the progress which the study of archæology is making along its border-lands, as evidenced by the formation, within the last twelve months, of no less than three new archæological societies, viz., the Shropshire, the Herefordshire, and the Bristol and Gloucestershire Societies.”

Professor Westwood, in moving the adoption of the Report, congratulated the Association on its prosperous position, and drew attention to the engravings which embellished the walls, prepared for the Second Part of the *Lapidarium Walliæ*, which was nearly ready for issue.

It was seconded by Mr. T. G. Norris, and carried unanimously.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7TH.

At 9.45 a.m., amid pouring rain, a considerable number of members and friends started off by train for Llangybi Station *en route* to Carn Pentyrch, and for Pwllheli *en route* to Tre Ceiri and the Llannor Stones. The down-pour, however, continued so heavy that a large number of the party returned to Carnarvon by the next train, and five members only ventured on the principal excursion. The first object of their examination was the cromlech on a farm near the Four Crosses, which still hands down the monument in its name. It had previously been visited during the Portmadoc Meeting (1867, p. 481); but no notice is there taken of the curious avenue of stones, 138 feet in length by 16 feet in average width, by which it was approached, and some of which appear to have formed at one time smaller cromlechs of their own.

The old church of Llanaelhaiarn has, by the addition of north and south chantries, been converted from a simple parallelogram to the form of a T. The chancel-screen and choir-seats in part still remain,

and there are on the east wall two rude slabs which appear to have supported images. The stoup remains *in situ*, near the south door; for which, however, the west door has been substituted as the main entrance to the church. The deep splay of the east window (a triplet) is worthy of notice; and on the wall of the north transept is a tablet to the memory of John Evans, D.D., Bishop of Bangor, 1702-15, born at Plas Du in Llanarmon, and at one time rector of this parish and a benefactor to its charities. He was translated to Meath in 1715.

The inscribed stone discovered in Gardd y Sant,¹ and described and figured by Professor Westwood (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1867, p. 342), now occupies a somewhat perilous position in the old school-room, whence we strongly hope it may be transferred to the church for security and preservation. The lettering, read by Professor Westwood as AHOETVSEIMETIACO, and by Professor Rhys (1874, p. 246) as ALH^HORTVSEIMETIACO, was read on the present occasion as

ALHOETVSELMETIACO-
HIC IACET

A subsequent examination by Professors Westwood and Rhys and Mr. Robinson, has decided in favour of ALIOETVS ELMETIACO HIC IACET.

On the road-side towards Nevin, about a quarter of a mile from the village, and on the left hand side, is the holy well of the place, Ffynnon Aelhaiarn, a bright, bubbling spring of beautiful water, enclosed by a square wall about 6 feet high, with a stone bench along its inner side, and recesses above for the goods, and, it may be, the offerings of pilgrims. A similar one occurs at Clynnog, dedicated to St. Beuno, on the Carnarvon side of the village; and another at Capel Fair in Aberdaron. Indeed, it is said that a regular series may be traced along the whole course of the pilgrims' route from Chester through Holywell, and by Ffynnon Asa to the Holy Isle of Bardsey.

The steady down-pour, alternating with driving clouds, allowed but small opportunity for examining the curious remains of Treceiri. The difficulty of the ascent, taken over the zigzag lines of loose stones, gave, however, a good idea of the strategic skill employed on its defence on this particular side. The walls and counter-walls by which the entrances were covered have been described and illustrated by Mr. Jones Parry in the volume for 1855, and by Mr. Barnwell in the Journal for 1871, p. 66. The ground-plan of

¹ The name of the place where this stone was found, "Gardd y Sant" (the Saint's Garden), the peculiar form of the conjoint *rv*, and the local pronunciation of the name of the village, suggest the idea that this was looked upon as the founder's tombstone, and that his name has been superseded by the better known Aelhaiarn. In this same district we have other founders, "Edeyrn" in Eterni, and "Gwnodl" in Vendesetli; both inscriptions at Ty Corniog in Llannor.—EDITOR.

the outworks and the inner buildings¹ we reproduce for the twofold purpose of refreshing the memory of those who performed that pilgrimage, and of general comparison with the kindred works on Penmaenmawr, so well described by Mr. Prichard, and admirably illustrated in the present volume of the Journal. The grand situation, the outworks, the enclosing wall with its banquet and its sally-ports, the curious and extensive range of inner buildings, well repay any amount of toil involved in the ascent, and they leave still ringing in the mind the unsatisfied questions, Who were the builders? Whence did they come? Whither did they go? When did they live? What was their story?

Missing the train at Pwllheli by a few minutes, gave the party the opportunity of visiting the interesting old church of Abererch, drawn and described by Mr. Longueville Jones in the volume for 1856. The carved stall-end, the rude font, the old chest, the incised sepulchral slab, all remain as they were; and the whole fabric has so far escaped the chances of restoration. When the turn does come, may it be done not only well but wisely, and with due regard to the characteristic features of the edifice.

Another party made for the inscribed stones at Penprys near Llannor. One of these was found serving as a gatepost to the entrance of the churchyard, and had been in consequence much damaged. It was, however, read by Professor Rhys and Mr. Robinson as

FIGVLINI FILI
LOCV . . . TI
hic IACIT

"hic" being in minuscules. But the two other stones could not be found in the field where they were last seen. They have probably been buried, either to preserve them or to get them out of the way.

At Pentre Uchaf, not far from this place, is a half-ruined building of dry, massive masonry. The immense size of the fireplace and chimney show that it was once a house of importance, consisting probably of little more than a great hall, the room now existing, only half of which is roofed in. In the wall of a neighbouring cottage is inserted a stone with the date (1594), and the initials H. D., which may have been brought from Pentre, and thus preserved, as the cottage in the wall of which is the stone is evidently a much later building.

In anticipation of there being many likely to form the Carn Pen-tyrch excursion, the Rev. Geo. Armstrong Williams had provided carriages for their conveyance; but when the train arrived at Llangybi Station, only two got out—viz., the Rev. W. Wynn Williams and the Rev. Lewis Williams; and as the rain was descending in torrents, they were glad to shelter under his hospitable roof. The

¹ A measurement taken by Mr. W. G. Smith of the *little* cupboard (engraved, 1871, p. 85), showed the dimensions to be *one* foot seven inches in width and height, not *two* feet seven inches, as there stated.

weather clearing a little at 1.30, they sallied forth, passing through the churchyard of Llangybi, and noticing the fine east window of the church, which, it is hoped, will be well cared for in the restoration—a work for which Mr. Williams is making great exertions, and one which we commend to those of our members who may have the will and the means to help; only premising that Mr. Kennedy's name as the proposed architect is a guarantee that all the distinctive features of the ancient structure will be duly respected. Following a footpath bearing north-west from the churchyard, they came, at about a field's length, to a sparkling brook, spanning which is the sarn or causeway leading to *Ffynon Cybi*. The building is oblong, somewhat rounded at the corners, and had evidently originally a coved, overhanging roof. There are squared niches, seven in number, in the thickness of the walls, probably used as seats for those waiting their turn to use the healing waters. There are steps down to the level of the water still visible on two sides, and they were probably continued all round originally. The water, of pellucid clearness, wells up from a strong spring at the north-east end of the building, and it is so cold that it is with difficulty that the hand can be kept immersed for even a short time.

From thence they went on up the hill to *Cadair Gybi*, *Cybi's Chair*—a naturally-formed boulder, but bearing a striking resemblance to an armed chair. Near at hand there was pointed out what was said to be the entrance to a cave, into which our informant said his dog had gone some distance. There was also an upright stone (now prostrated), which seemed to have marked a place of burial. Then came the tug of war—viz., the ascent of the cairn; and here the rain began again to come down in torrents. The state of the weather precluded the making any very careful survey, but enough was seen to show that since the time when the description of the place appeared in the *Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association*, much destruction of the stonework had taken place: one circular enclosure in the thickness of the wall having been completely wrecked, and the stones in many other places are much tossed about.

Mr. Armstrong Williams mentioned the remains of a well outside the fortification on the south side, but the party failed to find it. Descending and passing through Llangybi village, the station was reached at 3.30, and a move was made to Afonwen, in order to visit the "circular mound", distant about a mile north-north-east from the station. This earthwork is situated upon a slope inclining to the south-south-west, and is within about 300 yards of the pool (now nearly drained), which formerly came much nearer. It is called *Y Domen Fawr*, and is on a farm of Lord Newborough's named *Glan Llynau*. Traces of interment have been met with, it was said, in a field between the "Domen" and the house. The outer circumference of the earthwork at the level of the ditch is about 185 yards. Its height at the side next the sea is about 25 ft.; but the ditch does not extend here, being unnecessary. On the land side, encircling

it for three parts of the distance, the ditch is about 12 ft. broad, and its depth below the level of the field, to the north, is nearly 6 ft. The entrance, as far as it is traceable, faces south-east, winding up out of the ditch. The summit is hollowed out, somewhat open towards the sea, but all other sides are protected by the earthwork, which, where highest, is 12 ft. high from the inside level. The diameter inside is 50 ft. There are no traces inside of any building, but there are appearances as of recent digging. It is in the parish of Llanystymdwy.

At the evening meeting Professor Rhys, after giving a brief account of the excursion to Llannor and Penprys, alluded to the discussion of the previous evening, and expressed surprise at being asked to believe so many improbable things at a time, as the identity of the Lligures with the Lloegrwys—a confusion which no real philologist could be led into—and that of the Silures with the Picts, as if it had been proved who the Picts were, or that they had anything to do with Southern Britain.

Professor Westwood exhibited proof impressions of the twenty plates for the second part of his *Lapidarium Walliæ*, directing attention to several of the stones therein represented, as interesting either from their novelty or from various circumstances connected with them. Amongst these was the cross standing on the south side of the church of Llangrallo or Coychurch, on the shaft of which he had discovered the name of "Ebisar"—a name found also upon one of the Llantwit stones, where it had universally been read in conjunction with another name, "Samuel," and had been supposed to be a misspelling of the word "excisor" or sculptor of the stone. Unfortunately the Coychurch cross had, during the past spring, been destroyed, by the falling of the tower and south transept of the church—an event the more deplorable, as the church had been restored (!) only seven years previously, at a cost of £1,800. Another instance of modern restoration was exhibited in the tombstone of Bishop William de Brewsa, from which the canopy with his inscribed name, "WILLELM DE Brewsa Ep's Lā" had been cut away, in order to fit the now nameless effigy into a niche in the south wall of the rebuilt cathedral of Llandaff. The CATUC stone (referred to in *Arch. Camb.*, 1862, pp. 52 and 156, as the "Canog" stone at Llandeuaelog Vach) had been *inadvertently* (!) built with the letters inwards into the arch, between the nave and tower of the church, whilst another inscribed stone of considerable size was interred in the foundation of the new church at Llanfrynach, because the masons could not make anything of the inscription. It is also to be feared that the "Valens" stone at Tretower has also disappeared during the rebuilding of the church. Other stones, recorded in the second part of the *Lapidarium Walliæ*, have also disappeared—namely, Edward Lhuyd's stone, sent from Caerphilly Castle to the Oxford Museum; the Vaenor stone, and the Pen y Mynydd stone.

Several hitherto unpublished stones were illustrated, including the "Vecti filius Guan" stone at Llanmadoc, at the western extremity

of Gower; the latter name being considered by Professor Westwood as identical with that of St. Govan, whose promontory (on which is the little chapel which still bears his name, on the opposite side of Swansea Bay) is visible from the high ground at Llanmadoc. The Professor, however, doubted whether St. Govan would be identified with Sir Gawaine of the King Arthur cycle of romances, as had been proposed by several popular writers.

The hitherto unknown, although beautifully ornamented stone at Llangevelach, and the Pen yr Allt stone, recently partially illustrated in the *Arch. Camb.* by Mr. Robinson, were fully figured, and the singular coped tomb of stone at New Castle Church, Bridgend, was republished, including the long inscription, in two lines, along the side of the stem of the cross, omitted in the figures of this monument published in the *Arch. Camb.* 1873, p. 193.

A complete figure was also exhibited of the singularly sculptured stone at Llanhamlach, with two human figures standing at the sides of an ornamental cross, which had been doubtfully considered as Adam and Eve standing at the sides of the Tree of Life; but which Professor Westwood considered to represent the Blessed Virgin and St. John standing beside the Cross. Figures were also given of the inscribed fonts of Brecknock Priory, and Patrishow and Devynock churches. The Professor concluded his remarks by calling for greater care to be taken of these early monuments throughout the Principality than had hitherto been done.

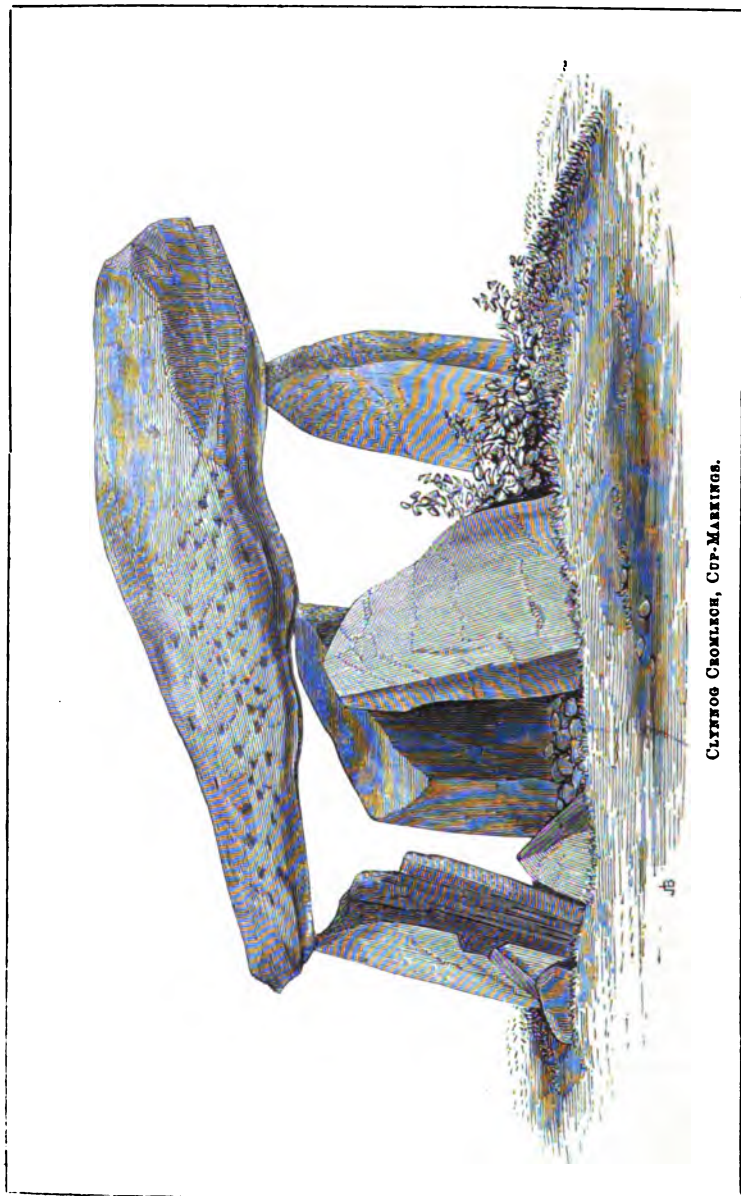
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

The first point in this day's programme was "Dinas Dinoethwy", or as it is sometimes also written "Dinoethwr" and "Dinoethni"—an oblong earthwork that occupies a spur of the rising ground between the sea level and the slopes of Moel Tryfan. The position is an important one, as it overlooks a wide extent of country; and it was rendered easily defensible by the low marsh land that surrounds it on three sides, and by an artificial swamp that protected it on the east, and is now being drained by the line of railway. The speculation or watch point stood at the south-west angle.

The beautiful new church at Llandwrog, built in 1860 by Lord Newborough, in memory of his wife, was next visited. It is cruciform in plan and collegiate in character; handsome stalls occupy all the sides of the nave and transepts, and a rich iron screen divides the nave from the chancel, on the south side of which is the Glynllivon chapel, with the family monuments and some rich specimens of Spanish leather work. The tower stands at the west end, and is surmounted by a graceful spire; beneath it is the principal entrance. In marked contrast to Llandwrog stands the venerable collegiate church of Clynnog, visited immediately afterwards, and already described in the volume of the Journal for 1849. Since that date,

however, the church has been restored, with due regard to its architectural requirements, as an admirable specimen of the Perpendicular of Henry VII's time; and not heedless of its earlier remains of Decorated work. Unmentioned in the above account, may be noticed a small squint from the newel staircase, leading to the roodloft and the roof, now closed up; and also a slanting opening from the room above the north porch into the nave. On the east wall is a monument to William Glynnne, with his family carved in stone, and represented in a kneeling posture. There is also in the south transept an altar tomb to his son-in-law, Governor Twistleton of Denbigh; but the tomb of St. Beuno, described as then existing in his chapel, has been removed, we are grieved to say, some time since the Portmadoc Meeting in 1868, to form a misplaced relic at Glynllivon. On this tomb, within memory of the writer's informant, children afflicted with rickets had been put to sleep, after having been bathed in the holy well; and the same authority remembers an old man coming regularly every year from Llanrug to "offer for his cattle". The "chest", Cyff Beuno (*Arch. Camb.* 1868, p. 197), remains still on the floor of the vestry; but time and worms are making sad havoc of it. An obelisk in the churchyard marks the grave of Eben Fardd, the bard and topographer of the parish. Adjoining the churchyard, on its south side, and now called the New Inn, is the curious old house, traditionally known as the Abbot's Court, where doubtless, in early times many a weary pilgrim found a welcome hostelry. The walls are well deserving of notice for their cyclopean character, and especially those in the cellar. The well, two hundred yards distant, has already been referred to, and the Bachwen cromlech, about a mile to the west of the church, has been described, and figured in our pages, vol. 1867, p. 152. This cromlech is remarkable for having the upper face of the capstone covered with small cup-markings, as shown in the woodcut which is here reproduced. Why they were thus cut on a stone intended to be covered up out of sight, it is difficult to conjecture. The suggestion that the markings had existed previously to its being used as a capstone is hardly admissible. This is thought to be the only instance in Wales or elsewhere. The original entrance to the chamber seems to have been either north or south, and not, as is more commonly the case, on the east. We regret to hear that the occasional annoyance of an excursion party is made by the occupier a plea for a threat to destroy this interesting object; and we trust that if he be so churlish as to persist in such a design, he will be left to bear the ignominy of the deed himself alone.

The other cromlech put down for inspection, at Tanybedw, was not visited, owing to shortness of time; but two remarkable military works, of earth and stone respectively, more than compensated for the omission. The first of these, "Dinas Dinlle", stands out remarkably well above the flat and sandy coast line, and is of great extent. It is somewhat oval in form, is defended by a double agger, and has its entrance carefully guarded by a zigzag approach. Originally it



CLINN MEALLACH, CUP-MARKINGS.

appears to have occupied a smaller space than at present, and the speculum, with its defence, afterwards enclosed within the larger camp. Pennant mentions that a Roman coin of Allectus was found here, and concludes that it was a Roman station, occupied for the greater security of landing men and provisions for Segontium. The Rev. P. B. Williams, in his *Tourist's Guide through the County of Carnarvon*, adds others of Gallienus, Tetricus Senior, Tetricus Cæsar, and Carausius; and speaks of the Roman road from hence to Segontium as being uncommonly interesting, having been carried chiefly over a flat marsh, once a morass, and broken only in one part by a river, the fort over which is at this day called *Rhyd y Pedestri*. That Dinas Dinlle may therefore have been used by the Romans is likely enough, but its form and character bespeak for it an earlier origin. For an illustration, with a brief notice of it, we refer our readers to the first volume of the *Journal*, 1846, p. 171. The remains of "Craig y Ddinas" occupy a bend of the river Llyfni, which thus protects three sides of the work, the fourth being furnished with a double foss, and a wall of stone. The whole circuit of the defences remain, although the walls are much diminished. On the side, however, towards the land they are in a more perfect state, having some 8 ft. or more of the original facing.

The Maenhir in Glynllifon Park was also visited. It is of the ordinary type, and is well represented in the accompanying illustration by Mr. Blight. It is 9 ft. high by 12 ft. in circumference; its eastern or broadest side being 4 ft. in width. On this side, at the distance of 3 ft. from the stone, and a depth of 2 ft. 6 in., the layer of calcined bone mixed with charred wood, together with fragments of the urn that once contained them, were discovered in 1875 by the Hon. F. G. Wynn and the Rev. W. Wynn Williams. (*Arch. Camb.*, 1875, p. 381.)

At the evening meeting Sir Llewelyn Turner gave a lucid account of the building of Carnarvon Castle, and controverted some erroneous notions relating to it. The tradition, for instance, that it had been built within a year, he showed from the character of different portions of the masonry and from documentary evidence, to mean that so much of it was completed within that time as to make it fit for a garrison and the necessary purposes of defence. On similar grounds he explained that the work must have begun simultaneously at both ends—viz., at the Queen's Gate and at the Eagle Tower, and that the lower portion of the outer wall and the circuit of the town walls were built first; and not, as Mr. Hartshorne supposed, the inner wall, which covers the castle ditch. He also pointed out that much of the material of old Segontium had been used up *en masse* in that older portion. A further argument in favour of this was deduced from the need of expedition in providing against attacks from without, and in their comparative security from within, inasmuch as the new occupants of the town were friendly to Edward. When Prince Madoc ap Llewelyn seized the castle in 1294, he entered at the portion of the town wall near the foot of the Eagle Tower, and the

Record Office bill for the building of that wall *de novo* has been relied upon as a proof that the Eagle Tower itself had not been built at the time of Prince Edward's birth, and therefore that he could not have been born in the Eagle Tower. A careful examination of the masonry, however, has shown that there is not only a difference in the character of the higher and lower portions of the curtain, but that the upper portion is not bonded into the wall of the tower, as the lower part is; and that there have been, moreover, such alterations of the windows, doorways, and passages, that the present plan is no proof of the past arrangement, and that therefore the arguments adduced against the prince's birth in the tower, on the plea of the smallness of the room and its publicity, fall to the ground. Another bill, 10 Edward II, for covering stones, was shown, from the geological character of the stones themselves, to refer to those used for covering the corridors and not the tower itself. It was further shown that the inner wall of the castle had been strengthened by palisading, and that as the sea had formerly come much more around it, ships had been available for its defence, even on the town side. A discussion then ensued, in which Mr. Robinson, Mr. Williams Mason, Mr. Barnwell, and Mr. Thomas took part, more particularly as to the meaning of the terms *de novo facto*, used for the curtain wall near the eagle tower; whether it signified built *new* for the first time or built *anew*, by the renovation of damaged work. The preponderance favoured the latter construction, and the Chairman brought the meeting to a close with a vote of thanks to Sir Ll. Turner for his address.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9TH.

The Castle was the great object of this day's examination, and under the guidance of Sir Ll. Turner, its Chief Constable, a full and minute inspection of it was made, and particularly those parts in the construction were pointed out to which reference had been made in the last evening's address. To give a detailed account of this grand pile would require a volume, and to say but a few words would do very inadequate justice to the theme, so we pass it over to a future occasion.

Afterwards some of the members went in search of remains of old Segontium; but as the old excavations have been filled up, they only found one small fragment of original Roman walling with the recognised characteristic features of such work, forming the back boundary of some old cottage premises. The height of the wall was about 10 feet, and its thickness 6 feet. All the facing stones had been removed, and had exposed the internal herringbone construction.

They then proceeded to Llanbeblig, the mother church of the parish, a cruciform structure, having in the southern arm of the transept a canopied founder's tomb, but no effigy or slab. The date,

both of tomb and transept, judging from a section of the mouldings, would be the early part of the fifteenth century. In the north transept there is a fine altar-tomb in memory of "William Griffith, son of Sir William Griffith, Knight, who died Nov. 28, 1587, and Margaret his wife, daughter of John Wynn ap Meredith, Esq., who built this tomb, 1593." This church, with the chapel in Carnarvon, was bestowed by Richard II on the Nunnery of St. Mary in Chester. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 26 Hen. VIII, gives it among the *spiritualia* of that establishment as "Cornub. Blyblik valet in pensione annuali lxs."; and in the Ministers' Accounts, 33 Hen. VIII, we have "The rectory of Bykkyk and the Chapel of Carnarvon, in North Wales, £3." At the Dissolution it was appropriated to the see of Chester, and still continues in the patronage of the Bishop of that diocese.

A visit was also made to the little, disused church of Llanfaglan, to inspect the stone inscribed *PILI LOVERNII ANATEMORI*. Two early crosses were observed built into the porch, one of which is peculiar as having a ship incised, with the mast cutting through the shaft of the cross.

This evening there was no public meeting; but the Committee met for the transaction of business, and selected Lampeter for the place of the next Annual Meeting.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

In pouring rain a small party set out, nevertheless, for Dinas Dinorwig, near Llanddeiniolen,—an oblong camp occupying the top of a low hill, but well defended by "two deep trenches so formed that their inner banks are much higher than their outer; and within them a slight ditch having again within it, and upon the level top of the hill, a wall or rather bank of loose stones, which was once, and is still partially, supported by large stones set on edge". (*Arch. Camb.*, 1861, p. 236, with plan.)

Llys Dinorwig, next visited, is a small hillock showing manifest signs of ancient occupation, defended on one side by an earthwork, the greater part of which has been removed; and on another retaining a piece of old wall which may have formed part of the medieval Llys where Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd held his court; but it retains no architectural features to recall the greatness of its past.

As the rain and clouds cleared off, the round tower of Dolbadarn was examined. It is in three stages, and was erected probably in the time of Edward II to guard this pass into the Snowdon defiles. There had been, however, a much earlier castle on its site, for it had been occupied in the sixth century by Maelgwn Gwynedd; had afterwards been the prison of Owen Goch, immured within its walls by his brother Llewelyn ap Iorwerth for rebellion; and it had been besieged by the Earl of Pembroke, *temp.* Edward I, when garrisoned by Dafydd, brother of Llewelyn ap Griffith.

At Pantavon, the residence of the Rev. P. Bayly Williams, rector of Llanrug, who hospitably entertained the party, was seen the Decius Stone, figured and described by Professor Westwood (*Arch. Camb.*, 1855-6), and read by Mr. Wynn Williams as IMP(ERATORI). Q.(VINTO). TR(AIAN)O. DECIO. I(VLIVS). GAL(L)IE(NVS). It was removed hither, some sixty years ago, from Dinas Dinorwig; whence also two of the querns were brought which now lie in the garden, and one of which is curious as having seven grooves radiating from the centre.

The evening meeting, owing to some mismanagement relative to the proper place, was held in the Club Room of the Royal Welsh Yacht Club, Professor Babington in the chair. This being the last meeting, the usual votes of thanks were passed:—that to Mr. Freeman, the late President, being proposed by Professor Babington and seconded by Mr. Barnwell; that to the Local Committee, also proposed by Professor Babington, who expressed the obligation of the Association to the Chairman, Sir Ll. Turner, for the use of the rooms in the Castle, and his exhaustive lecture upon it; seconded by Mr. Kyrke Penson, who, however, could not agree with all that had been advanced in that lecture; and that to the Secretary, Mr. Davids, Junior, moved by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Howell Lloyd.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Robinson to read a paper by the Rev. Dr. Hooppell "On the Importance of ascertaining the Signification, in the Keltic Languages, of the Latinised Names of the Roman Stations and Towns situated in Great Britain." This paper, which is printed elsewhere, contains many derivations open to criticism; but time did not admit of any further discussion, and the Meeting was brought to a close with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, who in briefly acknowledging the same announced Lampeter as the next year's place of meeting.

THE MUSEUM.

Besides some interesting relics from old Segontium, still unclassified and unarranged, Professor Westwood exhibited the plates prepared for the second Part of *Lapidarium Walliæ*; Mr. Robinson, a fine painting of Charles I; and the Rev. Wynn Williams of Bodewryd the following articles:—

1. A saddle quern and muller, found together at Trefwry, in the parish of Llanidan, Anglesey.

2. Portion of a saddle quern, having a receptacle scooped out at one end for the reception of the pounded grain; found at Maenhir, Llangeinwen, Anglesey.

3. Two ornamented querns (circular), found at Blochty, Llanidan.

4. One square, one round, and two oval stone mortars, found at Maenhir, Llangeinwen, Anglesey.
 5. Muller, found at Maenhir, Llangeinwen, Anglesey.
 6. A small stone vessel, triangular outside. Query whether it may not have been used as a lamp.
 7. Flat polishing stone (seashore pebble) found at Maenhir, Llangeinwen, Anglesey.
 8. Stone with groove round the centre, which may have been used as a hammer.
 9. Stone disc; may have been used as a weight; found at Tanbencefn, Llanidan, Anglesey.
 10. Another stone, which may have been either a weight or a rubber of some kind (same place.)
 11. Small stone hammer; found at Caer Idris, Llanidan, Anglesey.
 12. Perforated circular stone, found on the land at Menaifron, Anglesey.
 13. Six spindle whorls, found at Menaifron, Tantwr, and Maenhir, Llangeinwen, Anglesey.
 14. Two fragments of Roman pottery, found at Dinsylwy (Arthur's table), not far from Beaumaris, Anglesey.
 15. Two pieces of Roman pottery, found at Menaifron.
 16. Three pieces of mortaria (Roman), found at Menaifron.
 17. Two pieces of Samian ware, found at Tanbencefn, Llanidan, Anglesey.
 18. Three pieces of Roman pottery, found at Tanbencefn, Llanidan, Anglesey.
 19. One ribbed stone bead, found at Tybâchyfoel, near the ferry, Llangeinwen, Anglesey.
-

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF CONTENTS.

VOL. VIII. FOURTH SERIES.

-
- ABERGAVENNY**, statement of accounts, 1876, 65
Althrey Abbey, 282
Arddwyfaen pedigree, 195

Bacheurig pedigree, 34
Baker of Abergavenny, 65
Bangor bishopric, 70
Braich y Ddinas, 220
Bridgeman's "History of Princes of South Wales", 243
Bronington Abbey, 282
Bronze implements, Menai Bridge, etc., 206
Bury (T. Talbot), ob., 153

Caer Drewyn, 227
Camrose Church, 214
Carnarvon, Annual Meeting, 236, Report, 323
Carreg y Sgrifen, 240
Celtic chair, Oxford, 158
Cefn y Post pedigree, 193
Chetham Library, 239
Cheshire Glossary, 159
Cilbedlem bronze implements, 206
Clawdd Mawr, Carmarthen, 81
Clocaenog pedigree, 27
Clun Church, 321
Clynnog, 332
Cobham (Lord), 124, 242

Coychurch, 294, 331
Coyty Castle and Lordship, 1, 154, 317
— Anglia, manor of, 10
Cwrt Plas yn Dre, Dolgelly, 159
Cyttiau 'r Gwyddelod, 318

Dee, King Edgar on the, 237
Derwen Anial pedigree, 28
Dinas Dinlle, 333
Dinmael, 108; the Lords of, 111
Dinas Dinoethwy, 332
— Dinorwig, 337
Dog-tongs, 212
Dolbadarn, 337
Domen Fawr, Criceth, 330

Edgar (King) on the Dee, 237
Ewias Harold Castle, 116
— Church, 120
Eyarth pedigree, 22

Fonts, old, 156
Frontal Cave, Furfooz, 93

Garthgynan pedigree, 31
Glamorgan, manorial particulars of, 9, 249
Glyullifon Maenhir, 335
Gower, history of, 320

- Guide, Gossiping, to Wales, 248
 Gwnodl in Glyndyfrdwy pedigree, 102
 Gwyddelwern pedigree, 98, 107
- Keltic names Latinised, 319
- Llanaelhaiarn, 327
 Llanbeblig, 336
 Llandaff bishopric, 70
 Llandudno inscribed stone, 135, 239
 Llandwrog Church, 332
 Llanelidan pedigree, 30
 Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr, 105
 Llanfordaf pedigree, 97
 Llanfyllin paalstab, 209
 Llangurig Church, 76
 Llangwm Ucha, Monmouthshire, 40
 Llanybi, 329
 Llangynog, Monmouthshire, 44, 68
 Llanidloes parish history, 77
 Llannor stones, 329
 Llanrug inscribed stone, 337
 Llanthony, 150
 Llanwinio inscribed stone, 74
 Llwyn y Maen pedigree, 98
 Ludlow Castle, 165
- Maelor Gymraeg, 22
 ——— Saesneg, 270
 Maesmor pedigree, 193
 Marcher prerogatives, 253
 Meverley Church, 320
 Morgan, memoir of Bishop, 76
- Nantelwyd pedigree, 98
- Ogam inscribed monuments of the Gaedhil, 77
- Oldcastle (Sir John), 124, 157, 242
 Olgra, Ang., copper cake, 210
- Parc y Bigwrn, 86
 Pembrokeshire old houses, 309
 Penbedw pedigree, 30
 Penygader, Lleyn, 230
 Pennant Melangell Church, 320
 Peter (Rev. John), 154
 Philology, Lectures on Welsh, 161
 Plas Einion, Dyffryn Clwyd, pedigree, 32
 Powys Fadog, history of Princes of, 159
 Princes of South Wales, 243
 Pwllhalog pedigree, 36
- Rath, 240
 Rhagad Pedigree, 100
 Rhuddin Church, 105
 Rees' "Welsh Saints", 72
 Rhys' "Welsh Philology", 161
- Shropshire Archæological Society, 75
 Stuart (Dr. John), F.S.A., 314
- Trellwyn, Pembrokeshire, 314
 Trevor of Croes Oswallt pedigree, 37
- Versification, laws of Welsh, 145
 Vronheulog paalstab, 210
- Wales, Gossiping Guide to, 248
 Welshampton mounds, 73
 "Welsh Saints", 72
 "Welsh Philology", 161
 Welsh Versification, 145
- Ystrad, Carmarthenshire, 86

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Coyty Castle, Ground-Plan	1
Seal of William Gamage	20
Llangwm Ucha, Monmouthshire, Rood-Loft and Screen	40
—— Church Cross and Saxon Pillar	46
Bridgend, shaft of Cross near	62
Clawdd Mawr, Carmarthenshire	81
Nant y Clawdd, Ground-Plan	82
—— View	83
Meini Llwydion, Ystrad	86
Parc y Bigwrn	86
Furfooz, Belgium	92
Ewias Harold Castle, Ground-Plan	117
Llandudno Inscribed Stone, Tyddyn Holland	135
Llanthony, Sepulchral Slab	152
—— Stone found at	153
Ludlow Castle, Ground-Plan of	165
—— Keep	172
—— Ditto, First Floor	173
Menai Bridge, Bronze Celt	207
Vronheulog, Looped Paalstab	209
Llanfyllin Paalstab	209
Vronheulog, Bronze Spear-Head	210
Olgra Copper Cake	211
Dog-Tongs, Clodock Church	213
Camrose Church Tower	214
—— Font and East Window	218
Braich y Ddinas, View	220
—— Ground-Plan	223
—— Hut at	229
St. Hilary, Cornwall, Inscribed Stone	299
Old Rectory, Nangle, Exterior and Interior	311
Trellwyn	314
Clynog Cromlech, Cup-Markings	334



THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE
STAMPED BELOW

RENEWED BOOKS ARE SUBJECT TO IMMEDIATE
RECALL

UCD LIBRARY

MAR 19 1981

APR 30 1981 REC'D

UCD LIBRARY

FEB 10 1982

UCD LIBRARY

MAR 11 1982

MAR 26 1982 REC'D

LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.

Book Slip-50m-8,

Nº 460343

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

DA700

A6

1877

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DAVIS



3 1175 00691 5584

